1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to service of process; amending s. 3 30.231, F.S.; requiring sheriffs to charge a uniform 4 fee for service of process; amending s. 48.031, F.S.; 5 requiring an employer, employee, or representative or 6 agent of an employer to permit an authorized 7 individual to make service on an employee in a private 8 area designated by the employer; providing criminal 9 penalties for persons failing to comply with the process; authorizing substitute service during the 10 11 first attempt of service at a business that is a sole 12 proprietorship under certain circumstances; requiring 13 the person requesting service or the person authorized to serve the process to file the return-of-service 14 15 form; amending s. 48.081, F.S.; revising provisions 16 relating to service on a corporation; amending s. 17 56.27, F.S.; requiring the levying creditor to deliver 18 to the sheriff an affidavit setting forth how to pay 19 out moneys received under an execution sale; providing 20 that the sheriff is not liable for damages under certain circumstances; amending s. 394.463, F.S.; 21 22 requiring a mental health receiving facility to accept 23 an electronic order for involuntary examination served 24 by a law enforcement agency; amending s. 397.6818, 25 F.S.; requiring a substance abuse licensed service 26 provider to accept an electronic order for involuntary 27 assessment and stabilization which is served by a law 28 enforcement agency on the service provider;

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establishing procedures to serve process; amending s. 608.463, F.S.; providing that service of process on a limited liability company occurs as if it were a corporation; amending s. 741.30, F.S.; setting forth the effectiveness of a temporary injunction in a domestic violence proceeding; amending ss. 741.31, 784.046, and 784.0485, F.S.; requiring that if a final order of injunction for protection against domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking is issued but not served, the terms of the temporary injunction, if served, remain in full force and effect until service of the final order is effected upon the respondent; amending s. 784.0487, F.S.; providing that it is unlawful for a person to violate a final injunction for protection against stalking or cyberstalking by having in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition; amending s. 901.15, F.S.; conforming provisions; expanding situations in which an arrest without a warrant is lawful to include probable cause of stalking, cyberstalking, and child abuse; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of section 30.231, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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30.231 Sheriffs' fees for service of summons, subpoenas, and executions.—

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(1) The sheriffs of all counties of the state in civil cases shall charge fixed, nonrefundable fees for docketing and service of process, according to the following schedule:

- (a) All summons or writs except executions: \$40 for each summons or writ to be served, except when more than one summons or writ is issued at the same time out of the same cause of action to be served upon one person or defendant at the same time, in which case the sheriff shall be entitled to one fee.
- Section 2. Paragraph (b) of subsection (1), paragraph (b) of subsection (2), and subsection (5) of section 48.031, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 48.031 Service of process generally; service of witness subpoenas.—

(1)

or agent of the employer, when contacted by an individual authorized to make service of process, must shall permit the authorized individual to make service on employees in a private area designated by the employer. If the employer, employee, or a representative or agent of the employer fails to comply with this paragraph, he or she commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

(2)

(b) Substitute service may be made on an individual doing business as a sole proprietorship at his or her place of business, during regular business hours, by serving the person in charge of the business <u>during the first attempt of service</u> even if the owner is temporarily absent from his or her office

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at the time of service if two or more attempts to serve the owner have been made at the place of business.

- (5) A person serving process shall place, on the first page of at least one of the processes served, the date and time of service and his or her identification number and initials for all service of process. The person serving process shall list on the return-of-service form all initial pleadings delivered and served along with the process. The person requesting service or the person authorized to serve issuing the process shall file the return-of-service form with the court.
- Section 3. Paragraph (b) of subsection (3) of section 48.081, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 48.081 Service on corporation.-
- (3)

- (b) If the address <del>provided</del> for the registered agent, officer, director, or principal place of business is a residence or private mailbox, service on the corporation may be made by serving the registered agent, officer, or director in accordance with s. 48.031.
- Section 4. Paragraph (d) is added to subsection (4) of section 56.27, Florida Statutes, to read:
  - 56.27 Executions; payment of money collected.-
- (4) Before the date of the first publication or posting of the notice of sale provided for under s. 56.21, at the time of the levy request to the sheriff, the levying creditor shall deliver to the sheriff an affidavit setting forth all of the following as to the judgment debtor:
  - (d) A statement directing the sheriff how to pay out all

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moneys received under an execution sale pursuant to subsections

(1) and (2). The sheriff paying pursuant to the affidavit is not

liable to anyone for damages arising from a wrongful levy and

pay out.

Section 5. Paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 394.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

394.463 Involuntary examination.-

(2) INVOLUNTARY EXAMINATION.—

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- (a) An involuntary examination may be initiated by any one of the following means:
- A court may enter an ex parte order stating that a person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination, giving the findings on which that conclusion is based. The ex parte order for involuntary examination must be based on sworn testimony, written or oral. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer, or other designated agent of the court, shall take the person into custody and deliver him or her to the nearest receiving facility for involuntary examination. If the order was received electronically by the law enforcement agency, the receiving facility shall accept the electronic copy as the executable copy. The order of the court shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. A fee may not No fee shall be charged for the filing of an order under this subsection. Any receiving facility accepting the patient based on this order shall must send a copy of the order to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day. The order is shall be valid only until executed or, if not

executed, for the period specified in the order itself. If no time limit is specified in the order, the order <u>is</u> shall be valid for 7 days after the date that the order was signed.

- 2. A law enforcement officer shall take a person who appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination into custody and deliver the person or have him or her delivered to the nearest receiving facility for examination. The officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody, and the report shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any receiving facility accepting the patient based on this report shall must send a copy of the report to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day.
- 3. A physician, clinical psychologist, psychiatric nurse, mental health counselor, marriage and family therapist, or clinical social worker may execute a certificate stating that he or she has examined a person within the preceding 48 hours and finds that the person appears to meet the criteria for involuntary examination and stating the observations upon which that conclusion is based. If other less restrictive means are not available, such as voluntary appearance for outpatient evaluation, a law enforcement officer shall take the person named in the certificate into custody and deliver him or her to the nearest receiving facility for involuntary examination. The law enforcement officer shall execute a written report detailing the circumstances under which the person was taken into custody. The report and certificate shall be made a part of the patient's clinical record. Any receiving facility accepting the patient

based on this certificate  $\underline{shall}$   $\underline{must}$  send a copy of the certificate to the Agency for Health Care Administration on the next working day.

Section 6. Subsection (3) of section 397.6818, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

397.6818 Court determination.—At the hearing initiated in accordance with s. 397.6811(1), the court shall hear all relevant testimony. The respondent must be present unless the court has reason to believe that his or her presence is likely to be injurious to him or her, in which event the court shall appoint a guardian advocate to represent the respondent. The respondent has the right to examination by a court-appointed qualified professional. After hearing all the evidence, the court shall determine whether there is a reasonable basis to believe the respondent meets the involuntary admission criteria of s. 397.675.

sheriff to take the respondent into custody and deliver him or her to the licensed service provider specified in the court order or, if none is specified, to the nearest appropriate licensed service provider for involuntary assessment. If the order was received electronically by a law enforcement agency, the receiving licensed service provider shall accept the electronic copy as the executable copy. The order is valid only until executed or, if not executed, for the period specified in the order itself. If no time limit is specified in the order, the order is valid for 7 days after the date that the order was signed.

(a) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an involuntary assessment and stabilization order issued pursuant to this section may serve and execute such order on any day of the week, at any time of the day or night.

- (b) A law enforcement officer acting in accordance with an involuntary assessment and stabilization order issued pursuant to this section may use such reasonable physical force as is necessary to gain entry to the premises and any dwellings, buildings, or other structures located on the premises to take custody of the person who is the subject of the involuntary assessment and stabilization order.
- Section 7. Subsection (1) of section 608.463, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 608.463 Service of process.—
- (1) Process against a limited liability company may be served:
- (a) In accordance with chapter 48 or chapter 49, as if the limited liability company were a corporation partnership.
- (b) Upon the registered agent at the agent's street address.
- Section 8. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) 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; public records exemption.—
- 223 (5)

(c) Any such ex parte temporary injunction is shall be

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effective for a fixed period not to exceed 15 days <u>unless a</u> final injunction is issued on the same case, which extends the effectiveness of the temporary injunction until such time as the final injunction is served. 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 hearing before or during a hearing for good cause shown by any party, which <u>must shall</u> include a continuance to obtain service of process. An Any injunction shall be extended, if necessary, so that it remains to remain in full force and effect during any period of continuance.

Section 9. Paragraph (c) is added to subsection (4) of section 741.31, Florida Statutes, to read:

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

(4)

(c) If a final injunction is issued but has not been served, the terms of the temporary injunction, if served, remain in full force and effect until service of the final injunction is effected upon the respondent.

Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (6) of 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; dating violence investigations, notice to victims, and reporting; pretrial release violations; public records exemption.—

(6)

(c) Any such ex parte temporary injunction is shall be

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effective for a fixed period not to exceed 15 days <u>unless a</u> final injunction is issued on the same case, which extends the effectiveness of the temporary injunction until such time as the final injunction is served. 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 incarceration <u>unless a final injunction is issued on the same case</u>, which extends the effectiveness of the temporary injunction until such time as the final injunction is served. 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.

Section 11. Paragraph (c) of subsection (5) of section 784.0485, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

784.0485 Stalking; injunction; powers and duties of court and clerk; petition; notice and hearing; temporary injunction; issuance of injunction; statewide verification system; enforcement.—

(5)

(c) Any such ex parte temporary injunction is effective for a fixed period not to exceed 15 days <u>unless a final</u> <u>injunction is issued on the same case, which shall extend the effectiveness of the temporary injunction until such time as the final injunction is served. A full hearing, as provided in 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</u>

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a continuance of the hearing before or during a hearing for good cause shown by any party, which shall include a continuance to obtain service of process. An injunction shall be extended if necessary, so that it remains to remain in full force and effect during any period of continuance.

Section 12. Present subsection (5) of section 784.0487, Florida Statutes, is redesignated as subsection (6), and a new subsection (5) is added to that section, to read:

784.0487 Violation of an injunction for protection against stalking or cyberstalking.—

- (5) A person who violates a final injunction for protection against stalking or cyberstalking by having in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition commits a violation of s. 790.233, a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- Section 13. Subsections (6) and (7) of section 901.15, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
- 901.15 When arrest by officer without warrant is lawful.—A law enforcement officer may arrest a person without a warrant when:
- (6) There is probable cause to believe that the person has committed a criminal act according to s. 790.233 or according to  $\underline{s.\ 39.504}$ , s. 741.31, or s. 784.047, or s. 785.0487 which violates an injunction for protection entered pursuant to  $\underline{s.}$   $\underline{39.504}$ , s. 741.30, or s. 784.046, or s. 784.0485 or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.315, over the objection of the petitioner, if necessary.

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There is probable cause to believe that the person has committed an act of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28, or dating violence, repeat violence or sexual violence, as provided in s. 784.046, stalking or cyberstalking as provided in s. 784.048, or an act of child abuse as provided in s. 39.01. The decision to arrest does 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 or dating violence on each other and to encourage training of law enforcement and prosecutors in these areas. A law enforcement officer who acts in good faith and exercises due care in making an arrest under this subsection, under s. 39.504, s. 741.31(4), or s. 784.047, or s. 784.0487 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.

Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2013.