

4423

2015-2016 Regular Sessions

I N   A S S E M B L Y

January 30, 2015

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Introduced by M. of A. McKEVITT, SKOUFIS, WALTER, MONTESANO, GIGLIO, DUPREY -- Multi-Sponsored by -- M. of A. ARROYO, BARCLAY, CORWIN, JOHNS, KEARNS, McLAUGHLIN, OAKS, RA, TENNEY, THIELE -- read once and referred to the Committee on Judiciary

AN ACT to amend the domestic relations law, the family court act and the criminal procedure law, in relation to requiring mandatory prison sentences for repeat violators of orders of protection

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

1     Section 1. Paragraph h of subdivision 3 of section 240 of the domestic  
2 relations law, as amended by chapter 1 of the laws of 2013, is amended  
3 to read as follows:  
4     h. Upon issuance of an order of protection or temporary order of  
5 protection or upon a violation of such order, the court shall make a  
6 determination regarding the suspension and revocation of a license to  
7 carry, possess, repair or dispose of a firearm or firearms, ineligibil-  
8 ity for such a license and the surrender of firearms in accordance with  
9 sections eight hundred forty-two-a and eight hundred forty-six-a of the  
10 family court act, as applicable. Upon issuance of an order of protection  
11 pursuant to this section or upon a finding of a violation thereof, the  
12 court also may direct payment of restitution in an amount not to exceed  
13 ten thousand dollars in accordance with subdivision (e) of section eight  
14 hundred forty-one of such act; provided, however, that in no case shall  
15 an order of restitution be issued where the court determines that the  
16 party against whom the order would be issued has already compensated the  
17 injured party or where such compensation is incorporated in a final  
18 judgment or settlement of the action. IF THE PERSON SO VIOLATING THE  
19 ORDER HAS BEEN FOUND TO HAVE VIOLATED SUCH ORDER ON MORE THAN ONE OCCA-  
20 SION, AND THIS VIOLATION CONSISTED OF COMMITTING A FAMILY OFFENSE AS  
21 DEFINED IN SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION EIGHT HUNDRED TWELVE OF THE FAMILY  
22 COURT ACT OR SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION 530.12 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

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

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LAW, THE COURT SHALL COMMIT SUCH PERSON TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OF NO LESS THAN THIRTY DAYS, WHICH MAY BE SERVED UPON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DAYS OR PARTS OF DAYS AS THE COURT MAY DIRECT.

S 2. Subdivision 9 of section 252 of the domestic relations law, as amended by chapter 1 of the laws of 2013, is amended to read as follows:

9. Upon issuance of an order of protection or temporary order of protection or upon a violation of such order, the court shall make a determination regarding the suspension and revocation of a license to carry, possess, repair or dispose of a firearm or firearms, ineligibility for such a license and the surrender of firearms in accordance with sections eight hundred forty-two-a and eight hundred forty-six-a of the family court act, as applicable. Upon issuance of an order of protection pursuant to this section or upon a finding of a violation thereof, the court also may direct payment of restitution in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars in accordance with subdivision (e) of section eight hundred forty-one of such act; provided, however, that in no case shall an order of restitution be issued where the court determines that the party against whom the order would be issued has already compensated the injured party or where such compensation is incorporated in a final judgment or settlement of the action. IF THE PERSON SO VIOLATING THE ORDER HAS BEEN FOUND TO HAVE VIOLATED SUCH ORDER ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION, AND THIS VIOLATION CONSISTED OF COMMITTING A FAMILY OFFENSE AS DEFINED IN SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION EIGHT HUNDRED TWELVE OF THE FAMILY COURT ACT OR SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION 530.12 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW, THE COURT SHALL COMMIT SUCH PERSON TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OF NO LESS THAN THIRTY DAYS, WHICH MAY BE SERVED UPON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DAYS OR PARTS OF DAYS AS THE COURT MAY DIRECT.

S 3. Section 846-a of the family court act, as amended by chapter 1 of the laws of 2013, is amended to read as follows:

S 846-a. Powers on failure to obey order. If a respondent is brought before the court for failure to obey any lawful order issued under this article or an order of protection or temporary order of protection issued pursuant to this act or issued by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction and if, after hearing, the court is satisfied by competent proof that the respondent has willfully failed to obey any such order, the court may modify an existing order or temporary order of protection to add reasonable conditions of behavior to the existing order, make a new order of protection in accordance with section eight hundred forty-two of this part, may order the forfeiture of bail in a manner consistent with article five hundred forty of the criminal procedure law if bail has been ordered pursuant to this act, may order the respondent to pay the petitioner's reasonable and necessary counsel fees in connection with the violation petition where the court finds that the violation of its order was willful, and may commit the respondent to jail for a term not to exceed six months. IF THE RESPONDENT HAS BEEN FOUND BY COMPETENT PROOF TO HAVE WILLFULLY FAILED TO OBEY SUCH ORDER OF PROTECTION ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION, AND THIS WILLFUL FAILURE CONSISTED OF COMMITTING A FAMILY OFFENSE AS DEFINED IN SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION EIGHT HUNDRED TWELVE OF THIS ARTICLE OR SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION 530.12 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW, THE COURT SHALL COMMIT SUCH PERSON TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OF NOT LESS THAN THIRTY DAYS. Such commitment may be served upon certain specified days or parts of days as the court may direct, and the court may, at any time within the term of such sentence, revoke such suspension and commit the respondent for the remainder of the original sentence, or suspend the remainder of such sentence. If the court determines that the

1 willful failure to obey such order involves violent behavior constitut-  
2 ing the crimes of menacing, reckless endangerment, assault or attempted  
3 assault and if such a respondent is licensed to carry, possess, repair  
4 and dispose of firearms pursuant to section 400.00 of the penal law, the  
5 court may also immediately revoke such license and may arrange for the  
6 immediate surrender pursuant to subparagraph (f) of paragraph one of  
7 subdivision a of section 265.20 and subdivision six of section 400.05 of  
8 the penal law, and disposal of any firearm such respondent owns or  
9 possesses. If the willful failure to obey such order involves the  
10 infliction of physical injury as defined in subdivision nine of section  
11 10.00 of the penal law or the use or threatened use of a deadly weapon  
12 or dangerous instrument, as those terms are defined in subdivisions  
13 twelve and thirteen of section 10.00 of the penal law, such revocation  
14 and immediate surrender pursuant to subparagraph (f) of paragraph one of  
15 subdivision a of section 265.20 and subdivision six of section 400.05 of  
16 the penal law [six] and disposal of any firearm owned or possessed by  
17 respondent shall be mandatory, pursuant to subdivision eleven of section  
18 400.00 of the penal law.

19 S 4. Subdivision 11 of section 530.12 of the criminal procedure law,  
20 as amended by chapter 498 of the laws of 1993, the opening paragraph as  
21 amended by chapter 597 of the laws of 1998, paragraph (a) as amended by  
22 chapter 222 of the laws of 1994 and paragraph (d) as amended by chapter  
23 644 of the laws of 1996, is amended to read as follows:

24 11. If a defendant is brought before the court for failure to obey  
25 any lawful order issued under this section, or an order of protection  
26 issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in another state, territo-  
27 rial or tribal jurisdiction, and if, after hearing, the court is satis-  
28 fied by competent proof that the defendant has willfully failed to obey  
29 any such order, (A) the court may:

30 [(a)] (I) revoke an order of recognizance or revoke an order of bail  
31 or order forfeiture of such bail and commit the defendant to custody; or

32 [(b)] (II) restore the case to the calendar when there has been an  
33 adjournment in contemplation of dismissal and commit the defendant to  
34 custody; or

35 [(c)] (III) revoke a conditional discharge in accordance with section  
36 410.70 of this chapter and impose probation supervision or impose a  
37 sentence of imprisonment in accordance with the penal law based on the  
38 original conviction; or

39 [(d)] (IV) revoke probation in accordance with section 410.70 of this  
40 chapter and impose a sentence of imprisonment in accordance with the  
41 penal law based on the original conviction. In addition, if the act  
42 which constitutes the violation of the order of protection or temporary  
43 order of protection is a crime or a violation the defendant may be  
44 charged with and tried for that crime or violation; AND

45 (B) IF THE COURT FINDS THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS WILLFULLY FAILED TO OBEY  
46 SUCH ORDER OF PROTECTION ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION AND THIS WILLFUL  
47 FAILURE CONSISTED OF COMMITTING A FAMILY OFFENSE AS DEFINED IN SUBDIVI-  
48 SION ONE OF THIS SECTION OR SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION EIGHT HUNDRED  
49 TWELVE OF THE FAMILY COURT ACT, THE COURT SHALL COMMIT SUCH PERSON TO A  
50 TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OF NOT LESS THAN THIRTY DAYS, WHICH MAY BE SERVED  
51 UPON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DAYS OR PARTS OF DAYS AS THE COURT MAY DIRECT.

52 S 5. Subdivision 8 of section 530.13 of the criminal procedure law, as  
53 added by chapter 388 of the laws of 1984, is amended to read as follows:

54 8. If a defendant is brought before the court for failure to obey any  
55 lawful order issued under this section and if, after hearing, the court

1 is satisfied by competent proof that the defendant has willfully failed  
2 to obey any such order, (A) the court may:  
3 [(a)] (I) revoke an order of recognizance or bail and commit the  
4 defendant to custody; or  
5 [(b)] (II) restore the case to the calendar when there has been an  
6 adjournment in contemplation of dismissal and commit the defendant to  
7 custody or impose or increase bail pending a trial of the original crime  
8 or violation; or  
9 [(c)] (III) revoke a conditional discharge in accordance with section  
10 410.70 of this chapter and impose probation supervision or impose a  
11 sentence of imprisonment in accordance with the penal law based on the  
12 original conviction; or  
13 [(d)] (IV) revoke probation in accordance with section 410.70 of this  
14 chapter and impose a sentence of imprisonment in accordance with the  
15 penal law based on the original conviction. In addition, if the act  
16 which constitutes the violation of the order of protection or temporary  
17 order of protection is a crime or a violation the defendant may be  
18 charged with and tried for that crime or violation; AND  
19 (B) IF THE COURT FINDS THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS WILLFULLY FAILED TO OBEY  
20 SUCH ORDER OF PROTECTION ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION AND THIS WILLFUL  
21 FAILURE CONSISTED OF COMMITTING A FAMILY OFFENSE AS DEFINED IN SUBDIVI-  
22 SION ONE OF SECTION 530.12 OF THIS ARTICLE OR SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION  
23 EIGHT HUNDRED TWELVE OF THE FAMILY COURT ACT, THE COURT SHALL COMMIT  
24 SUCH PERSON TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OF NOT LESS THAN THIRTY DAYS,  
25 WHICH MAY BE SERVED UPON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DAYS OR PARTS OF DAYS AS THE  
26 COURT MAY DIRECT.  
27 S 6. This act shall take effect on the first of November next succeed-  
28 ing the date on which it shall have become a law.