By the Committee on Judiciary; and Senators Dean and Joyner

590-03528-14 2014920c1

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to protective orders; amending ss. 741.30, 784.046, and 784.0485, F.S.; extending the effectiveness of certain temporary injunctions in domestic violence, repeat violence, sexual violence, dating violence, or stalking proceedings in certain circumstances; amending ss. 784.047 and 784.0487, F.S.; providing that it is unlawful for a person to violate a final injunction for protection against repeat violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking, or cyberstalking by having in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition; providing penalties; amending s. 790.233, F.S.; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; amending s. 901.15, F.S.; expanding situations in which an arrest without a warrant is lawful to include probable cause of repeat violence, sexual violence, stalking, cyberstalking, or 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 (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)

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(c) Any such ex parte temporary injunction is shall be effective for a fixed period not to exceed 15 days unless, after a full hearing, a final injunction is issued on the same case. In that instance, the temporary injunction, if served, remains in full force and effect until the final injunction is served upon the respondent.

(d) A full hearing, as provided by this section, shall be set for a date no later than the date when the <u>ex parte</u> 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. The need to obtain service of process constitutes good cause. A temporary, which shall include a continuance to obtain service of process. Any injunction that is already served must shall be extended, if necessary, so that it remains to remain in full force and effect during any period of continuance.

Section 2. 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. However, and 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, after a full hearing, a final injunction is issued on the same case. In that

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instance, the temporary injunction, if served, remains in full force and effect until the final injunction is served upon the respondent.

(d) A full hearing, as provided by this section, shall be set for a date no later than the date when the ex parte 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. The need to obtain service of process constitutes good cause. A temporary injunction that is already served must be extended, if necessary, so that it remains in full force and effect during any period of continuance.

Section 3. 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</u>, <u>after a full</u> hearing, a final injunction is issued on the same case. In that instance, the temporary injunction, if served, remains in full force and effect until the final injunction is served upon the <u>respondent</u>.
- (d) A full hearing, as provided in this section, shall be set for a date no later than the date when the <u>ex parte</u> temporary injunction ceases to be effective. The court may grant a continuance of the hearing before or during a hearing for good

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cause shown by any party. The need to obtain service of process constitutes good cause. A temporary, which shall include a continuance to obtain service of process. An injunction that is already served must shall be extended, if necessary, so that it remains to remain in full force and effect during any period of continuance.

Section 4. Section 784.047, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

784.047 Penalties for violating protective injunction against violators.—

- (1) A person who willfully violates an injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence, issued pursuant to s. 784.046, or a foreign protection order accorded full faith and credit pursuant to s. 741.315, by:
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$  (1) Refusing to vacate the dwelling that the parties share;
- (b) (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 or and any named family or household member;
- (c) (3) Committing an act of repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence against the petitioner;
- $\underline{\text{(d)}}$  Committing any other violation of the injunction through an intentional unlawful threat, word, or act to do violence to the petitioner;
- (e) (5) Telephoning, contacting, or otherwise communicating with the petitioner directly or indirectly, unless the injunction specifically allows indirect contact through a third party;

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 $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  Knowingly and intentionally coming within 100 feet of the petitioner's motor vehicle, whether or not that vehicle is occupied;

- (g) (7) Defacing or destroying the petitioner's personal property, including the petitioner's motor vehicle; or
- $\underline{\text{(h)}}$  Refusing to surrender firearms or ammunition if ordered to do so by the court $_{\overline{r}}$

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

(2) A person who violates a final injunction for protection against repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence 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 5. Subsection (4) of section 784.0487, Florida Statutes, is amended, and subsection (6) is added to that section, to read:

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;

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(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.

(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 6. Section 790.233, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

790.233 Possession of firearm or ammunition prohibited when person is subject to an injunction against committing acts of domestic violence, repeat violence, dating violence, sexual violence, stalking, or cyberstalking; penalties.—

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(1) A person may not have in his or her care, custody, possession, or control any firearm or ammunition if the person has been issued a final injunction that is currently in force and effect, restraining that person from committing acts of:

- (a) Domestic violence, as issued under s. 741.30;
- (b) Repeat violence, dating violence, or sexual violence, as issued under s. 784.046; or from committing acts of
  - (c) Stalking or cyberstalking, as issued under s. 784.0485.
- (2) A person who violates subsection (1) commits a misdemeanor of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082 or s. 775.083.
- (3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the disabilities regarding possession of firearms and ammunition are consistent with federal law. Accordingly, this section does 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 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  $\underline{s.\ 39.504}$ , s. 741.31, or s. 784.047, or s. 784.0487 which violates an injunction for protection entered pursuant to  $\underline{s.}$  39.504, s. 741.30, or s. 784.046, or s. 784.0485, or a foreign

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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 child abuse as provided in s. 39.01; an act of domestic violence, as defined in s. 741.28; an act of, or dating violence, repeat violence, or sexual violence as provided in s. 784.046; or an act of stalking or cyberstalking as provided in s. 784.0485. 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 8. This act shall take effect October 1, 2014.