- 1 SB168
- 2 115802-1
- 3 By Senators Dunn, Mitchell, Little (T) and Mitchem
- 4 RFD: Judiciary
- 5 First Read: 12-JAN-10

115802-1:n:12/28/2009:JMH/th LRS2009-5259

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8 SYNOPSIS:

Existing law prescribes criminal penalties for any person who willfully violates a protection, restraining, or injunctive order, including a mandatory term of imprisonment of 48 continuous hours for a second offense and 30 days for a third offense. The mandatory term of imprisonment cannot be suspended.

This bill would increase the mandatory term of imprisonment for a person who willfully violates a domestic violence order to a minimum of 30 days imprisonment that cannot be suspended for a second offense and a minimum of 120 days imprisonment that cannot be suspended for a third offense. This bill would relocate the criminal penalties to Title 13A of the Code of Alabama 1975. This bill would extend these penalties to include violations of domestic violence orders issued by courts of Indian tribes and U.S. territories. This bill would specify that a domestic violence order not issued pursuant to this act specify that a history of violence or

abuse exists in order for this act to apply. This bill would also provide that a person arrested for violation of a condition of release could be held without bail pursuant to the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure. This bill would also repeal existing law which provides that lack of knowledge of an order is an affirmative defense at a trial for a violation of a domestic violence order under

this chapter.

Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, prohibits a general law whose purpose or effect would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds from becoming effective with regard to a local governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3 vote unless: it comes within one of a number of specified exceptions; it is approved by the affected entity; or the Legislature appropriates funds, or provides a local source of revenue, to the entity for the purpose.

The purpose or effect of this bill would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of the amendment. However, the bill does not require approval of a local governmental entity or enactment by a 2/3 vote to

1	become effective because it comes within one of the
2	specified exceptions contained in the amendment.
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4	A BILL
5	TO BE ENTITLED
6	AN ACT
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8	Relating to domestic orders; to amend Sections
9	30-5A-1, 30-5A-2, and 30-5A-4, Code of Alabama 1975; to amend
10	and renumber Section 30-5A-3; to provide for legislative
11	intent; to provide further for criminal penalties for
12	violations of domestic violence orders; to provide for the
13	content of orders not issued pursuant to this act; and in
14	connection therewith would have as its purpose or effect the
15	requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds
16	within the meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of
17	Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the
18	Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901,
19	as amended.
20	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:
21	Section 1. Sections 30-5A-1, 30-5A-2, and 30-5A-4,
22	Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
23	"§30-5A-1.
24	"This chapter may be cited (a) This chapter shall be
25	known as the "Family Violence Domestic Violence Protection
26	Order Enforcement Act."

"(b) The purpose of this chapter is to provide criminal sanctions for the willful violation of certain protective or restraining orders issued in circuit, district, municipal, or juvenile courts in domestic relations or family violence cases define the crime of violation of a domestic violence order.

"(c) It is the intent of the Legislature to protect victims of domestic violence by enhancing and clarifying the authority of municipal and state courts to punish violations of court orders intended to protect victims from further abuse. It is the further intention of the Legislature to declare that the policy of the State of Alabama shall stress the enforcement of its laws to protect victims of domestic violence from further abuse and to hold abusers accountable for their actions. Finally, it is the intent of the Legislature to presume the validity of protection orders issued by courts in all states, the District of Columbia, United States territories, and all federally recognized Indian tribes within the United States, and to afford full faith and credit to those orders. The provisions of this chapter are to be construed to promote these purposes.

"\$30-5A-2.

"As used in this chapter <u>and Section 13A-6-150</u>, the following terms shall have the following meanings, respectively, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

"(1) FAMILY VIOLENCE. The definition provided in Section 15-10-3, in pari materia with the definition provided for "abuse" in Sections 30-5-1 to 30-5-11, inclusive.

"(2) JUDGE. The judge presiding in a court having jurisdiction over the defendant for violation of this chapter and shall include a duly appointed magistrate conducting initial appearances pursuant to the Alabama Rules of Criminal Procedure or Juvenile Procedure.

"(3) PROTECTION ORDER or RESTRAINING ORDER. Any order of a court of competent jurisdiction, whether or not located in this state, the purpose of which is to prohibit a person from committing any or all of the following acts: harass, annoy, alarm, intimidate, assault, communicate with, or otherwise bother another person. This definition shall include, but not be limited to, protection orders issued pursuant to the Protection From Abuse Act, Sections 30-5-1 to 30-5-11, inclusive, and restraining orders or injunctions issued in domestic relations, family violence or juvenile cases

"(1) DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ORDER. A domestic violence order is any protection order issued pursuant to the Protection from Abuse Act, Sections 30-5-1 to 30-5-11, inclusive. The term includes the following: a. A restraining order, injunctive order, or order of release from custody which has been issued in a circuit, district, municipal, or juvenile court in a domestic relations or family violence case. b. An order issued by municipal, district, or circuit

court which places conditions on the pre-trial release on defendants in criminal cases, including provisions of bail pursuant to Section 15-13-190. c. An order issued by another state or territory which may be enforced under Sections

30-5B-1 through 30-5B-10. Restraining or protection orders not issued pursuant to the Protection From Abuse Act, Sections

30-5-1 to 30-5-11, inclusive, must specify that a history of violence or abuse exists for the provisions of this chapter to apply.

"(2) VIOLATION. The knowing commission of any act prohibited by a domestic violence order or any willful failure to abide by its terms.

"\$30-5A-4.

"A peace law enforcement officer may arrest any person for the violation of this chapter if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has violated any provision of a valid protection domestic violence order, whether temporary or permanent, which has been served on the person or of which the person has received sufficient notice that the protection order has been issued. The presentation of a domestic violence order constitutes probable cause for an officer to believe that a valid order exists. For purposes of this chapter, the order may be inscribed on a tangible copy or may be stored in an electronic or other medium if it is retrievable in a detectable form. Presentation of a certified copy of the domestic violence order is not required for enforcement or to allow a law enforcement officer to effect a

warrantless arrest. If a domestic violence order is not 1 presented to or otherwise confirmed by a law enforcement 2 officer, the officer may consider other information in 3 determining whether there is probable cause to believe that a valid domestic violence order exists. The law enforcement 5 officer may arrest the person defendant without a warrant 6 7 although he or she did not personally see the violation. Knowledge by the officer of the existence or contents of, or 8 9 both, or presentation to the officer by the complainant of, a 10 protection domestic violence order shall constitute prima facie evidence of the validity of the order. 11 12 "If a law enforcement officer of this state determines that an otherwise valid domestic violence order 13 14 cannot be enforced because the defendant has not been notified or served with the domestic violence order, the law 15 enforcement officer shall inform the defendant of the order 16 17 and allow the person a reasonable opportunity to comply with the order's provisions before enforcing the order. In the 18 event the law enforcement officer provides notice of the 19 domestic violence order to the defendant, the officer shall 20 21 document this fact in the written report. 22 Section 2. Section 30-5A-3, Code of Alabama 1975, is 23 amended and renumbered as Section 13A-6-150, Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows: 24 "\$30-5A-3. \$13A-6-150. 25

accordance with the Rules of Civil Procedure and shall be in

"(a) Any proceeding under this chapter shall be in

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addition to any other civil or criminal penalties provided by law. It is specifically provided that any defendant shall have the same rights, remedies, and due process where any wrongful action is instituted as any defendant in other civil and criminal actions.

"(b) Upon violation of a protection order or a court approved consent agreement, the court may hold the defendant or plaintiff as the case may be, in contempt and punish him or her in accordance with the law.

"(c) (a) (1) A willful violation of a protection domestic violence order, restraining order or injunctive order issued to bring about a cessation of the abuse of a person and which is issued by a court of competent jurisdiction is a Class A misdemeanor which shall be punishable as provided by law.

"(2) The first and any subsequent conviction for a willful violation of a protection order, restraining order or injunctive order issued to bring about a cessation of the abuse of a person is a Class A misdemeanor. A second conviction for violation of a protection domestic violence order, restraining order or injunctive order issued to bring about a cessation of the abuse of a person shall, in addition to any other penalty or fine, be punishable by a minimum of 48 hours continuous 30 days imprisonment which may not be suspended. A third or subsequent conviction shall, in addition to any other penalty or fine, be punishable by a minimum

sentence of 30 120 days imprisonment which may not be suspended."

Section 3. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.

Section 4. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.