By Senator Dean

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A bill to be entitled

An act relating to the protection of crime victims; creating s. 493.6204, F.S.; requiring a licensed private investigator and private investigative agency to determine if an individual being investigated is a petitioner requesting notification of service of an injunction for protection against domestic violence, repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence or is a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Violence within the Office of the Attorney General; prohibiting the private investigator, the private investigative agency, and their agents from releasing such petitioner's or participant's personal identifying information; providing penalties; amending s. 741.30, F.S.; revising the effective period of an ex parte temporary injunction for protection against domestic violence; amending s. 741.31, F.S.; making technical changes; amending s. 784.046, F.S.; revising the effective period of an ex parte temporary injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence; amending s. 784.0485, F.S.; revising the effective period of an ex parte temporary injunction for protection against stalking; amending s. 784.0487, F.S.; providing that a person commits a misdemeanor of the first degree if he or she violates a final injunction for protection against stalking or cyberstalking by having in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or

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ammunition; providing penalties; making technical changes; amending s. 901.15, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; expanding situations in which an arrest without a warrant is lawful to include probable cause for stalking, cyberstalking, child abuse, or failing to comply with certain protective injunctions; 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. Section 493.6204, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

493.6204 Prohibition against releasing information.-If a

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private investigator licensed under this chapter or a private investigative agency licensed under this chapter is hired to investigate an individual, the private investigator or the private investigative agency shall determine if the individual is a petitioner requesting notification of service of an injunction for protection against domestic violence under s. 741.30(8)(c) or against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence under s. 784.046(8)(c) or if the individual is a participant in the Address Confidentiality Program for Victims of Domestic Violence under s. 741.465. If the individual is such a petitioner or participant, the private investigator, the private investigative agency, or their agents may not release to anyone the individual's name, social security number, home address, employment address, home telephone number, employment telephone number, cellular telephone number, or e-mail address

or other electronic means of locating or identifying the individual. A violation of this section is a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083, and the license of such private investigator or private investigative agency is subject to suspension or revocation as provided in this chapter.

Section 2. 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.—

(5)

(c) Any such ex parte temporary injunction <u>is</u> shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed 15 days <u>unless a</u> final injunction is issued for the same case which extends the <u>effectiveness of the ex parte temporary injunction until the final injunction is served</u>. 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. <u>An Any</u> injunction shall be extended, if necessary, so that it remains to remain in full force and effect during any period of continuance.

Section 3. Subsection (4) of section 741.31, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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(4) (a) A person who willfully violates an injunction for protection against domestic violence issued pursuant to s. 741.30, or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.315, 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, or 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,
- commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (b) 1. A person who violates a final injunction for protection against domestic violence by having in his or her

care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition

violates It is a violation of s. 790.233, and commits 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 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 does 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 4. 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 effective for a fixed period not to exceed 15 days unless a final injunction is issued for the same case which extends the effectiveness of the temporary injunction until 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

unless a final injunction is issued for the same case which extends the effectiveness of the ex parte temporary injunction until 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 5. 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 unless a final injunction is issued for the same case which extends the effectiveness of the ex parte temporary injunction until 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 a continuance of the hearing before or during a hearing for good cause shown by any party, which must 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 6. Subsection (4) of section 784.0487, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to that

175 section, to read:

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

- (4) A person who willfully violates an injunction for protection against stalking or cyberstalking issued pursuant to s. 784.0485, or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.315, by:
- (a) Going to, or being within 500 feet of, the petitioner's residence, school, or place of employment, or a specified place frequented regularly by the petitioner and any named family members or individuals closely associated with the petitioner;
 - (b) Committing an act of stalking against the petitioner;
- (c) Committing any other violation of the injunction through an intentional unlawful threat, word, or act to do violence to the petitioner;
- (d) Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner, directly or indirectly, unless the injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party;
- (e) Knowingly and intentionally coming within 100 feet of the petitioner's motor vehicle, whether or not that vehicle is occupied;
- (f) Defacing or destroying the petitioner's personal property, including the petitioner's motor vehicle; or
- (g) Refusing to surrender firearms or ammunition if ordered to do so by the court,

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

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(6) 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 violates s. 790.233 and commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.

Section 7. 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 s. 39.504, s. 741.31, er s. 784.047, or s. 784.0487 which violates an injunction for protection entered pursuant to s. 39.504, s. 741.30, er 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.
- (7) 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 defined provided in s. 784.046; stalking or cyberstalking as defined in s. 784.048; or abuse as defined 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

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this subsection, under <u>s. 39.504</u>, s. 741.31(4), or s. 784.047,

or <u>s. 784.0487</u>, 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 8. This act shall take effect October 1, 2014.

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