

# STATE OF NEW YORK

3346--A

2023-2024 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

February 2, 2023

Introduced by M. of A. HEVESI, SILLITTI, DICKENS, FAHY, CLARK, HUNTER, LAVINE, SEAWRIGHT, SIMON, JACKSON, RIVERA, McDONOUGH, MORINELLO, THIELE, BURDICK, K. BROWN, STIRPE, GONZALEZ-ROJAS, DURSO, OTIS, BRABE-NEC, MANKTELOW, ANGELINO, COOK, GUNTHER, STERN, JEAN-PIERRE, DeSTEFANO, BLANKENBUSH, RA, FITZPATRICK, PHEFFER AMATO, ANDERSON, MIKULIN, L. ROSENTHAL, LUPARDO, SIMPSON, EPSTEIN, KELLES, SMITH, JENSEN, BURGOS, JONES, STECK, ZINERMAN, CRUZ, AUBRY, CUNNINGHAM, HAWLEY, PAULIN, BARRETT, RAMOS, GIBBS, JACOBSON, DINOWITZ, REYES, CONRAD, J. A. GIGLIO, MAHER, BLUMENCRANZ, BORES, GANDOLFO -- read once and referred to the Committee on Judiciary -- committee discharged, bill amended, ordered reprinted as amended and recommitted to said committee

AN ACT to amend the domestic relations law and the family court act, in relation to establishing "Kyra's Law"

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 Section 1. Short title. This act shall be known and may be cited as  
2 "Kyra's Law".  
3 § 2. Subdivision 1 of section 240 of the domestic relations law is  
4 amended by adding a new opening paragraph to read as follows:  
5 The legislature recognizes that the safety of children is of paramount  
6 importance and is an integral element of their best interests. To that  
7 end, the legislature finds that judicial decisions regarding custody of,  
8 and access to, children must ensure children's safety as a threshold  
9 issue.  
10 § 3. Paragraphs (a) and (a-1) of subdivision 1 of section 240 of the  
11 domestic relations law, paragraph (a) as amended by chapter 567 of the  
12 laws of 2015 and paragraph (a-1) as added by chapter 295 of the laws of  
13 2009, are amended to read as follows:  
14 (a) In any action or proceeding brought (1) to annul a marriage or to  
15 declare the nullity of a void marriage, or (2) for a separation, or (3)

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

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1 for a divorce, or (4) to obtain, by a writ of habeas corpus or by peti-  
2 tion and order to show cause, the custody of or right to visitation with  
3 any child of a marriage, the court shall require verification of the  
4 status of any child of the marriage with respect to such child's custody  
5 and support, including any prior orders, and shall enter orders for  
6 custody and support as, in the court's discretion, justice requires,  
7 having regard to the circumstances of the case and of the respective  
8 parties and to the best interests of the child and subject to the  
9 provisions of subdivision one-c of this section. When the parties first  
10 appear in court, the court shall advise the parties before proceeding of  
11 the right to be represented by counsel of their own choosing, of the  
12 right to have an adjournment of no longer than fourteen court days to  
13 confer with counsel, and the right to obtain counsel fees and expenses,  
14 pursuant to section two hundred thirty-seven of this article. When  
15 appropriate, the court shall assign counsel to the parties, pursuant to  
16 article two of the family court act. Where either party to an action  
17 concerning custody of or a right to visitation with a child alleges in a  
18 sworn petition or complaint or sworn answer, cross-petition, counter-  
19 claim or other sworn responsive pleading that the other party has  
20 committed an act of domestic violence against the party making the alle-  
21 gation or a family or household member of either party, as such family  
22 or household member is defined in article eight of the family court act,  
23 and such allegations are proven by a preponderance of the evidence, the  
24 court must consider the effect of such domestic violence upon the best  
25 interests of the child, together with such other facts and circumstances  
26 as the court deems relevant in making a direction pursuant to this  
27 section and state on the record how such findings, facts and circum-  
28 stances factored into the direction. If a parent makes a good faith  
29 allegation based on a reasonable belief supported by facts that the  
30 child is the victim of child abuse, child neglect, or the effects of  
31 domestic violence, and if that parent acts lawfully and in good faith in  
32 response to that reasonable belief to protect the child or seek treat-  
33 ment for the child, then that parent shall not be deprived of custody,  
34 visitation or contact with the child, or restricted in custody, visita-  
35 tion or contact, based solely on that belief or the reasonable actions  
36 taken based on that belief. If an allegation that a child is abused is  
37 supported by a preponderance of the evidence, then the court shall  
38 consider such evidence of abuse in determining the visitation arrange-  
39 ment that is in the best interest of the child, and the court shall not  
40 place a child in the custody of a parent who presents a substantial risk  
41 of harm to that child, and shall state on the record how such findings  
42 were factored into the determination. Where a proceeding filed pursuant  
43 to article ten or ten-A of the family court act is pending at the same  
44 time as a proceeding brought in the supreme court involving the custody  
45 of, or right to visitation with, any child of a marriage, the court  
46 presiding over the proceeding under article ten or ten-A of the family  
47 court act may jointly hear the dispositional hearing on the petition  
48 under article ten or the permanency hearing under article ten-A of the  
49 family court act and, upon referral from the supreme court, the hearing  
50 to resolve the matter of custody or visitation in the proceeding pending  
51 in the supreme court; provided however, the court must determine custody  
52 or visitation in accordance with the terms of this section.

53 An order directing the payment of child support shall contain the  
54 social security numbers of the named parties. In all cases there shall  
55 be no prima facie right to the custody of the child in either parent.  
56 Such direction shall make provision for child support out of the proper-

1 ty of either or both parents. The court shall make its award for child  
2 support pursuant to subdivision one-b of this section. Such direction  
3 may provide for reasonable visitation rights to the maternal and/or  
4 paternal grandparents of any child of the parties. Such direction as it  
5 applies to rights of visitation with a child remanded or placed in the  
6 care of a person, official, agency or institution pursuant to article  
7 ten of the family court act, or pursuant to an instrument approved under  
8 section three hundred fifty-eight-a of the social services law, shall be  
9 enforceable pursuant to part eight of article ten of the family court  
10 act and sections three hundred fifty-eight-a and three hundred eighty-  
11 four-a of the social services law and other applicable provisions of law  
12 against any person having care and custody, or temporary care and custo-  
13 dy, of the child. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any writ-  
14 ten application or motion to the court for the establishment, modifica-  
15 tion or enforcement of a child support obligation for persons not in  
16 receipt of public assistance and care must contain either a request for  
17 child support enforcement services which would authorize the collection  
18 of the support obligation by the immediate issuance of an income  
19 execution for support enforcement as provided for by this chapter,  
20 completed in the manner specified in section one hundred eleven-g of the  
21 social services law; or a statement that the applicant has applied for  
22 or is in receipt of such services; or a statement that the applicant  
23 knows of the availability of such services, has declined them at this  
24 time and where support enforcement services pursuant to section one  
25 hundred eleven-g of the social services law have been declined that the  
26 applicant understands that an income deduction order may be issued  
27 pursuant to subdivision (c) of section fifty-two hundred forty-two of  
28 the civil practice law and rules without other child support enforcement  
29 services and that payment of an administrative fee may be required. The  
30 court shall provide a copy of any such request for child support  
31 enforcement services to the support collection unit of the appropriate  
32 social services district any time it directs payments to be made to such  
33 support collection unit. Additionally, the copy of any such request  
34 shall be accompanied by the name, address and social security number of  
35 the parties; the date and place of the parties' marriage; the name and  
36 date of birth of the child or children; and the name and address of the  
37 employers and income payors of the party from whom child support is  
38 sought or from the party ordered to pay child support to the other  
39 party. Such direction may require the payment of a sum or sums of money  
40 either directly to the custodial parent or to third persons for goods or  
41 services furnished for such child, or for both payments to the custodial  
42 parent and to such third persons; provided, however, that unless the  
43 party seeking or receiving child support has applied for or is receiving  
44 such services, the court shall not direct such payments to be made to  
45 the support collection unit, as established in section one hundred  
46 eleven-h of the social services law. Every order directing the payment  
47 of support shall require that if either parent currently, or at any time  
48 in the future, has health insurance benefits available that may be  
49 extended or obtained to cover the child, such parent is required to  
50 exercise the option of additional coverage in favor of such child and  
51 execute and deliver to such person any forms, notices, documents or  
52 instruments necessary to assure timely payment of any health insurance  
53 claims for such child.

54 (a-1)(1) Permanent and initial temporary orders of custody or visita-  
55 tion. Prior to the issuance of any permanent or initial temporary order  
56 of custody or visitation, the court shall conduct a review of any find-

1 ings or allegations of child abuse, domestic violence, heightened danger  
2 and risk of lethality, and the decisions and reports listed in subpara-  
3 graph three of this paragraph.

4 (2) Successive temporary orders of custody or visitation. Prior to the  
5 issuance of any successive temporary order of custody or visitation, the  
6 court shall conduct a review of any findings or allegations of child  
7 abuse, domestic violence, heightened danger and risk of lethality, and  
8 the decisions and reports listed in subparagraph three of this para-  
9 graph, unless such a review has been conducted within ninety days prior  
10 to the issuance of such order.

11 (3) [~~Decisions~~] Findings and allegations of child abuse, domestic  
12 violence, heightened danger and risk of lethality, and the decisions and  
13 reports for review. The court shall conduct a review of the following:

14 (i) related decisions in court proceedings initiated pursuant to arti-  
15 cle ten of the family court act, and all warrants issued under the fami-  
16 ly court act; [~~and~~]

17 (ii) whether either party to the action alleges that the other party  
18 to the proceeding has committed, or has threatened to commit, an act of  
19 child abuse against such child, or has committed, or has threatened to  
20 commit, an act of domestic violence against the party making the allega-  
21 tion or a family or household member of either party, as such family or  
22 household member is defined in article eight of the family court act;

23 (iii) a history of domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, child  
24 sexual abuse or incidents involving harm, or risk of harm, to a child;

25 (iv) police reports, including domestic violence incident reports,  
26 reporting incidents involving child abuse or domestic violence;

27 (v) findings and allegations of child abuse, domestic violence,  
28 heightened danger and risk of lethality, including but not limited to:

29 (a) an increase in frequency or severity of domestic violence;

30 (b) use or threats to use a weapon or dangerous instrument, or  
31 possession of or access to firearms;

32 (c) threats to harm or kill the child, the other party, the other  
33 party's children, self or others, or companion animals;

34 (d) sexual abuse or coerced sexual activity of the child or other  
35 party;

36 (e) unlawful dissemination or publication of an intimate image, pursu-  
37 ant to section 245.15 of the penal law;

38 (f) incidents involving obstruction of breathing or strangulation;

39 (g) a party's pattern of alcohol or substance abuse that places the  
40 child at heightened danger or risk of lethality;

41 (h) incidents of violence during pregnancy;

42 (i) incidents of stalking or cyber stalking; and

43 (j) coercive control, as defined in paragraph (d) of subdivision one  
44 of section two hundred forty-e of this article; and

45 (vi) reports of the statewide computerized registry of orders of  
46 protection established and maintained pursuant to section two hundred  
47 twenty-one-a of the executive law, and reports of the sex offender  
48 registry established and maintained pursuant to section one hundred  
49 sixty-eight-b of the correction law.

50 (4) Conditions of custody or visitation. If the court determines that  
51 limitations or restrictions of a party's custody, visitation or contact  
52 with the child are necessary pursuant to a review of any findings or  
53 allegations of child abuse, domestic violence, heightened danger and  
54 risk of lethality, and the decisions and reports listed in subparagraph  
55 three of this paragraph, the court shall set forth conditions of custody  
56 or visitation in a temporary order of custody or visitation that prior-

1 itizes the avoidance of significant risk to the child's safety. When  
2 the court decides to issue or to not issue such temporary order, the  
3 parties shall be notified of their right to appeal, pursuant to article  
4 eleven of the family court act.

5 (i) There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the court shall not  
6 award, in a temporary order for custody or visitation, sole or joint  
7 custody or unsupervised visitation to a party who poses a significant  
8 risk to the child's safety.

9 (ii) The court shall state on the record, and in writing, any findings  
10 or allegations of child abuse, domestic violence, heightened danger and  
11 risk of lethality, and any decisions and reports considered in rendering  
12 its decision and the reasons for the limitations or restrictions placed  
13 on a party's custody, visitation or contact with such child.

14 (iii) Nothing contained in this subparagraph shall be deemed in any  
15 way to limit, restrict, expand or impair the rights of any party to file  
16 for a modification of a temporary order as is otherwise provided by law.

17 (5) Notifying counsel and issuing orders. Upon consideration of deci-  
18 sions pursuant to article ten of the family court act, and registry  
19 reports and notifying counsel involved in the proceeding, or in the  
20 event of a self-represented party, notifying such party of the results  
21 thereof, including any court appointed attorney for children, the court  
22 may issue a temporary, successive temporary or final order of custody or  
23 visitation.

24 [~~5~~] (6) Temporary emergency order. Notwithstanding any other  
25 provision of the law, upon emergency situations, including computer  
26 malfunctions, to serve the best interest of the child, the court may  
27 issue a temporary emergency order for custody or visitation in the event  
28 that it is not possible to timely review decisions and reports on regis-  
29 tries as required pursuant to subparagraph three of this paragraph.

30 [~~6~~] (7) After issuing a temporary emergency order. After issuing a  
31 temporary emergency order of custody or visitation, the court shall  
32 conduct reviews of the decisions and reports on registries as required  
33 pursuant to subparagraph three of this paragraph within twenty-four  
34 hours of the issuance of such temporary emergency order. Should such  
35 twenty-four hour period fall on a day when court is not in session, then  
36 the required reviews shall take place the next day the court is in  
37 session. Upon reviewing decisions and reports the court shall notify  
38 associated counsel, self-represented parties and attorneys for children  
39 pursuant to subparagraph [~~four~~] five of this paragraph and may issue  
40 temporary or permanent custody or visitation orders.

41 [~~7~~] (8) Feasibility study. The commissioner of the office of chil-  
42 dren and family services, in conjunction with the office of court admin-  
43 istration, is hereby authorized and directed to examine, study, evaluate  
44 and make recommendations concerning the feasibility of the utilization  
45 of computers in courts which are connected to the statewide central  
46 register of child abuse and maltreatment established and maintained  
47 pursuant to section four hundred twenty-two of the social services law,  
48 as a means of providing courts with information regarding parties  
49 requesting orders of custody or visitation. Such commissioner shall make  
50 a preliminary report to the governor and the legislature of findings,  
51 conclusions and recommendations not later than January first, two thou-  
52 sand nine, and a final report of findings, conclusions and recommenda-  
53 tions not later than June first, two thousand nine, and shall submit  
54 with the reports such legislative proposals as are deemed necessary to  
55 implement the commissioner's recommendations.

1 § 4. The domestic relations law is amended by adding a new section  
2 240-e to read as follows:

3 § 240-e. Custody and visitation; safety of the child. 1. For the  
4 purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the following  
5 meanings:

6 (a) "Parental alienation" means claims that a child has become  
7 estranged from a parent or legal guardian as a result of psychological  
8 manipulation by the other parent or legal guardian.

9 (b) "Victim of domestic violence" shall have the same meaning as  
10 defined in section four hundred fifty-nine-a of the social services law.

11 (c) "Friendly parent" means the propensity of a parent or legal guard-  
12 ian to actively support a child's contact and relationship with the  
13 other parent or legal guardian, or the ability of such parent or legal  
14 guardian to cooperate in, and resolve disputes, regarding matters  
15 affecting such child.

16 (d) "Coercive control" means a pattern of behavior that in purpose or  
17 effect unreasonably restricts a parent's safety or autonomy through  
18 implicit or explicit threats, or intimidation, or by compelling compli-  
19 ance. This conduct includes, but is not limited to:

20 (i) isolating the other parent from friends, family or other sources  
21 of support;

22 (ii) interfering with the other parent's freedom of movement;

23 (iii) depriving the other parent of basic necessities such as food,  
24 sleep, clothing, housing, medication or medical care;

25 (iv) controlling, regulating, surveilling or monitoring the other  
26 parent's movements, communications, daily behavior, appearance,  
27 finances, economic resources or access to services;

28 (v) compelling the other parent by force, threat of force or intimid-  
29 ation, including but not limited to threats based on actual or  
30 suspected immigration status, to engage in conduct from which the other  
31 parent has a right to abstain or to abstain from conduct in which the  
32 other parent has a right to engage;

33 (vi) interfering with the other parent's education or employment;

34 (vii) forcing or compelling the other parent to perform sex acts, or  
35 threats of a sexual nature, including but not limited to threatened acts  
36 of sexual conduct, threats based on a person's sexuality or threats to  
37 release intimate images; or

38 (viii) cleaning, accessing, displaying, using or wearing a firearm or  
39 other dangerous weapon in an intimidating or threatening manner.

40 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a court  
41 making a final determination of custody or visitation based on the best  
42 interests of a child pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall  
43 prioritize and promote the safety of such child when making such deter-  
44 minations. Only competent, material, and relevant evidence may be admit-  
45 ted, pursuant to article ten of the family court act. Promoting the  
46 safety of a child shall include preventing direct physical and/or  
47 emotional harm to such child. Such assessment shall include, but not be  
48 limited to:

49 (a) whether either party is more likely to protect the safety of the  
50 child, and whether either party poses a significant risk to the safety  
51 of the child;

52 (b) whether such order would disrupt continuity in the child's home,  
53 environment or existing primary caretaking relationships;

54 (c) a history of domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, child  
55 sexual abuse or incidents involving harm, or risk of harm, to a child;

1 (d) any findings or allegations of child abuse, domestic violence,  
2 heightened danger and risk of lethality, including but not limited to:

3 (i) an increase in frequency or severity of domestic violence;

4 (ii) use or threats to use a weapon or dangerous instrument, or  
5 possession of or access to firearms;

6 (iii) threats to harm or kill the child, the other parent, that  
7 parent's children, self or others, or companion animals;

8 (iv) sexual abuse or coerced sexual activity of the child or other  
9 parent;

10 (v) unlawful dissemination or publication of an intimate image, pursu-  
11 ant to section 245.15 of the penal law;

12 (vi) incidents involving obstruction of breathing or strangulation;

13 (vii) a party's pattern of alcohol or substance abuse that places the  
14 child at heightened danger or risk of lethality;

15 (viii) incidents of violence during pregnancy;

16 (ix) incidents of stalking or cyber stalking; and

17 (x) coercive control, as defined in paragraph (d) of subdivision one  
18 of this section;

19 (e) whether either party has been found to have committed an act which  
20 would constitute disorderly conduct, unlawful dissemination or publica-  
21 tion of an intimate image, harassment in the first degree, harassment in  
22 the second degree, aggravated harassment in the second degree, sexual  
23 misconduct, forcible touching, sexual abuse in the third degree, sexual  
24 abuse in the second degree as set forth in subdivision one of section  
25 130.60 of the penal law, stalking in the first degree, stalking in the  
26 second degree, stalking in the third degree, stalking in the fourth  
27 degree, criminal mischief, menacing in the second degree, menacing in  
28 the third degree, reckless endangerment, criminal obstruction of breath-  
29 ing or blood circulation, strangulation in the second degree, strangula-  
30 tion in the first degree, assault in the second degree, assault in the  
31 third degree, an attempted assault, identity theft in the first degree,  
32 identity theft in the second degree, identity theft in the third degree,  
33 grand larceny in the fourth degree, grand larceny in the third degree,  
34 coercion in the second degree or coercion in the third degree as set  
35 forth in subdivisions one, two and three of section 135.60 of the penal  
36 law between spouses or former spouses, or between parent and child or  
37 between members of the same family or household;

38 (f) whether either party has used or threatened to use a dangerous  
39 instrument to harm the other party, child, or a third party, including a  
40 firearm, except in incidents involving self-defense, or has unlawfully  
41 possessed a weapon or firearm, or has been convicted of criminal  
42 possession of a weapon or criminal use of a firearm pursuant to article  
43 two hundred sixty-five of the penal law, or is or has been subject to an  
44 extreme risk protection order, pursuant to article sixty-three-A of the  
45 civil practice law and rules; and

46 (g) which party has been attending to the daily physical, emotional,  
47 developmental, educational, and special needs of the child.

48 3. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that custody or visitation  
49 shall not be awarded to a party who jeopardizes the safety of the child.

50 4. (a) In any proceeding for custody or visitation where a party cred-  
51 ibly alleges domestic violence or child abuse, allegations regarding  
52 parental alienation or friendly parent shall not be admissible against  
53 the party that has credibly alleged domestic violence or child abuse,  
54 nor shall allegations of parental alienation or friendly parent be  
55 considered in assessing a child's best interests.

1 (b) The court shall not presume that a child's reluctance to interact  
2 with a party was caused by the other party, nor shall a party be given  
3 custody for the purpose of improving a relationship between the child  
4 and such party or in an attempt to address the child's reluctance to  
5 interact with such party.

6 (c) No psychological or medical theories or labels related to a  
7 child's reluctance to interact with a party shall be admitted into  
8 evidence unless they are based on empirical proof of scientific reli-  
9 ability and validity and generally accepted by the scientific and  
10 professional community.

11 (d) No treatment program intended to reunite a child with a party for  
12 whom that child is estranged shall be ordered by the court without  
13 consent of both parties and the attorney for the child and scientif-  
14 ically valid and generally accepted proof of the effectiveness and ther-  
15 apeutic value of such program.

16 5. In cases involving domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, or a  
17 history of coercive control, or where the parties cannot effectively  
18 communicate, cooperate with each other and make joint decisions concern-  
19 ing the child, or in cases where there is an existing or prior full stay  
20 away order of protection against a party or when there is an existing  
21 temporary order of protection entered ex parte, no order of joint custo-  
22 dy shall be made without the consent of both parties. The court shall  
23 not suggest that in order to retain custody, a party must agree to joint  
24 custody. The court shall not use a party's refusal to consent to joint  
25 custody against such party when making its final custody or visitation  
26 determination.

27 6. (a) Before judges, referees, or other hearing officers preside over  
28 child custody proceedings in which one or more parties have alleged  
29 domestic violence or child abuse, they shall complete at least thirty  
30 hours of initial training for the handling of such cases. The office for  
31 the prevention of domestic violence shall, within amounts appropriated  
32 for such purpose, contract exclusively with the organization designated  
33 by the federal department of health and human services to coordinate  
34 statewide improvements within local communities, social services  
35 systems, and programming regarding the prevention and intervention of  
36 domestic violence in New York state and other nonprofit entities with  
37 whom it subcontracts with expertise in child abuse or gender-based  
38 violence, to develop such training. Such entity, or entities in partner-  
39 ship, shall review and update the training at least once every two  
40 years. In consultation with the office of court administration, such  
41 entities, or entities in partnership, shall be responsible for providing  
42 such training to judges, referees, and other hearing officers handling  
43 child custody proceedings. Such training shall include, but not be  
44 limited to:

45 (1) a review of relevant statutes and case law pertaining to domestic  
46 violence and child abuse;

47 (2) the dynamics and effects of domestic violence and child abuse,  
48 including but not limited to, emotional, financial, physical, technolog-  
49 ical and sexual abuse, and an understanding of the barriers and fears  
50 associated with reporting domestic violence and child abuse and why  
51 victims may not have documented evidence of abuse;

52 (3) tactics commonly used by one party to induce fear in, or dominate  
53 or control a partner or child, including verbal, emotional, psycholog-  
54 ical, and/or economic abuse; isolation; efforts to build trust and an  
55 emotional connection with a child to support future manipulation; coer-  
56 cive control; exploitation; abuse; threats; controlling and harassing



1 behaviors, including monitoring of a partner's location and activities;  
2 use of oppressive behavior designed to deprive a partner of their rights  
3 and liberties and establishing a regime of domination in the partner's  
4 personal life; litigation abuse; unlawful dissemination or publication  
5 of an intimate image; and demands for custody in order to pressure the  
6 partner to return or punish the partner for leaving;

7 (4) knowledge of trauma, particularly as it relates to sexual abuse  
8 and the risks posed to children and the long-term dangers and impacts  
9 posed by the presence of adverse childhood experiences;

10 (5) the increased risk of escalating violence that occurs during child  
11 custody proceedings;

12 (6) how to assess findings or allegations of child abuse, domestic  
13 violence, heightened danger and risk of lethality to a child's safety,  
14 pursuant to paragraph (d) of subdivision two of this section for the  
15 purpose of issuing a temporary emergency order;

16 (7) education regarding the harm courts may cause children in child  
17 custody cases where domestic violence or child abuse is present by rely-  
18 ing on non-scientific theories such as parental alienation, parental  
19 alienation syndrome, the friendly parent concept, or any other theory or  
20 label that is not supported by scientific research and not generally  
21 accepted by the scientific community and the danger of basing child  
22 custody decisions on claims that a child's deficient or negative  
23 relationship with a parent is caused by the other parent;

24 (8) the investigation process once a law enforcement agency or a local  
25 department of social services has received a report of suspected child  
26 abuse, including the limitations of investigating reports of suspected  
27 child abuse; and

28 (9) appropriate experience and qualifications of child custody evalu-  
29 ators and mental health treatment providers.

30 (b) Once initial training requirements have been met, judges, refer-  
31 ees, and other hearing officers presiding over child custody proceedings  
32 in which one or more parties have alleged domestic violence or child  
33 sexual abuse shall complete at least ten hours of training every two  
34 years in order to remain eligible to handle such proceedings.

35 § 5. Subdivision (a) of section 70 of the domestic relations law, as  
36 amended by chapter 457 of the laws of 1988, is amended to read as  
37 follows:

38 (a) (i) Where a minor child is residing within this state, either  
39 parent may apply to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus to  
40 have such minor child brought before such court; and on the return ther-  
41 eof, the court, on due consideration, may award the natural guardian-  
42 ship, charge and custody of such child to either parent for such time,  
43 under such regulations and restrictions, and with such provisions and  
44 directions, as the case may require, and may at any time thereafter  
45 vacate or modify such order. In all cases there shall be no prima facie  
46 right to the custody of the child in either parent, but the court shall  
47 determine solely what is for the best interest of the child, and what  
48 will best promote its welfare and happiness, and make award accordingly.  
49 Where the court issues any initial or successive temporary order of  
50 custody or visitation or permanent order of custody or visitation, the  
51 court shall conduct a review of any findings or allegations of child  
52 abuse, domestic violence, heightened danger and risk of lethality, and  
53 the decisions and reports listed in subparagraph three of paragraph  
54 (a-1) of subdivision one of section two hundred forty of this chapter,  
55 unless such a review has been conducted within ninety days prior to the  
56 issuance of such order.

1 (ii) When issuing any temporary order of custody or visitation, the  
2 court shall state on the record, and in writing, any findings or allega-  
3 tions of child abuse, domestic violence, heightened danger and risk of  
4 lethality, and the prior decisions and reports considered in rendering  
5 its decision and the reasons for any limitations or restrictions placed  
6 on a party's custody, visitation or contact with such child. Any party  
7 to a proceeding for a temporary order pursuant to this chapter shall  
8 have a right to appeal to the appropriate appellate division, pursuant  
9 to article eleven of the family court act.

10 (iii) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a  
11 court making a final determination of custody or visitation based on the  
12 best interests of a child pursuant to the provisions of this chapter  
13 shall prioritize and promote the safety of such child when making such  
14 determinations. Only competent, material and relevant evidence may be  
15 admitted, pursuant to article ten of the family court act. Promoting the  
16 safety of a child shall include preventing direct physical and/or  
17 emotional harm to such child and shall be assessed by considering any  
18 findings or allegations of child abuse, domestic violence, heightened  
19 danger and risk of lethality, and decisions and reports identified in  
20 subparagraph three of paragraph (a-1) of subdivision one of section two  
21 hundred forty of this chapter.

22 (iv) In making a decision pursuant to paragraph (i) of this subdivi-  
23 sion, the court shall be bound by the presumptions and admissibility  
24 described pursuant to section two hundred forty of this chapter.  
25 Further, the court shall not take into consideration whether either  
26 party is married, was formerly married or has ever been married to the  
27 other party or anyone else.

28 (v) In cases involving domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, or a  
29 history of coercive control, or where the parties cannot effectively  
30 communicate, cooperate with each other and make joint decisions concern-  
31 ing the child, or in cases where there is an existing or prior full stay  
32 away order of protection against a party or when there is an existing  
33 temporary order of protection entered ex parte, no order of joint custo-  
34 dy shall be made without the consent of both parties. The court shall  
35 not suggest that in order to retain custody, a party must agree to joint  
36 custody. The court shall not use a party's refusal to consent to joint  
37 custody against such party when making its final custody or visitation  
38 determination, as described in subdivision five of section two hundred  
39 forty-e of this chapter.

40 (vi) Before judges, referees and other hearing officers preside over  
41 child custody proceedings in which one or more parties have alleged  
42 domestic violence or child abuse, they shall complete initial training  
43 for the handling of such cases as described pursuant to paragraph a of  
44 subdivision six of section two hundred forty-e of this chapter. Once  
45 initial training requirements have been met, judges, referees and other  
46 hearing officers shall complete additional training every two years as  
47 described pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivision six of section two  
48 hundred forty-e of this chapter.

49 § 6. Subdivision (b) of section 651 of the family court act as amended  
50 by chapter 657 of the laws of 2003, is amended to read as follows:

51 (b) (i) When initiated in the family court, the family court has  
52 jurisdiction to determine, in accordance with subdivision one of section  
53 two hundred forty of the domestic relations law and with the same powers  
54 possessed by the supreme court in addition to its own powers, habeas  
55 corpus proceedings and proceedings brought by petition and order to show  
56 cause, for the determination of the custody or visitation of minors,

1 including applications by a grandparent or grandparents for visitation  
2 or custody rights pursuant to section seventy-two or two hundred forty  
3 of the domestic relations law.

4 (ii) The family court shall, in collaboration with the office for the  
5 prevention of domestic violence, update its petition used by parties to  
6 initiate child custody and visitation proceedings in a manner to permit  
7 petitioners to identify findings or allegations of child abuse, domestic  
8 violence, heightened danger and risk of lethality to a child's safety.

9 § 7. Subdivision (e) of section 651 of the family court act, as  
10 amended by chapter 295 of the laws of 2009, is amended to read as  
11 follows:

12 (e) The legislature recognizes that the safety of children is of para-  
13 mount importance and is an integral element of their best interests. To  
14 that end, the legislature finds that judicial decisions regarding custo-  
15 dy of, and access to, children must ensure children's safety as a thres-  
16 hold issue.

17 1. Permanent and initial temporary orders of custody or visitation.  
18 Prior to the issuance of any permanent or initial temporary order of  
19 custody or visitation, the court shall conduct a review of any findings  
20 or allegations of child abuse, domestic violence, heightened danger and  
21 risk of lethality to a child's safety, and the decisions and reports  
22 listed in paragraph three of this subdivision. When the parties first  
23 appear in court, the court shall advise the parties before proceeding of  
24 the right to be represented by counsel of their own choosing, of the  
25 right to have an adjournment of no longer than fourteen court days to  
26 confer with counsel, and the right to obtain counsel fees and expenses,  
27 pursuant to section two hundred thirty-seven of the domestic relations  
28 law. When appropriate, the court shall assign counsel to the parties,  
29 pursuant to article two of this chapter.

30 2. Successive temporary orders of custody or visitation. Prior to the  
31 issuance of any successive temporary order of custody or visitation, the  
32 court shall conduct a review of any findings or allegations of child  
33 abuse, domestic violence, heightened danger and risk of lethality, and  
34 the decisions and reports listed in paragraph three of this subdivision,  
35 unless such a review has been conducted within ninety days prior to the  
36 issuance of such order.

37 3. [~~Decisions~~] Findings and allegations of child abuse, domestic  
38 violence, heightened danger and risk of lethality, and the decisions and  
39 reports for review. The court shall conduct a review of the following:

40 (i) related decisions in court proceedings initiated pursuant to arti-  
41 cle ten of this act, and all warrants issued under this act; [~~and~~]

42 (ii) whether either party to the action alleges that the other party  
43 to the proceeding has committed, or has threatened to commit, an act of  
44 child abuse against such child, or has committed, or has threatened to  
45 commit, an act of domestic violence against the party making the allega-  
46 tion or a family or household member of either party, as such family or  
47 household member is defined in article eight of this chapter;

48 (iii) a history of domestic violence, child abuse or neglect, child  
49 sexual abuse or incidents involving harm, or risk of harm, to a child;

50 (iv) police reports, including domestic violence incident reports,  
51 reporting incidents involving child abuse or domestic violence;

52 (v) findings and allegations of child abuse, domestic violence,  
53 heightened danger and risk of lethality, including but not limited to:

54 (a) an increase in frequency or severity of domestic violence;

55 (b) use or threats to use a weapon or dangerous instrument, or  
56 possession of or access to firearms;

1 (c) threats to harm or kill the child, the other parent, that parent's  
2 children, self or others, or companion animals;

3 (d) sexual abuse or coerced sexual activity of the child or other  
4 parent;

5 (e) unlawful dissemination or publication of an intimate image, pursu-  
6 ant to section 245.15 of the penal law;

7 (f) incidents involving obstruction of breathing or strangulation;

8 (g) a party's pattern of alcohol or substance abuse that places the  
9 child at heightened danger or risk of lethality;

10 (h) incidents of violence during pregnancy;

11 (i) incidents of stalking or cyber stalking; and

12 (j) coercive control, as defined in paragraph (d) of subdivision one  
13 of section two hundred forty-e of the domestic relations law; and

14 (vi) reports of the statewide computerized registry of orders of  
15 protection established and maintained pursuant to section two hundred  
16 twenty-one-a of the executive law, and reports of the sex offender  
17 registry established and maintained pursuant to section one hundred  
18 sixty-eight-b of the correction law.

19 4. Appeal. Such permanent and temporary orders of custody or visita-  
20 tion may be taken as of right to the appellate division of the supreme  
21 court. Pending the determination of such appeal, such order shall be  
22 stayed. A preference in accordance with rule fifty-five hundred twenty-  
23 one of the civil practice law and rules shall be afforded, without the  
24 necessity of a motion, for appeals under article three; parts one and  
25 two of article six; articles seven, ten and ten-A of this act; and  
26 sections three hundred fifty-eight-a, three hundred eighty-three-c,  
27 three hundred eighty-four, and three hundred eighty-four-b of the social  
28 services law. A notice to appeal under this subdivision must be taken  
29 no later than twenty court days after the service by a party or the  
30 child's attorney upon the appellant of any order from which the appeal  
31 is taken, or twenty court days from receipt of the order by the appel-  
32 lant in court, whichever is earliest. Except for good cause shown, the  
33 appeal hearing shall be expedited and held no later than ninety court  
34 days from the notice to appeal. Whenever an attorney has been appointed  
35 to represent a party in a proceeding described in this paragraph, the  
36 appointment shall continue without further court order or appointment,  
37 pursuant to subdivision (b) of section eleven hundred twenty of this  
38 chapter.

39 5. Notifying counsel and issuing orders. Upon consideration of deci-  
40 sions pursuant to article ten of this act, and registry reports and  
41 notifying counsel involved in the proceeding, or in the event of a self-  
42 represented party, notifying such party of the results thereof, includ-  
43 ing any court appointed attorney for children, the court may issue a  
44 temporary, successive temporary or final order of custody or visitation.

45 [~~5-~~] 6. Temporary emergency order. Notwithstanding any other provision  
46 of the law, upon emergency situations, including computer malfunctions,  
47 to serve the best interest of the child, the court may issue a temporary  
48 emergency order for custody or visitation in the event that it is not  
49 possible to timely review decisions and reports on registries as  
50 required pursuant to paragraph three of this subdivision.

51 [~~6-~~] 7. After issuing a temporary emergency order. After issuing a  
52 temporary emergency order of custody or visitation, the court shall  
53 conduct reviews of the decisions and reports on registries as required  
54 pursuant to paragraph three of this subdivision within twenty-four hours  
55 of the issuance of such temporary emergency order. Should such twenty-  
56 four hour period fall on a day when court is not in session, then the

1 required reviews shall take place the next day the court is in session.  
2 Upon reviewing decisions and reports the court shall notify associated  
3 counsel, self-represented parties and attorneys for children pursuant to  
4 paragraph [~~four~~] five of this subdivision and may issue temporary or  
5 permanent custody or visitation orders.

6 [~~7.~~] 8. Feasibility study. The commissioner of the office of children  
7 and family services, in conjunction with the office of court adminis-  
8 tration, is hereby authorized and directed to examine, study, evaluate  
9 and make recommendations concerning the feasibility of the utilization  
10 of computers in family courts which are connected to the statewide  
11 central register of child abuse and maltreatment established and main-  
12 tained pursuant to section four hundred twenty-two of the social  
13 services law, as a means of providing family courts with information  
14 regarding parties requesting orders of custody or visitation. Such  
15 commissioner shall make a preliminary report to the governor and the  
16 legislature of findings, conclusions and recommendations not later than  
17 January thirty-first, two thousand nine, and a final report of findings,  
18 conclusions and recommendations not later than June first, two thousand  
19 nine, and shall submit with the reports such legislative proposals as  
20 are deemed necessary to implement the commissioner's recommendations.

21 § 8. Subdivision a of section 1112 of the family court act, as amended  
22 by section 28 of part A of chapter 3 of the laws of 2005, is amended to  
23 read as follows:

24 a. An appeal may be taken as of right from any order of disposition  
25 and, in the discretion of the appropriate appellate division, from any  
26 other order under this act. An appeal from an intermediate or final  
27 order in a case involving abuse or neglect pursuant to section six  
28 hundred fifty-one of this act may be taken as of right to the appellate  
29 division of the supreme court. Pending the determination of such  
30 appeal, such order shall be stayed where the effect of such order would  
31 be to discharge the child, if the family court or the court before which  
32 such appeal is pending finds that such a stay is necessary to avoid  
33 imminent risk to the child's life or health. A preference in accordance  
34 with rule [~~five thousand five~~] fifty-five hundred twenty-one of the  
35 civil practice law and rules shall be afforded, without the necessity of  
36 a motion, for appeals under article three; parts one and two of article  
37 six; articles seven, ten, and ten-A of this act; and sections three  
38 hundred fifty-eight-a, three hundred eighty-three-c, three hundred  
39 eighty-four, and three hundred eighty-four-b of the social services law.

40 § 9. This act shall take effect on the one hundred twentieth day after  
41 it shall have become a law. Effective immediately, the addition, amend-  
42 ment and/or repeal of any rule or regulation necessary for the implemen-  
43 tation of this act on its effective date are authorized to be made and  
44 completed on or before such effective date.