COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMI	TTEE ACTION
ADOPTED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED AS AMENDED	(Y/N)
ADOPTED W/O OBJECTION	(Y/N)
FAILED TO ADOPT	(Y/N)
WITHDRAWN	(Y/N)
OTHER	

Committee/Subcommittee hearing bill: Appropriations Committee Representative Oliva offered the following:

Amendment

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Remove lines 488-616 and insert:

- (c) For the purchase of a rifle or shotgun, upon successfully completing a hunter safety course and possessing a hunter safety certification card issued under s. 379.3581. A person who is exempt from the hunter safety course requirement under s. 379.3581 and holds a valid Florida hunting license as of March 1, 2018, is exempt from the 3-day waiting period under this section for purchase of a rifle or shotgun.
- (d) When a rifle or shotgun is being purchased by a law enforcement officer or correctional officer, as defined in s.

  943.10, or a person on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States or full-time duty in the National Guard.

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- (3) It is a felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084:
- (a) For any retailer, or any employee or agent of a retailer, to deliver a <u>firearm</u> handgun before the expiration of the 3-day waiting period, subject to the exceptions provided in subsection (2).
- (b) For a purchaser to obtain delivery of a <u>firearm</u> handgun by fraud, false pretense, or false representation.
- Section 8. Section 790.0656, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

790.0656 Seizure of firearms from persons subject to involuntary examination.—

(1) A law enforcement agency taking custody of a person who meets the criteria for involuntary examination under s. 394.463 and who makes a credible threat of violence against another person shall seize each firearm and ammunition owned by the person that is in his or her possession, custody, or control. The law enforcement agency shall report the date and time of the start of the involuntary examination period to the Department of Law Enforcement. The department shall include the person's name, age, date of birth, last known address, the date and time of the beginning of the involuntary examination period, and the date and time of the maximum duration of the involuntary examination period in the Florida Crime Information Center database.

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- ammunition for 72 hours, and return the property to the person within seven days of the expiration of that time period unless a temporary injunction has been issued under subsection (3), and subject to the policies and procedures developed by the law enforcement agency under subsection (6). The person may not own, possess, or purchase a firearm during the 72-hour period. If the person is adjudicated mentally defective or committed to a mental institution, as each of those terms is defined in s.

  790.065(2)(a)4., following the involuntary examination under s.

  394.463, the agency shall retain each firearm and ammunition indefinitely until a court of competent jurisdiction orders the person's relief from firearm ownership disability, allowing him or her to possess or purchase a firearm.
- (3) (a) Before the expiration of the 72-hour period, the law enforcement agency may petition a court of competent jurisdiction for an ex parte temporary injunction to retain each firearm and ammunition for 60 days upon showing by clear and convincing evidence that the person remains a credible threat of committing violence against another person. In determining whether there is such clear and convincing evidence, the court shall consider all relevant factors, including, but not limited to:
  - 1. Whether the person has:

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- a. A history of threats, harassment, stalking, physical abuse, or violence.
- b. A criminal history involving violence or the threat of violence.
- c. Intentionally attempted to harm or intentionally harmed another person.
- d. Threatened to harm, either orally or in writing, another person.
- e. Used, or has threatened to use, any weapons such as firearms or knives in a violent manner.
- f. Intentionally and unlawfully injured or killed an animal.
  - 2. The person's medical and mental health history.
  - 3. The person's school disciplinary history.
- (b) The clerk of the court shall furnish a copy of the temporary injunction to the sheriff or a law enforcement agency of the county where the person resides or can be found, who shall serve it upon the person as soon thereafter as possible.

  Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the chief judge of each circuit, in consultation with the appropriate sheriff, may authorize a law enforcement agency within the jurisdiction to effect service. A law enforcement agency serving an injunction pursuant to this subsection shall use service procedures consistent with those of the sheriff.

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- injunction shall report the date and time of issuance and person's identifying information, including his or her name, age, date of birth, and last known address, to the Department of Law Enforcement. The department shall include such information in the Florida Crime Information Center database. A person subject to a temporary injunction under this subsection may not own, possess, or purchase a firearm while the injunction is in effect.
- (4) At the expiration of the 60-day period, the agency shall return each firearm and ammunition to the person within seven days, subject to the policies and procedures developed under subsection (6). The law enforcement agency may petition the court for one 60-day extension of the temporary injunction upon showing by clear and convincing evidence that the person presents a continuing credible threat of committing violence against another person. The court shall consider the factors in subsection (3) when deciding an extension of the temporary injunction.
- (5) A person who is subject to a temporary injunction under subsection (3) may petition the court to terminate the injunction upon showing by clear and convincing evidence that he or she no longer presents a credible threat of committing violence against another person.

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(6) Law enforcement agencies shall develop policies and procedures for seizing, storing, and returning firearms and ammunition under this section, and may not charge a fee for seizing, storing, or returning any firearm or ammunition under this section.

Section 9. Section 790.0657, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

790.0657 Possession of firearms or ammunition prohibited.—

- (1) A person adjudicated mentally defective or committed to a mental institution, as those terms are defined in s.

  790.065(2)(a)4., may not own, possess or purchase a firearm or ammunition unless he or she has obtained relief from firearm ownership disability from a court of competent jurisdiction. A person may not petition for such relief until 60 days after his or her release from involuntary commitment under part I of ch.

  394.
- (2) A person who violates this section shall forfeit each firearm and ammunition in his or her possession, custody, or control to a law enforcement agency. If a person fails to forfeit his or her firearm and ammunition as required under this section, a law enforcement agency shall seize such property and retain it indefinitely until ordered to return it by a court. Law enforcement agencies shall develop policies and procedures for seizing, storing, and returning firearms and ammunition under this section.

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## COMMITTEE/SUBCOMMITTEE AMENDMENT Bill No. PCB APC 18-06 (2018)

Amendment No. 13

138	Section 10. Effective October 1, 2018, section 790.222,
139	Florida Statutes, is created

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