

1507

2009-2010 Regular Sessions

I N A S S E M B L Y

(PREFILED)

January 7, 2009

Introduced by M. of A. WRIGHT -- read once and referred to the Committee
on Codes

AN ACT to amend the criminal procedure law and the family court act, in
relation to the duration of orders of protection

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEM-
BLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

1 Section 1. The opening paragraph of subdivision 5 of section 530.12 of
2 the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 215 of the laws of
3 2006, is amended to read as follows:
4 Upon conviction of any crime or violation between spouses, parent and
5 child, or between members of the same family or household, the court may
6 in addition to any other disposition, including a conditional discharge
7 or youthful offender adjudication, enter an order of protection. Where a
8 temporary order of protection was issued, the court shall state on the
9 record the reasons for issuing or not issuing an order of protection.
10 The duration of such an order shall be fixed by the court and, in the
11 case of a felony conviction, shall not exceed the greater of: (i) eight
12 years from the date of such conviction, or (ii) eight years from the
13 date of the expiration of the maximum term of an indeterminate or the
14 term of a determinate sentence of imprisonment actually imposed; or in
15 the case of a conviction for a class A misdemeanor, shall not exceed
16 five years from the date of such conviction; or in the case of a
17 conviction for any other offense, shall not exceed two years from the
18 date of conviction. For purposes of determining the duration of an order
19 of protection entered pursuant to this subdivision, a conviction shall
20 be deemed to include a conviction that has been replaced by a youthful
21 offender adjudication. IF THE COURT FINDS THAT AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES
22 AS DEFINED IN SUBDIVISION FIVE-A OF THIS SECTION EXIST, THE COURT MAY
23 ENTER AN ORDER OF PROTECTION FOR A FIXED PERIOD OF TIME IN EXCESS OF THE
24 RELEVANT TERMS SET FORTH ABOVE, OR MAY ENTER A PERMANENT ORDER OF

EXPLANATION--Matter in *ITALICS* (underscored) is new; matter in brackets
[] is old law to be omitted.

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1 PROTECTION. THE COURT'S FINDING OF AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL BE
2 STATED UPON THE ORDER OF PROTECTION. In addition to any other condi-
3 tions, such an order may require the defendant:

4 S 2. The opening paragraph of subdivision 5 of section 530.12 of the
5 criminal procedure law, as amended by section 2 of chapter 384 of the
6 laws of 2001, is amended to read as follows:

7 Upon conviction of any crime or violation between spouses, parent and
8 child, or between members of the same family or household, the court may
9 in addition to any other disposition, including a conditional discharge
10 or youthful offender adjudication, enter an order of protection. Where a
11 temporary order of protection was issued, the court shall state on the
12 record the reasons for issuing or not issuing an order of protection.
13 The duration of such an order shall be fixed by the court and, in the
14 case of a felony conviction, shall not exceed the greater of: (i) five
15 years from the date of such conviction, or (ii) three years from the
16 date of the expiration of the maximum term of an indeterminate sentence
17 of imprisonment actually imposed; or in the case of a conviction for a
18 class A misdemeanor, shall not exceed three years from the date of such
19 conviction; or in the case of a conviction for any other offense, shall
20 not exceed one year from the date of conviction. For purposes of deter-
21 mining the duration of an order of protection entered pursuant to this
22 subdivision, a conviction shall be deemed to include a conviction that
23 has been replaced by a youthful offender adjudication. IF THE COURT
24 FINDS THAT AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES AS DEFINED IN SUBDIVISION FIVE-A OF
25 THIS SECTION EXIST, THE COURT MAY ENTER AN ORDER OF PROTECTION FOR A
26 FIXED PERIOD OF TIME IN EXCESS OF THE RELEVANT TERMS SET FORTH ABOVE, OR
27 MAY ENTER A PERMANENT ORDER OF PROTECTION. THE COURT'S FINDING OF AGGRA-
28 VATING CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL BE STATED UPON THE ORDER OF PROTECTION. In
29 addition to any other conditions, such an order may require the defend-
30 ant:

31 S 3. Section 530.12 of the criminal procedure law is amended by adding
32 a new subdivision 5-a to read as follows:

33 5-A. FOR THE PURPOSES OF SUBDIVISION FIVE OF THIS SECTION, "AGGRAVAT-
34 ING CIRCUMSTANCES" SHALL MEAN PHYSICAL INJURY OR SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY
35 TO THE COMPLAINANT CAUSED BY THE DEFENDANT, THE USE OF A DANGEROUS
36 INSTRUMENT AGAINST THE COMPLAINANT BY THE DEFENDANT, A HISTORY OF
37 REPEATED VIOLATIONS OF PRIOR ORDERS OF PROTECTION BY THE DEFENDANT,
38 PRIOR CONVICTIONS FOR CRIMES AGAINST THE COMPLAINANT BY THE DEFENDANT OR
39 THE EXPOSURE OF ANY FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TO PHYSICAL INJURY BY THE
40 DEFENDANT, AND LIKE INCIDENTS, BEHAVIORS, AND OCCURRENCES WHICH TO THE
41 COURT CONSTITUTE AN IMMEDIATE AND ONGOING DANGER TO THE COMPLAINANT OR
42 ANY MEMBER OF THE COMPLAINANT'S FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD.

43 S 4. The closing paragraph of subdivision 6 of section 530.12 of the
44 criminal procedure law, as added by chapter 222 of the laws of 1994, is
45 amended to read as follows:

46 [Such] WHEN AN ORDER OF PROTECTION IS OF FIXED DURATION, THE order of
47 protection shall plainly state the date that such order expires, AND
48 WHERE THE ORDER IS OF PERMANENT DURATION, THE ORDER SHALL CLEARLY SO
49 STATE.

50 S 5. Subdivision 15 of section 530.12 of the criminal procedure law,
51 as amended by chapter 186 of the laws of 1997, is amended to read as
52 follows:

53 15. Any motion to vacate or modify an order of protection, INCLUDING A
54 PERMANENT ORDER OF PROTECTION, or A temporary order of protection shall
55 be MADE on notice to the non-moving party, except as provided in subdi-
56 vision three-b of this section.

1 S 6. The opening paragraph of subdivision 4 of section 530.13 of the
2 criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 215 of the laws of 2006,
3 is amended to read as follows:

4 Upon conviction of any offense, where the court has not issued an
5 order of protection pursuant to section 530.12 of this article, the
6 court may, in addition to any other disposition, including a conditional
7 discharge or youthful offender adjudication, enter an order of
8 protection. Where a temporary order of protection was issued, the court
9 shall state on the record the reasons for issuing or not issuing an
10 order of protection. The duration of such an order shall be fixed by the
11 court and, in the case of a felony conviction, shall not exceed the
12 greater of: (i) eight years from the date of such conviction, or (ii)
13 eight years from the date of the expiration of the maximum term of an
14 indeterminate or the term of a determinate sentence of imprisonment
15 actually imposed; or in the case of a conviction for a class A misdemea-
16 nor, shall not exceed five years from the date of such conviction; or in
17 the case of a conviction for any other offense, shall not exceed two
18 years from the date of conviction. For purposes of determining the dura-
19 tion of an order of protection entered pursuant to this subdivision, a
20 conviction shall be deemed to include a conviction that has been
21 replaced by a youthful offender adjudication. IF THE COURT FINDS THAT
22 AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES AS DEFINED IN SUBDIVISION FOUR-A OF THIS
23 SECTION EXIST, THE COURT MAY ENTER AN ORDER OF PROTECTION FOR A FIXED
24 PERIOD OF TIME IN EXCESS OF THE RELEVANT TERMS SET FORTH ABOVE, OR MAY
25 ENTER A PERMANENT ORDER OF PROTECTION. THE COURT'S FINDING OF AGGRAVAT-
26 ING CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL BE STATED UPON THE ORDER OF PROTECTION. In addi-
27 tion to any other conditions such an order may require that the defend-
28 ant:

29 S 7. The opening paragraph of subdivision 4 of section 530.13 of the
30 criminal procedure law, as amended by section 4 of chapter 384 of the
31 laws of 2001, is amended to read as follows:

32 Upon conviction of any offense, where the court has not issued an
33 order of protection pursuant to section 530.12 of this article, the
34 court may, in addition to any other disposition, including a conditional
35 discharge or youthful offender adjudication, enter an order of
36 protection. Where a temporary order of protection was issued, the court
37 shall state on the record the reasons for issuing or not issuing an
38 order of protection. The duration of such an order shall be fixed by
39 the court and, in the case of a felony conviction, shall not exceed the
40 greater of: (i) five years from the date of such conviction, or (ii)
41 three years from the date of the expiration of the maximum term of an
42 indeterminate sentence of imprisonment actually imposed; or in the case
43 of a conviction for a class A misdemeanor, shall not exceed three years
44 from the date of such conviction; or in the case of a conviction for any
45 other offense, shall not exceed one year from the date of conviction.
46 For purposes of determining the duration of an order of protection
47 entered pursuant to this subdivision, a conviction shall be deemed to
48 include a conviction that has been replaced by a youthful offender adju-
49 dication. IF THE COURT FINDS THAT AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES AS DEFINED
50 IN SUBDIVISION FOUR-A OF THIS SECTION EXIST, THE COURT MAY ENTER AN
51 ORDER OF PROTECTION FOR A FIXED PERIOD OF TIME IN EXCESS OF THE RELEVANT
52 TERMS SET FORTH ABOVE, OR MAY ENTER A PERMANENT ORDER OF PROTECTION. THE
53 COURT'S FINDING OF AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL BE STATED UPON THE
54 ORDER OF PROTECTION. In addition to any other conditions such an order
55 may require that the defendant:

1 S 8. Section 530.13 of the criminal procedure law is amended by adding
2 two new subdivisions 4-a and 10 to read as follows:

3 4-A. FOR THE PURPOSES OF SUBDIVISION FOUR OF THIS SECTION, "AGGRAVAT-
4 ING CIRCUMSTANCES" SHALL MEAN PHYSICAL INJURY OR SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY
5 TO THE VICTIM CAUSED BY THE DEFENDANT, THE USE OF A DANGEROUS INSTRUMENT
6 AGAINST THE VICTIM BY THE DEFENDANT, A HISTORY OF REPEATED VIOLATIONS OF
7 PRIOR ORDERS OF PROTECTION BY THE DEFENDANT, PRIOR CONVICTIONS FOR
8 CRIMES AGAINST THE VICTIM BY THE DEFENDANT OR THE EXPOSURE OF ANY FAMILY
9 OR HOUSEHOLD MEMBER TO PHYSICAL INJURY BY THE DEFENDANT, AND LIKE INCI-
10 DENTS, BEHAVIORS, AND OCCURRENCES WHICH TO THE COURT CONSTITUTE AN IMME-
11 DIATE AND ONGOING DANGER TO THE VICTIM, OR ANY MEMBER OF THE VICTIM'S
12 FAMILY OR HOUSEHOLD.

13 10. ANY MOTION TO VACATE OR MODIFY AN ORDER OF PROTECTION, INCLUDING A
14 PERMANENT ORDER OF PROTECTION, OR A TEMPORARY ORDER OF PROTECTION SHALL
15 BE MADE ON NOTICE TO THE NON-MOVING PARTY.

16 S 9. Section 842 of the family court act, as amended by chapter 222 of
17 the laws of 1994, the opening paragraph as amended by chapter 579 of the
18 laws of 2003, subdivisions (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) as amended by
19 chapter 483 of the laws of 1995, subdivision (i) as added by chapter 253
20 of the laws of 2006, subdivision (j) as added by chapter 483 of the laws
21 of 1995 and as relettered by chapter 253 of the laws of 2006, the third
22 undesignated paragraph as amended by chapter 224 of the laws of 1994,
23 the sixth undesignated paragraph as added by section 8 of part D of
24 chapter 56 of the laws of 2008, the seventh undesignated paragraph as
25 amended by chapter 326 of the laws of 2008 and the closing paragraph as
26 added by chapter 73 of the laws of 2007, is amended to read as follows:

27 S 842. Order of protection. An order of protection under section eight
28 hundred forty-one of this part shall set forth reasonable conditions of
29 behavior to be observed for a period not in excess of two years by the
30 petitioner or respondent or [for a period not in excess of five years],
31 upon (i) a finding by the court on the record of the existence of aggra-
32 vating circumstances as defined in paragraph (vii) of subdivision (a) of
33 section eight hundred twenty-seven of this article, THE COURT MAY ISSUE
34 AN ORDER OF PROTECTION FOR A FIXED PERIOD IN EXCESS OF ONE YEAR OR A
35 PERMANENT ORDER OF PROTECTION; or (ii) a finding by the court on the
36 record that the conduct alleged in the petition is in violation of a
37 valid order of protection. Any finding of aggravating circumstances
38 pursuant to this section shall be stated on the record and upon the
39 order of protection. Any order of protection issued pursuant to this
40 section shall specify if an order of probation is in effect. Any order
41 of protection issued pursuant to this section may require the petitioner
42 or the respondent:

43 (a) to stay away from the home, school, business or place of employ-
44 ment of any other party, the other spouse, the other parent, or the
45 child, and to stay away from any other specific location designated by
46 the court, provided that the court shall make a determination, and shall
47 state such determination in a written decision or on the record, whether
48 to impose a condition pursuant to this subdivision, provided further,
49 however, that failure to make such a determination shall not affect the
50 validity of such order of protection. In making such determination, the
51 court shall consider, but shall not be limited to consideration of,
52 whether the order of protection is likely to achieve its purpose in the
53 absence of such a condition, conduct subject to prior orders of
54 protection, prior incidents of abuse, extent of past or present injury,
55 threats, drug or alcohol abuse, and access to weapons;

(b) to permit a parent, or a person entitled to visitation by a court order or a separation agreement, to visit the child at stated periods;

(c) to refrain from committing a family offense, as defined in subdivision one of section eight hundred twelve of this act, or any criminal offense against the child or against the other parent or against any person to whom custody of the child is awarded, or from harassing, intimidating or threatening such persons;

(d) to permit a designated party to enter the residence during a specified period of time in order to remove personal belongings not in issue in this proceeding or in any other proceeding or action under this act or the domestic relations law;

(e) to refrain from acts of commission or omission that create an unreasonable risk to the health, safety or welfare of a child;

(f) to pay the reasonable counsel fees and disbursements involved in obtaining or enforcing the order of the person who is protected by such order if such order is issued or enforced;

(g) to require the respondent to participate in a batterer's education program designed to help end violent behavior, which may include referral to drug and alcohol counselling, and to pay the costs thereof if the person has the means to do so, provided however that nothing contained herein shall be deemed to require payment of the costs of any such program by the petitioner, the state or any political subdivision thereof; [and]

(h) to provide, either directly or by means of medical and health insurance, for expenses incurred for medical care and treatment arising from the incident or incidents forming the basis for the issuance of the order[.]; AND

(i) 1. to refrain from intentionally injuring or killing, without justification, any companion animal the respondent knows to be owned, possessed, leased, kept or held by the petitioner or a minor child residing in the household.

2. "Companion animal", as used in this section, shall have the same meaning as in subdivision five of section three hundred fifty of the agriculture and markets law.

(j) to observe such other conditions as are necessary to further the purposes of protection.

The court may also award custody of the child, during the term of the order of protection to either parent, or to an appropriate relative within the second degree. Nothing in this section gives the court power to place or board out any child or to commit a child to an institution or agency. The court may also upon the showing of special circumstances extend [the] AN order of protection [for a reasonable period of time].

Notwithstanding the provisions of section eight hundred seventeen of this article, where a temporary order of child support has not already been issued, the court may in addition to the issuance of an order of protection pursuant to this section, issue an order for temporary child support in an amount sufficient to meet the needs of the child, without a showing of immediate or emergency need. The court shall make an order for temporary child support notwithstanding that information with respect to income and assets of the respondent may be unavailable. Where such information is available, the court may make an award for temporary child support pursuant to the formula set forth in subdivision one of section four hundred thirteen of this act. Temporary orders of support issued pursuant to this article shall be deemed to have been issued pursuant to section four hundred thirteen of this act.

1 Upon making an order for temporary child support pursuant to this
2 subdivision, the court shall advise the petitioner of the availability
3 of child support enforcement services by the support collection unit of
4 the local department of social services, to enforce the temporary order
5 and to assist in securing continued child support, and shall set the
6 support matter down for further proceedings in accordance with article
7 four of this act.

8 Where the court determines that the respondent has employer-provided
9 medical insurance, the court may further direct, as part of an order of
10 temporary support under this subdivision, that a medical support
11 execution be issued and served upon the respondent's employer as
12 provided for in section fifty-two hundred forty-one of the civil prac-
13 tice law and rules.

14 In any proceeding in which an order of protection or temporary order
15 of protection or a warrant has been issued under this section, the clerk
16 of the court shall issue to the petitioner and respondent and his coun-
17 sel and to any other person affected by the order a copy of the order of
18 protection or temporary order of protection and ensure that a copy of
19 the order of protection or temporary order of protection be transmitted
20 to the local correctional facility where the individual is or will be
21 detained, the state or local correctional facility where the individual
22 is or will be imprisoned, and the supervising probation department or
23 division of parole where the individual is under probation or parole
24 supervision.

25 Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, an order of protection, or
26 temporary order of protection where applicable, may be entered against a
27 former spouse and persons who have a child in common, regardless of
28 whether such persons have been married or have lived together at any
29 time, or against a member of the same family or household as defined in
30 subdivision one of section eight hundred twelve of this article.

31 In addition to the foregoing provisions, the court may issue an order,
32 pursuant to section two hundred twenty-seven-c of the real property law,
33 authorizing the party for whose benefit any order of protection has been
34 issued to terminate a lease or rental agreement pursuant to section two
35 hundred twenty-seven-c of the real property law.

36 ANY MOTION TO VACATE OR MODIFY AN ORDER OF PROTECTION, INCLUDING A
37 PERMANENT ORDER OF PROTECTION, OR A TEMPORARY ORDER OF PROTECTION SHALL
38 BE MADE ON NOTICE TO THE NON-MOVING PARTY.

39 S 10. This act shall take effect immediately, provided that the amend-
40 ments to the opening paragraph of subdivision 5 of section 530.12 and
41 the opening paragraph of subdivision 4 of section 530.13 of the criminal
42 procedure law made by sections one and six, respectively, of this act
43 shall be subject to the expiration and reversion of such subdivisions
44 pursuant to section 74 of chapter 3 of the laws of 1995, as amended,
45 when upon such date the provisions of sections two and seven of this act
46 shall take effect.