

STATE OF NEW YORK

10700

IN ASSEMBLY

May 10, 2018

Introduced by M. of A. MIKULIN -- 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 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 one occasion, and
20 this violation consisted of committing a family offense as defined in
21 subdivision one of section eight hundred twelve of the family court act
22 or subdivision one of section 530.11 of the criminal procedure law, the
23 court shall commit such person to a term of imprisonment of no less than
24 five days, which may be served upon certain specified days or parts of
25 days as the court may direct. If the person so violating the order has
26 been found to have violated such order on two occasions, and this
27 violation consisted of committing a family offense as defined in subdi-

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

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1 vision one of section eight hundred twelve of the family court act or
2 subdivision one of section 530.11 of the criminal procedure law, the
3 court shall commit such person to a term of imprisonment of no less than
4 fifteen days, which may be served upon certain specified days or parts
5 of days as the court may direct. If the person so violating the order
6 has been found to have violated such order on three or more occasions,
7 and this violation consisted of committing a family offense as defined
8 in subdivision one of section eight hundred twelve of the family court
9 act or subdivision one of section 530.11 of the criminal procedure law,
10 the court shall commit such person to a term of imprisonment of no less
11 than thirty days, which may be served upon certain specified days or
12 parts of days as the court may direct.

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

15 9. Upon issuance of an order of protection or temporary order of
16 protection or upon a violation of such order, the court shall make a
17 determination regarding the suspension and revocation of a license to
18 carry, possess, repair or dispose of a firearm or firearms, ineligibil-
19 ity for such a license and the surrender of firearms in accordance with
20 sections eight hundred forty-two-a and eight hundred forty-six-a of the
21 family court act, as applicable. Upon issuance of an order of protection
22 pursuant to this section or upon a finding of a violation thereof, the
23 court also may direct payment of restitution in an amount not to exceed
24 ten thousand dollars in accordance with subdivision (e) of section eight
25 hundred forty-one of such act; provided, however, that in no case shall
26 an order of restitution be issued where the court determines that the
27 party against whom the order would be issued has already compensated the
28 injured party or where such compensation is incorporated in a final
29 judgment or settlement of the action. If the person so violating the
30 order has been found to have violated such order on one occasion, and
31 this violation consisted of committing a family offense as defined in
32 subdivision one of section eight hundred twelve of the family court act
33 or subdivision one of section 530.11 of the criminal procedure law, the
34 court shall commit such person to a term of imprisonment of no less than
35 five days, which may be served upon certain specified days or parts of
36 days as the court may direct. If the person so violating the order has
37 been found to have violated such order on two occasions, and this
38 violation consisted of committing a family offense as defined in subdi-
39 vision one of section eight hundred twelve of the family court act or
40 subdivision one of section 530.11 of the criminal procedure law, the
41 court shall commit such person to a term of imprisonment of no less than
42 fifteen days, which may be served upon certain specified days or parts
43 of days as the court may direct. If the person so violating the order
44 has been found to have violated such order on three or more occasions,
45 and this violation consisted of committing a family offense as defined
46 in subdivision one of section eight hundred twelve of the family court
47 act or subdivision one of section 530.11 of the criminal procedure law,
48 the court shall commit such person to a term of imprisonment of no less
49 than thirty days, which may be served upon certain specified days or
50 parts of days as the court may direct.

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

53 § 846-a. Powers on failure to obey order. If a respondent is brought
54 before the court for failure to obey any lawful order issued under this
55 article or an order of protection or temporary order of protection
56 issued pursuant to this act or issued by a court of competent jurisdic-

tion 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 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 530.11 of the criminal procedure law, the court shall commit such person to a term of imprisonment of no less than five days. If the respondent has been found by competent proof to have willfully failed to obey such order of protection on two occasions, 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 530.11 of the criminal procedure law, the court shall commit such person to a term of imprisonment of no less than fifteen days. If the respondent has been found by competent proof to have willfully failed to obey such order of protection on three or more occasions, 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 530.11 of the criminal procedure law, the court shall commit such person to a term of imprisonment of no 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 ~~is~~ 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.

§ 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 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 no less than five days, which may be served upon certain specified days or parts of days as the court may direct. If the court finds that the defendant has willfully failed to obey such order of protection on two occasions, 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 no less than fifteen days, which may be served upon certain specified days or parts of days as the court may direct. If the court finds that the defendant has willfully failed to obey such order of protection on three or more occasions, 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 no less than thirty days, which may be served upon certain specified days or parts of days as the court may direct.

§ 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

1 ~~[(e)]~~ (iii) revoke a conditional discharge in accordance with section
2 410.70 of this chapter and impose probation supervision or impose a
3 sentence of imprisonment in accordance with the penal law based on the
4 original conviction; or

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

11 (b) If the court finds that the defendant has willfully failed to obey
12 such order of protection on one occasion, and this willful failure
13 consisted of committing a family offense as defined in subdivision one
14 of section 530.11 of this article or subdivision one of section eight
15 hundred twelve of the family court act, the court shall commit such
16 person to a term of imprisonment of no less than five days, which may be
17 served upon certain specified days or parts of days as the court may
18 direct. If the court finds that the defendant has willfully failed to
19 obey such order of protection on two occasions, and this willful failure
20 consisted of committing a family offense as defined in subdivision one
21 of section 530.11 of this article or subdivision one of section eight
22 hundred twelve of the family court act, the court shall commit such
23 person to a term of imprisonment of no less than fifteen days, which may
24 be served upon certain specified days or parts of days as the court may
25 direct. If the court finds that the defendant has willfully failed to
26 obey such order of protection on three or more occasions, and this will-
27 ful failure consisted of committing a family offense as defined in
28 subdivision one of section 530.11 of this article or subdivision one of
29 section eight hundred twelve of the family court act, the court shall
30 commit such person to a term of imprisonment of no less than thirty
31 days, which may be served upon certain specified days or parts of days
32 as the court may direct.

33 § 6. This act shall take effect on the first of November next succeed-
34 ing the date on which it shall have become a law.