1428

2011-2012 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

January 7, 2011

Introduced by Sens. SALAND, DeFRANCISCO, MAZIARZ -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Children and Families

AN ACT to amend the criminal procedure law, in relation to determining the expiration date of an order of protection

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

Section 1. The opening paragraph of subdivision 5 of section 530.12 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 476 of the laws of 2009, is amended to read as follows:

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Upon SENTENCING ON A conviction [of] FOR any crime or violation between spouses, BETWEEN A parent and child, or between members of the same family or household as defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this article, the court may in addition to any other disposition, including a conditional discharge or youthful offender adjudication, enter an order of protection. Where a temporary order of protection was issued, the court shall state on the record the reasons for issuing or not issuing an order of protection. The duration of such an order shall be fixed by the court and: (A) in the case of a felony conviction, shall not exceed the greater of: (i) eight years from the date of such [conviction] SENTENCING, or (ii) eight years from the date of the expiration of the maximum term of an indeterminate or the term of a determinate sentence of imprisonment actually imposed; or (B) in the case of a conviction for a class A misdemeanor, shall not exceed the greater of: (i) five years from the date of such [conviction] SENTENCING, or (ii) five years from the date of the expiration of the maximum term of a definite or intermittent term actually imposed; or (C) in the case of a conviction for any other offense, shall not exceed the greater of: (i) two years from the date of [conviction] SENTENCING, or (ii) two years 23 from the date of the expiration of the maximum term of a definite or intermittent term actually imposed. For purposes of determining the

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

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53 54 duration of an order of protection entered pursuant to this subdivision, a conviction shall be deemed to include a conviction that has been replaced by a youthful offender adjudication. In addition to any other conditions, such an order may require the defendant:

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

ON A conviction [of] FOR any crime or violation Upon SENTENCING between spouses, BETWEEN A parent and child, or between members of the same family or household AS DEFINED IN SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION 530.11 THIS ARTICLE, the court may in addition to any other disposition, including a conditional discharge or youthful offender adjudication, enter an order of protection. Where a temporary order of protection was issued, the court shall state on the record the reasons for issuing or not issuing an order of protection. The duration of such an order shall be fixed by the court and, in the case of a felony conviction, shall not exceed the greater of: (i) five years from the date of such [conviction] SENTENCING, or (ii) three years from the date of the expiration of the maximum term of an indeterminate sentence of imprisonment actually imposed; or in the case of a conviction for a class A misdemeanor, shall not exceed three years from the date of such [conviction] SENTENCING; or the case of a conviction for any other offense, shall not exceed one year from the date of [conviction] SENTENCING. For purposes of determining the duration of an order of protection entered pursuant to this subdivision, a conviction shall be deemed to include a conviction that been replaced by a youthful offender adjudication. In addition to any other conditions, such an order may require the defendant:

S 3. The opening paragraph of subdivision 4 of section 530.13 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 476 of the laws of 2009, is amended to read as follows:

Upon SENTENCING ON A conviction [of] FOR any offense, where the court has not issued an order of protection pursuant to section 530.12 of this article, the court may, in addition to any other disposition, including a conditional discharge or youthful offender adjudication, enter an order of protection. Where a temporary order of protection was issued, the court shall state on the record the reasons for issuing or not issuing an order of protection. The duration of such an order shall be fixed by the court and; (A) in the case of a felony conviction, shall not (i) eight years from the date exceed the greater of: of [conviction] SENTENCING, or (ii) eight years from the date of the expiration of the maximum term of an indeterminate or the term of a determinate sentence of imprisonment actually imposed; or (B) in the case of a conviction for a class A misdemeanor, shall not exceed the greater five years from the date of such [conviction] SENTENCING, or (ii) five years from the date of the expiration of the maximum term of a definite or intermittent term actually imposed; or (C) in the case of a conviction for any other offense, shall not exceed the greater two years from the date of [conviction] SENTENCING, or (ii) two years from the date of the expiration of the maximum term of a definite or intermittent term actually imposed. For purposes of determining the duration of an order of protection entered pursuant to this subdivision, a conviction shall be deemed to include a conviction that has been replaced by a youthful offender adjudication. In addition to any other conditions such an order may require that the defendant:

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31 32 S 4. The opening paragraph of subdivision 4 of section 530.13 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 384 of the laws of 2001, is amended to read as follows:

Upon SENTENCING ON A conviction [of] FOR any offense, where the court has not issued an order of protection pursuant to section 530.12 of this article, the court may, in addition to any other disposition, including conditional discharge or youthful offender adjudication, enter an order of protection. Where a temporary order of protection was issued, the court shall state on the record the reasons for issuing or not issuing an order of protection. The duration of such an order shall be fixed by the court and, in the case of a felony conviction, shall not exceed the greater of: (i) five years from the date of such [conviction] SENTENCING, or (ii) three years from the date of the expiration of the maximum term of an indeterminate sentence of imprisonment imposed; or in the case of a conviction for a class A misdemeanor, shall not exceed three years from the date of such [conviction] SENTENCING; or the case of a conviction for any other offense, shall not exceed one year from the date of [conviction] SENTENCING. For purposes of determining the duration of an order of protection entered pursuant to this subdivision, a conviction shall be deemed to include a conviction that has been replaced by a youthful offender adjudication. In addition to any other conditions such an order may require that the defendant:

S 5. This act shall take effect on the thirtieth day after it shall have become a law and shall apply to all criminal actions whenever commenced provided sentence therein has not been imposed prior to such effective date; provided, however, that the amendments to the opening paragraph of subdivision 5 of section 530.12 and the opening paragraph of subdivision 4 of section 530.13 of the criminal procedure law made by sections one and three of this act shall be subject to the expiration and reversion of such paragraphs pursuant to chapter 3 of the laws of 1995, as amended, when upon such date the provisions of sections two and four of this act shall take effect.