

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Judiciary

BILL: SB 654

INTRODUCER: Senator Cruz and others

SUBJECT: Protective Injunctions

DATE: January 28, 2022

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Ravelo	Cibula	JU	Pre-meeting
2.			CF	
3.			RC	

I. Summary:

SB 654 requires clerks of court to transmit and sheriffs to accept electronic copies of documents relating to proceedings for an injunction for protection against domestic violence and similar injunction proceedings. Under current law, a clerk of court may not provide electronic copies of the documents to a sheriff unless they are requested by the sheriff.

The bill does not change the requirements of existing law that the clerk forward the documents, including injunctions for protection against domestic violence and similar injunctions, to the sheriff within 24 hours after issuance. These documents are then to be served by the sheriff on the appropriate party to the injunction proceeding as under existing law.

By requiring a sheriff to accept electronic copies of domestic violence injunctions and similar injunctions, the bill will likely enable sheriffs to serve the injunctions on the respondents more quickly after they are issued by the court.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2022.

II. Present Situation:

Clerks of the Court

The Clerk of the Circuit Court is a constitutional officer elected within each of Florida's 67 counties. The clerk generally serves as both the clerk of the courts as well as the clerk of the board of county commissioners, auditor, recorder and custodian of all county funds.¹ Florida law

¹ FLA. CONST. art. V, s. 16. The Florida Constitution specifically provides that two roles may be divided by special or general law between two officers, one serving as clerk of court and one serving as ex officio clerk of the board of county commissioners, auditor, recorder, and custodian of all county funds. Additionally, there may be a clerk of the county court if authorized by general or special law.

provides that the clerk of the circuit court is required to be the recorder of all instruments that he or she may be required or authorized by law to record in the county where he or she is clerk. The Clerk is required to record all such instruments in one general series called ‘Official Records,’ which must be open to the public for the purpose of inspecting and making extracts of the instruments, under the Clerk’s supervision.”²

Injunctions for Protection

Section 741.30, F.S., authorizes a family or household member who is either the victim of domestic violence³ or has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of any act of domestic violence to file in the circuit court a petition for an injunction against domestic violence.

Section 784.046, F.S., provides that:

- A petition for an injunction for protection against repeat violence may be filed in the circuit court by a person who is the victim of repeat violence⁴ or the parent or legal guardian of any minor child who is living at home.
- A petition for an injunction for protection against dating violence may be filed in the circuit court by:
 - A person who is the victim of dating violence⁵ and has reasonable cause to believe he or she is in imminent danger of becoming the victim of another act of dating violence;
 - A 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.
- A petition for an injunction for protection against sexual violence may be filed in the circuit court by a person who is the victim of sexual violence⁶ or the parent or legal guardian of a minor child who is living at home who is the victim of sexual violence on his or her own behalf or on behalf of the minor child if:
 - The person has reported the sexual violence to a law enforcement agency and is cooperating in any criminal proceeding against the respondent, regardless of whether criminal charges based on the sexual violence have been filed, reduced, or dismissed by the state attorney; or
 - The respondent who committed the sexual violence against the victim or minor child was sentenced to a term of imprisonment in state prison for the sexual violence and the

² Section 28.222(1) & (2), F.S.

³ “Domestic violence” is an 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. Section 741.28(2), F.S.

⁴ “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. Section 784.046(1)(b), F.S.

⁵ “Dating violence” is violence between individuals who have or have had a continuing and significant relationship of a romantic or intimate nature. This relationship is determined based on specified factors. Section 784.046(1)(d), F.S.

⁶ “Sexual violence” means any one incident of sexual battery; a lewd or lascivious act committed upon or in the presence of a person younger than 16 years of age; luring or enticing a child; sexual performance by a child; 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. Section 784.046(1)(c), F.S.

respondent's term of imprisonment has expired or is due to expire within 90 days following the date the petition is filed.

Section 784.0485, F.S., authorizes a person who is the victim of stalking⁷ or the parent or legal guardian of a minor child who is living at home who seeks an injunction for protection against stalking on behalf of the minor child to file in the circuit court a petition for an injunction for protection against stalking. For the purposes of injunctions for protection against stalking, the offense of stalking includes the offense of cyberstalking.⁸

Once an injunction is ordered by a court, clerk of the court is required to furnish a copy of the petition, notice of hearing, and temporary injunction, if any, to the law enforcement agency of the county where the respondent resides or can be found. For an injunction for protection against dating violence, the clerk must also furnish a copy of any financial affidavit, as well as any Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act affidavit.⁹ Within 24 hours after the court issues a protective injunction, the clerk of the court must forward a certified copy of the injunction for service to the law enforcement agency with jurisdiction over the residence of the petitioner. The enforcement agency must serve the respondent with these documents as soon as possible. At the law enforcement agency's request, the clerk may transmit a facsimile copy of the protection injunction that the clerk has certified.¹⁰

Legal Standard for a Protective Injunction

The procedures for the issuance of a protective injunction issued under s. 741.30, s. 784.046, or s. 784.0485, F.S., are similar. A person who is the victim of domestic violence or has reasonable cause to believe her or she is in imminent danger of becoming a victim of domestic violence, for example, has standing to file a sworn petition for an injunction.¹¹ Based on this initial petition, a court may issue a *temporary* injunction ex-parte.¹² During an ex-parte proceeding, a court is generally not required to review a response from the accused and may base a temporary injunction on hearsay evidence.^{13,14} Additional evidence may be considered, however, if an accused appears at the ex-parte proceeding or has received reasonable notice of the hearing.¹⁵ This ex-parte proceeding is often necessary because “the existence of a true emergency...may

⁷ The offense of stalking is committed by a person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows, harasses, or cyberstalks another person. Section 784.048(2), F.S.

⁸ “Cyberstalk” means: (1) to engage in a course of conduct to communicate, or to cause to be communicated, words, images, or language by or through the use of electronic mail or electronic communication, directed at a specific person; or (2) to access, or attempt to access, the online accounts or Internet-connected home electronic systems of another person without that person's permission, causing substantial emotional distress to that person and serving no legitimate purpose. Section 784.048(1)(d), F.S.

⁹ Section 741.30, F.S., s. 784.046, F.S., and s. 784.0458, F.S.

¹⁰ Section 741.30(8)(c)(1), F.S., s. 784.046(8)(c)(1), F.S., and s. 784.0458(8)(c)(1), F.S.

¹¹ Section 741.30(1)(a), F.S.

¹² Section 741.30(5)(c), F.S.

¹³ *Parrish v. Price*, 71 So. 3d 132, 134 (Fla. 2d DCA 2011) (Holding that a temporary injunction may be based solely on the petition filed, even if it is almost entirely based on hearsay statements).

¹⁴ Additionally, when a “parent files a sworn petition and has reasonable cause to believe the minor child is a victim of sexual violence by a nonparent, the sworn petition is a *presumptively sufficient* basis for an injunction.” (emphasis added) *Berthiaume v. B.S. ex rel. A.K.*, 85 So. 3d 1117, 1119 (Fla. 1st DCA 2012).

¹⁵ Section 741.30(5)(b), F.S.

sometimes require immediate action that will not permit the movant to verify each allegation made.”¹⁶

Parties to an injunction are entitled to a full hearing, and a temporary injunction is effective for a maximum of 15 days.¹⁷ A full hearing is required prior to the expiration of the temporary injunction. At the full hearing, the accused must have a reasonable opportunity to prove or disprove the allegations made in the complaint and is entitled to introduce evidence and cross examine witnesses.¹⁸ Based upon the full hearing, a court “must consider the current allegations, the parties’ behavior within the relationship, and the history of the relationship as a whole” to determine if a permanent injunction is warranted based on the petitioner’s belief that he or she is in imminent danger of becoming a victim of domestic violence.¹⁹

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill requires a clerk of the court to electronically transmit a domestic violence injunction, injunction for repeat violence, sexual violence, or dating violence, injunction for stalking, and related documents to the sheriff or law enforcement agency of the county where the respondent lives within 24 hours after the injunction is issued by the court.

The bill clarifies that the following documents are to be submitted with the electronic transmission of the protective injunction within 24 hours after a court issues the injunction: the petition, any temporary injunction issued, any notice of hearing, any financial affidavit, and any Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act affidavit. The bill deletes the provisions of current law that would allow the clerk of the court to transmit a facsimile copy of the information upon the request of the sheriff.

Additionally, the bill authorizes a law enforcement agency to electronically transmit a copy of a protective injunction to a law enforcement officer for the purpose of service of process.

The bill takes effect July 1, 2022.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

¹⁶ *Smith v. Crider*, 932 So. 2d 393, 399 n. 4 (Fla. 2d DCA 2006).

¹⁷ A court may, however, grant a continuance for good cause as requested by either party. The temporary injunction may be extended to include the continuance. Section 741.30(5)(c), F.S.

¹⁸ *Furry v. Rickles*, 68 So. 3d 389, 390 (Fla. 1st DCA 2011) (citing *Ohrn v. Wright*, 963 So. 2d 298 (Fla. 5th DCA 2007)).

¹⁹ *Giallanza v. Giallanza*, 787 So.2d 162, 164 (Fla. 2d DCA 2001) (citing *Gustafson v. Mauck*, 743 So. 2d 614, 616 (Fla. 1st DCA 1999)).

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

D. State Tax or Fee Increases:

None.

E. Other Constitutional Issues:

None identified.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

SB 654 may result in indeterminate negative impact for any law enforcement agencies and clerks of courts that do not currently have the resources in place to transmit and receive injunction documents in an electronic format.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends the following sections of the Florida Statutes: 741.30, 784.046, 784.0485.

IX. Additional Information:

A. Committee Substitute – Statement of Changes:

(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

None.

B. Amendments:

None.

This Senate Bill Analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's introducer or the Florida Senate.
