S T A T E O F N E W Y O R K

4423

2015-2016 Regular Sessions

I N A S S E M B L Y

January 30, 2015

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:

Section 1. Paragraph h of subdivision 3 of section 240 of the domestic relations law, as amended by chapter 1 of the laws of 2013, is amended to read as follows:

h. 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

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

LBD08363-01-5

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

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

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

11. If a defendant is brought before the court for failure to obey any lawful order issued under this section, or an order of protection issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction, and if, after hearing, the court is satisfied by competent proof that the defendant has willfully failed to obey any such order, (A) the court may:

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

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

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

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

(B) IF THE COURT FINDS THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS 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 THIS SECTION OR SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION EIGHT HUNDRED TWELVE OF THE FAMILY COURT ACT, THE COURT SHALL COMMIT SUCH PERSON TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OF NOT LESS THAN THIRTY DAYS, WHICH MAY BE SERVED UPON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DAYS OR PARTS OF DAYS AS THE COURT MAY DIRECT.

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

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

is satisfied by competent proof that the defendant has willfully failed to obey any such order, (A) the court may:

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

[(b)] (II) restore the case to the calendar when there has been an adjournment in contemplation of dismissal and commit the defendant to custody or impose or increase bail pending a trial of the original crime or violation; or

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

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

(B) IF THE COURT FINDS THAT THE DEFENDANT HAS 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 530.12 OF THIS ARTICLE OR SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION EIGHT HUNDRED TWELVE OF THE FAMILY COURT ACT, THE COURT SHALL COMMIT SUCH PERSON TO A TERM OF IMPRISONMENT OF NOT LESS THAN THIRTY DAYS, WHICH MAY BE SERVED UPON CERTAIN SPECIFIED DAYS OR PARTS OF DAYS AS THE COURT MAY DIRECT.

S 6. This act shall take effect on the first of November next succeeding the date on which it shall have become a law.