HLS 17RS-971 ORIGINAL

2017 Regular Session

HOUSE BILL NO. 509

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BY REPRESENTATIVE SCHRODER

Prefiled pursuant to Article III, Section 2(A)(4)(b)(i) of the Constitution of Louisiana.

FAMILY VIOLENCE: Provides relative to temporary restraining orders

1 AN ACT

To amend and reenact R.S. 14:79(A)(1)(a), (B), and (C), R.S. 46:2135(A)(1) and (B), 2136(F)(2)(a), and 2136.3(A)(introductory paragraph) and (1), relative to the issuance and violation of protective orders, to provide relative to temporary restraining orders; to provide relative to prohibited conduct; to provide for rule to show cause; to provide for penalties for violations of temporary restraining orders; and to provide for related matters.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:

Section 1. R.S. 46:2135(A)(1) and (B), 2136(F)(2)(a), and 2136.3(A)(introductory paragraph) and (1) are hereby amended and reenacted to read as follows:

§2135. Temporary restraining order

A. Upon good cause shown in an ex parte proceeding, the court may enter a temporary restraining order, without bond, as it deems necessary to protect from abuse the petitioner, any minor children, or any person alleged to be an incompetent. Any person who shows immediate and present danger of abuse shall constitute good cause for purposes of this Subsection. The court shall consider any and all past history of abuse, or threats thereof, in determining the existence of an immediate and present danger of abuse. There is no requirement that the abuse itself be recent, immediate, or present. The order may include but is not limited to the following:

CODING: Words in struck through type are deletions from existing law; words underscored are additions.

1	(1) Directing the defendant, personally or through third parties, to refrain
2	from abusing, harassing, or interfering with the person or employment or going near
3	the residence, school, or place of employment of the petitioner, the minor children,
4	or any person alleged to be incompetent, on whose behalf a petition was filed under
5	this Part.
6	* * *
7	B.(1) If a temporary restraining order is granted without notice, the matter
8	shall be set within twenty-one days for a rule to show cause why the protective order
9	should not be issued, at which time the petitioner must prove the allegations of abuse
10	by a preponderance of the evidence. The defendant shall be given notice of the
11	temporary restraining order and the hearing on the rule to show cause by service of
12	process as required by law within twenty-four hours of the issuance of the order.
13	(2) If a temporary restraining order is granted without notice and children are
14	temporarily awarded to the person granted the temporary restraining order, the
15	defendant may request a rule to show cause why the protective order shall not be
16	issued within ten days of being given notice of the temporary restraining order and
17	the hearing on the rule to show cause or removal of the children, whichever comes
18	first, and the court shall set the rule for a hearing on the earliest day that the business
19	of the court will permit, but in any case, within ten days from defendant's request for
20	the rule to show cause.
21	* * *
22	§2136. Protective orders; content; modification; service
23	* * *
24	F.
25	* * *
26	(2)(a) For any protective order granted by the court which directs the
27	defendant, personally or through third parties, to refrain from abusing, harassing, or
28	interfering with the person as provided in R.S. 46:2135(A)(1), the court may grant
29	the order to be effective for an indefinite period of time as provided by the provisions

1	of this Paragraph on its own motion or by motion of the petitioner. The indefinite
2	period shall be limited to the portion of the protective order which directs the
3	defendant to refrain from abusing, harassing, or interfering with the person as
4	provided in R.S. 46:2135(A)(1).
5	* * *
6	§2136.3. Prohibition on the possession of firearms by a person against whom a
7	protective order is issued
8	A. Any person against whom the court has issued a permanent injunction or
9	a protective order pursuant to a court-approved consent agreement stipulation or
10	pursuant to the provisions of R.S. 9:361 et seq., R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2136, 2151, or
11	2173, Children's Code Article 1570, Code of Civil Procedure Article 3607.1, or Code
12	of Criminal Procedure Articles 30, <u>320</u> , 327.1, 335.1, 335.2, or 871.1 shall be
13	prohibited from possessing a firearm for the duration of the injunction or protective
14	order if both of the following occur:
15	(1) The permanent injunction or protective order includes a finding that the
16	person subject to the permanent injunction or protective order represents a credible
17	threat to the physical safety of a family member, or household member, or dating
18	partner.
19	* * *
20	Section 2. R.S. 14:79(A)(1)(a), (B), and (C) are hereby amended and reenacted to
21	read as follows:
22	§79. Violation of protective orders
23	A.(1)(a) Violation of protective orders is the willful disobedience of a
24	preliminary or permanent injunction or protective order issued pursuant to R.S. 9:361
25	et seq., R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2131 et seq., R.S. 46:2151, R.S. 46:2171 et seq., R.S.
26	46:2181 et seq., Children's Code Article 1564 et seq., Code of Civil Procedure
27	Articles 3604 and 3607.1, or Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 320, 327.1, 335.1,
28	335.2, and 871.1 after a contradictory court hearing, or the willful disobedience of
29	a temporary restraining order or any exparte protective order issued pursuant to R.S.

9:361 et seq., R.S. 9:372, R.S. 46:2131 et seq., R.S. 46:2151, R.S. 46:2171 et seq., criminal stay-away orders as provided for in Code of Criminal Procedure Articles 320, 327.1, 335.1, 335.2, Children's Code Article 1564 et seq., or Code of Civil Procedure Articles 3604 and 3607.1, if the defendant has been given notice of the temporary restraining order or ex parte protective order by service of process as required by law.

* * *

B.(1) On a first conviction for violation of protective orders which does not involve a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person protected by the protective order, the offender shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

(2) On a second conviction for violation of protective orders which does not involve a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person protected by the protective order, regardless of whether the second offense occurred before or after the first conviction, the offender shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned for not less than forty-eight hours nor more than six months. At least forty-eight hours of the sentence of imprisonment imposed under this Paragraph shall be without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. If a portion of the sentence is imposed with benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence, the court shall require the offender to participate in a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program as defined by R.S. 14:35.3.

(3)(2) On a third second or subsequent conviction for violation of protective orders which does not involve a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person protected by the protective order, regardless of whether the current offense occurred before or after the earlier convictions, the offender shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than fourteen days nor more than two years. At least fourteen days of the sentence of imprisonment imposed under this Paragraph shall be without

benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. If a portion of the sentence is imposed with benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence, the court shall require the offender to participate in a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program as defined by R.S. 14:35.3.

C.(1) Whoever is convicted of the offense of violation of protective orders where the violation involves a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person protected by the protective order, and who has not been convicted of violating a protective order or of an assault or battery upon the person protected by the protective order within the five years prior to commission of the instant offense, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars and imprisoned for not less than fourteen days nor more than six months. At least fourteen days of the sentence of imprisonment imposed under this Paragraph shall be without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. If a portion of the sentence is imposed with benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence, the court shall require the offender to participate in a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program as defined by R.S. 14:35.3 as part of that probation.

(2)(1) Whoever is convicted of the offense of violation of protective orders where the violation involves a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person for whose benefit the protective order is in effect, and who has been convicted not more than one time of violating a protective order or of an assault or battery upon the person for whose benefit the protective order is in effect within the five-year period prior to commission of the instant offense, regardless of whether the instant offense occurred before or after the earlier convictions, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars and imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than three months nor more than two years. At least thirty days of the sentence of imprisonment imposed under this Paragraph shall be without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence. If a portion of the sentence is imposed with benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence, the

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court shall require the offender to participate in a court-monitored domestic abuse intervention program as defined by R.S. 14:35.3.

(3)(2) Whoever is convicted of the offense of violation of protective orders where the violation involves a battery or any crime of violence as defined by R.S. 14:2(B) against the person for whose benefit the protective order is in effect, and who has more than one a conviction of violating a protective order or of an assault or battery upon the person for whose benefit the protective order is in effect during the five-year period prior to commission of the instant offense, regardless of whether the instant offense occurred before or after the earlier convictions, the offender shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars and imprisoned with or without hard labor for not less than one year nor more than five years. At least one year of the sentence of imprisonment imposed under this Paragraph shall be without benefit of probation, parole, or suspension of sentence.

DIGEST

The digest printed below was prepared by House Legislative Services. It constitutes no part of the legislative instrument. The keyword, one-liner, abstract, and digest do not constitute part of the law or proof or indicia of legislative intent. [R.S. 1:13(B) and 24:177(E)]

HB 509 Original

2017 Regular Session

Schroder

Abstract: Amends restrictions on conduct constituting violation of temporary restraining orders and revises penalties for violations of protective orders.

<u>Present law</u> prevents a defendant in a temporary restraining order from going near a petitioner's residence or place of employment.

<u>Proposed law</u> adds the petitioner's school to the prohibited locations for a defendant in a temporary restraining order. Also prohibits a defendant, through a third party, from abusing, harassing, or interfering with a person.

<u>Present law</u> provides for penalties for a second conviction of violation of a protective order not involving battery or a crime of violence.

<u>Proposed law</u> eliminates the previous penalties for a second conviction and makes the prior penalties for a third conviction the penalties for a second conviction.

<u>Present law</u> provides for penalties for violation of a protective order involving a battery or crime of violence against the protected person when the violator has not been convicted of violating a protective order within 5 years prior to the offense.

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<u>Proposed law</u> requires minimum penalties of a \$1,000 fine and at least three months imprisonment for any offense in which the violator commits a crime of violence against the person who is under the protective order.

(Amends R.S. 14:79(A)(1)(a), (B), and (C) and R.S. 46:2135(A)(1) and (B), 2136(F)(2)(a), and 2136.3(A)(intro. para.) and (1))