STATUS:

S5862 GRISANTI No Same as ON FILE: 07/21/11 Penal Law TITLE....Enacts the "protect our children act"; repealer 07/20/11 REFERRED TO RULES

SUMMARY:

GRISANTI, SALAND, LANZA, BALL, FUSCHILLO, GOLDEN, SKELOS, LITTLE, YOUNG, O'MARA, MAZIARZ, DEFRANCISCO, LIBOUS, ALESI, FLANAGAN, ZELDIN, MARTINS, MARCELLINO, JOHNSON, ROBACH, FARLEY, BONACIC, LARKIN, GALLIVAN, MCDONALD, GRIFFO, NOZZOLIO, HANNON, SEWARD, LAVALLE, RITCHIE, RANZENHOFER, CARLUCCI, SAVINO, KLEIN, VALESKY

Amd Pen L, generally; amd SS30.30, 180.85, 190.25 & 700.05, CP L; amd S509-cc, V & T L; amd S4-1.6, EPT L; amd S995, Exec L; amd SS358-a & 384-b, Soc Serv L

Enacts the "protect our children act"; establishes certain offenses relating to murder of and violence against a child, obstructing the location of a missing child and concealment of a death.

CRIMINAL SANCTION IMPACT.

BILL TEXT:

STATE OF NEW YORK

5862

2011-2012 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

July 20, 2011

Introduced by Sens. GRISANTI, SALAND, LANZA, BALL, FUSCHILLO, GOLDEN, SKELOS, LITTLE, YOUNG, O'MARA, MAZIARZ, DEFRANCISCO, LIBOUS, ALESI, FLANAGAN, ZELDIN, MARTINS, MARCELLINO, JOHNSON, ROBACH, FARLEY, BONACIC, LARKIN, GALLIVAN, MCDONALD, GRIFFO, NOZZOLIO, HANNON, SEWARD, LAVALLE, RITCHIE, RANZENHOFER, CARLUCCI, SAVINO, KLEIN, VALESKY—read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Rules

AN ACT to amend the penal law, the criminal procedure law, the vehicle and traffic law, the estates, powers and trusts law, the executive law and the social services law, in relation to establishing the offenses of aggravated murder of a child, aggravated abuse of a child in the

third degree, aggravated abuse of a child in the second degree, aggravated abuse of a child in the first degree, aggravated manslaughter of a child, aggravated endangering the welfare of a child, aggravated murder of a child, obstruction the location of a missing child, and concealment of a death; and to repeal subdivision 5 of section 125.25 of the penal law relating to the murder of a person under 14 years of age while in the course of committing certain sex offenses

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 the "protect our children act".
 - § 2. Section 10.00 of the penal law is amended by adding two new subdivisions 21 and 22 to read as follows:
 - 21. "Person in a position of trust" means any person who is charged with any duty or responsibility for the health, education, welfare, supervision or care of another person, either independently or through another person, no matter how brief.
- 9 22. "Child abuse offense" means:

10 (a) patronizing a prostitute in the second degree as defined in section 230.05; patronizing a prostitute in the first degree as defined

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

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in section 230.06; promoting prostitution in the second degree as defined in subdivision two of section 230.30; promoting prostitution in the first degree as defined in section 230.32; disseminating indecent materials to minors in the second degree as defined in section 235.21; disseminating indecent materials to minors in the first degree as defined in section 235.22; abandonment of a child as defined in section 260.00; non-support of a child in the second degree as defined in section 260.05; non-support of a child in the first degree as defined in section 260.06; aggravated endangering the welfare of a child as defined in section 260.09; endangering the welfare of a child as defined in section 260.10; unlawfully dealing with a child in the first degree as defined in section 260.20; unlawfully dealing with a child in the second degree as defined in section 260.21; or an offense defined in article two hundred sixty-three of this chapter; or

- (b) an offense defined in article one hundred twenty, one hundred twenty-five, one hundred thirty or one hundred thirty-five of this chapter provided the victim of such offense is less than fourteen years of age; or
- (c) an attempt to commit an offense listed in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subdivision; or
- (d) an offense in any other jurisdiction which includes all of the essential elements of any such crime listed in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this subdivision.
- § 3. Section 60.06 of the penal law, as amended by chapter 482 of the laws of 2009, is amended to read as follows:
- § 60.06 Authorized disposition; murder in the first degree offenders; aggravated murder offenders; aggravated murder of a child offenders; certain murder in the second degree offenders; certain terrorism offenders; criminal possession of a chemical

weapon or biological weapon offenders; criminal use of a chemical weapon or biological weapon offenders.

32 When a defendant is convicted of murder in the first degree as defined 33 in section 125.27 of this chapter, the court shall, in accordance with 34 the provisions of section 400.27 of the criminal procedure law, sentence 35 the defendant to death, to life imprisonment without parole in accord-36 ance with subdivision five of section 70.00 of this title, or to a term 37 imprisonment for a class A-I felony other than a sentence of life 38 imprisonment without parole, in accordance with subdivisions one through 39 three of section 70.00 of this title. When a person is convicted [of 40 murder in the second degree as defined in subdivision five of section 41 125.25 of this chapter or of the crime of aggravated murder as defined 42 in subdivision one of section 125.26 of this chapter or of the crime of 43 aggravated murder of a child as defined in section 125.28 of this chap-44 ter, the court shall sentence the defendant to life imprisonment without 45 parole in accordance with subdivision five of section 70.00 of this When a defendant is convicted of the crime of terrorism as 46 title. 47 defined in section 490.25 of this chapter, and the specified offense the 48 defendant committed is a class A-I felony offense, or when a defendant 49 is convicted of the crime of criminal possession of a chemical weapon or 50 biological weapon in the first degree as defined in section 490.45 of 51 this chapter, or when a defendant is convicted of the crime of criminal use of a chemical weapon or biological weapon in the first degree as 52 53 defined in section 490.55 of this chapter, the court shall sentence the 54 defendant to life imprisonment without parole in accordance with subdi-55 vision five of section 70.00 of this title; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall preclude or prevent a sentence of death S. 5862

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when the defendant is also convicted of murder in the first degree as defined in section 125.27 of this chapter. When a defendant is convicted 3 of aggravated murder as defined in subdivision two of section 125.26 of this chapter, the court shall sentence the defendant to life imprisonment without parole or to a term of imprisonment for a class A-I felony other than a sentence of life imprisonment without parole, in accordance with subdivisions one through three of section 70.00 of this title.

- § 4. Subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subdivision 3 of section 70.00 of the penal law, as amended by chapter 107 of the laws of 2006, is amended to read as follows:
- (i) For a class A-I felony, such minimum period shall not be less than fifteen years nor more than twenty-five years; provided, however, that (A) where a sentence, other than a sentence of death or life imprisonment without parole, is imposed upon a defendant convicted of murder in the first degree as defined in section 125.27 of this chapter such minimum period shall be not less than twenty years nor more than twenty-five years, and, (B) where a sentence is imposed upon a defendant [convicted of murder in the second degree as defined in subdivision five of section 125.25 of this chapter or convicted of aggravated murder as defined in section 125.26 of this chapter or convicted of aggravated murder of child as defined in section 125.28 of this chapter, the sentence shall be life imprisonment without parole, and, (C) where a sentence is imposed upon a defendant convicted of attempted murder in the first degree as defined in article one hundred ten of this chapter and subparagraph (i), (ii) or (iii) of paragraph (a) of subdivision one and paragraph (b) of subdivision one of section 125.27 of this chapter or attempted aggravated murder as defined in article one hundred ten of this chapter and section 125.26 of this chapter or attempted aggravated

murder of a child as defined in article one hundred ten of this chapter and section 125.28 of this chapter such minimum period shall be not less than twenty years nor more than forty years.

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- § 5. Subdivision 5 of section 70.00 of the penal law, as amended by chapter 482 of the laws of 2009, is amended to read as follows:
- 34 5. Life imprisonment without parole. Notwithstanding any 35 provision of law, a defendant sentenced to life imprisonment without 36 parole shall not be or become eligible for parole or conditional 37 release. For purposes of commitment and custody, other than parole and 38 conditional release, such sentence shall be deemed to be an indetermi-39 nate sentence. A defendant may be sentenced to life imprisonment with-40 out parole upon conviction for the crime of murder in the first degree 41 as defined in section 125.27 of this chapter and in accordance with the 42 procedures provided by law for imposing a sentence for such crime. A 43 defendant must be sentenced to life imprisonment without parole upon conviction for the crime of terrorism as defined in section 490.25 of 44 45 this chapter, where the specified offense the defendant committed is a 46 class A-I felony; the crime of criminal possession of a chemical weapon 47 or biological weapon in the first degree as defined in section 490.45 of 48 this chapter; or the crime of criminal use of a chemical weapon or 49 biological weapon in the first degree as defined in section 490.55 of 50 this chapter; provided, however, that nothing in this subdivision shall preclude or prevent a sentence of death when the defendant is also 51 52 convicted of the crime of murder in the first degree as defined in 53 section 125.27 of this chapter. A defendant must be sentenced to 54 imprisonment without parole upon conviction [for the crime of murder in the second degree as defined in subdivision five of section 125.25 of 56 this chapter or for the crime of aggravated murder as defined in subdi-S. 5862

vision one of section 125.26 of this chapter or for the crime of aggratwated murder of a child as defined in section 125.28 of this chapter. A
defendant may be sentenced to life imprisonment without parole upon
conviction for the crime of aggravated murder as defined in subdivision
two of section 125.26 of this chapter.

- § 6. Paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of subdivision 1 of section 70.02 of the penal law, paragraph (a) as amended by chapter 320 of the laws of 2006, paragraphs (b) and (c) as amended by chapter 405 of the laws of 2010, are amended to read as follows:
- 10 (a) Class B violent felony offenses: an attempt to commit the class A-I felonies of murder in the second degree as defined in section 11 12 125.25, kidnapping in the first degree as defined in section 135.25, and arson in the first degree as defined in section 150.20; manslaughter in 13 14 the first degree as defined in section 125.20, aggravated manslaughter 15 in the first degree as defined in section 125.22, aggravated manslaught-16 er of a child as defined in section 125.23, rape in the first degree as 17 defined in section 130.35, criminal sexual act in the first degree as defined in section 130.50, aggravated sexual abuse in the first degree 18 as defined in section 130.70, course of sexual conduct against a child 19 20 in the first degree as defined in section 130.75; assault in the first 21 degree as defined in section 120.10, kidnapping in the second degree as 22 defined in section 135.20, burglary in the first degree as defined in 23 section 140.30, arson in the second degree as defined in section 150.15, 24 robbery in the first degree as defined in section 160.15, incest in the first degree as defined in section 255.27, criminal possession of a 26 weapon in the first degree as defined in section 265.04, criminal use of a firearm in the first degree as defined in section 265.09, criminal

28 sale of a firearm in the first degree as defined in section 265.13, 29 aggravated assault upon a police officer or a peace officer as defined in section 120.11, gang assault in the first degree as defined in 30 section 120.07, intimidating a victim or witness in the first degree as 31 32 defined in section 215.17, hindering prosecution of terrorism in the 33 first degree as defined in section 490.35, criminal possession of a 34 chemical weapon or biological weapon in the second degree as defined in 35 section 490.40, and criminal use of a chemical weapon or biological 36 weapon in the third degree as defined in section 490.47.

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(b) Class C violent felony offenses: an attempt to commit any of the class B felonies set forth in paragraph (a) of this subdivision; aggravated criminally negligent homicide as defined in section 125.11, aggravated manslaughter in the second degree as defined in section 125.21, aggravated sexual abuse in the second degree as defined in section 130.67, assault on a peace officer, police officer, fireman or emergency medical services professional as defined in section 120.08, gang assault in the second degree as defined in section 120.06, aggravated abuse of a child in the first degree as defined in section 120.09-a, strangulation in the first degree as defined in section 121.13, burglary in the second degree as defined in section 140.25, robbery in the second degree as defined in section 160.10, criminal possession of a weapon in the second degree as defined in section 265.03, criminal use of a firearm in the second degree as defined in section 265.08, criminal sale of a firearm in the second degree as defined in section 265.12, criminal sale of a firearm with the aid of a minor as defined in section 265.14, soliciting or providing support for an act of terrorism in the first degree as defined in section 490.15, hindering prosecution of terrorism in the second degree as defined in section 490.30, and criminal possession of a S. 5862

1 chemical weapon or biological weapon in the third degree as defined in 2 section 490.37.

3 Class D violent felony offenses: an attempt to commit any of the class C felonies set forth in paragraph (b); reckless assault of a child 5 as defined in section 120.02, assault in the second degree as defined in section 120.05, aggravated abuse of a child in the second degree as defined in section 120.09, menacing a police officer or peace officer as 7 defined in section 120.18, stalking in the first degree, as defined in 8 9 subdivision one of section 120.60, strangulation in the second degree as 10 defined in section 121.12, rape in the second degree as defined in section 130.30, criminal sexual act in the second degree as defined in 11 section 130.45, sexual abuse in the first degree as defined in section 12 130.65, course of sexual conduct against a child in the second degree as 13 14 defined in section 130.80, aggravated sexual abuse in the third degree 15 as defined in section 130.66, facilitating a sex offense with a 16 controlled substance as defined in section 130.90, criminal possession 17 of a weapon in the third degree as defined in subdivision five, six, seven or eight of section 265.02, criminal sale of a firearm in the 18 third degree as defined in section 265.11, intimidating a victim or 19 witness in the second degree as defined in section 215.16, soliciting or 20 21 providing support for an act of terrorism in the second degree as 22 defined in section 490.10, and making a terroristic threat as defined in 23 section 490.20, falsely reporting an incident in the first degree as 24 defined in section 240.60, placing a false bomb or hazardous substance 25 in the first degree as defined in section 240.62, placing a false bomb 26 or hazardous substance in a sports stadium or arena, mass transportation facility or enclosed shopping mall as defined in section 240.63, and

28 aggravated unpermitted use of indoor pyrotechnics in the first degree as 29 defined in section 405.18.

- § 7. Subdivision 1 of section 110.05 of the penal law, as amended by chapter 93 of the laws of 2006, is amended to read as follows:
- 1. Class A-I felony when the crime attempted is the A-I felony of murder in the first degree, aggravated murder as defined in subdivision one of section 125.26 of this chapter, aggravated murder of a child, criminal possession of a controlled substance in the first degree, criminal sale of a controlled substance in the first degree, criminal possession of a chemical or biological weapon in the first degree or criminal use of a chemical or biological weapon in the first degree;
- § 8. Section 120.01 of the penal law, as added by chapter 600 of the laws of 1998, is amended to read as follows:
- § 120.01 [Reckless assault] Aggravated abuse of a child [by a child day care provider] in the third degree.

A person is guilty of [reckless assault] aggravated abuse of a child in the third degree when, being [a child day care provider or an employee thereof] eighteen years old or more, and being a parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the custody of, or legally responsible for the care of, a child less than fourteen years old, or being a person in a position of trust of a child less than fourteen years old, he or she recklessly causes [serious] physical injury to [a] such child [under the care of such provider or employee who is less than eleven years of age].

[Reckless assault] Aggravated abuse of a child [by a child day care provider] in the third degree is a class E felony.

- § 9. The penal law is amended by adding two new sections 120.09 and 120.09-a to read as follows:
- 56 § 120.09 Aggravated abuse of a child in the second degree.
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A person is guilty of aggravated abuse of a child in the second degree when being eighteen years old or more, and being a parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the custody of, or legally responsible for the care of, a child less than fourteen years old, or being a person in a position of trust of a child less than fourteen years old, he or she:

- 1. with intent to cause physical injury to another person, causes physical injury to such child; or
- 2. recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of serious physical injury or death to such child and thereby causes serious physical injury to such child; or
- 3. commits the crime of aggravated abuse of a child in the third degree as defined in section 120.01 of this article and previously has been convicted of a child abuse offense.

Aggravated abuse of a child in the second degree is a class D felony. § 120.09-a Aggravated abuse of a child in the first degree.

A person is guilty of aggravated abuse of a child in the first degree when being eighteen years old or more, and being a parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the custody of, or legally responsible for the care of, a child less than fourteen years old, or being a person in a position of trust of a child less than fourteen years old, he or she:

- 1. with intent to cause serious physical injury to another person, causes serious physical injury to such child; or
- 2. recklessly engages in violent shaking of such child and thereby causes serious physical injury to such child and such child is less than

five years old; or

- 3. recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of serious physical injury or death to such child and thereby causes serious physical injury to such child, and:
 - (a) has previously been convicted of a child abuse offense; or
- (b) as part of the same transaction, recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of serious physical injury or death to another child less than fourteen years old and thereby causes serious physical injury to such other child; or
- (c) causes such injury by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; or
- (d) on at least one other occasion, recklessly engaged in conduct which created a grave risk of serious physical injury or death to a child less than fourteen years old and thereby caused serious physical injury to such child.

Aggravated abuse of a child in the first degree is a class C felony.

- \S 10. The penal law is amended by adding two new sections 125.23 and 125.28 to read as follows:
- § 125.23 Aggravated manslaughter of a child.
- A person is guilty of aggravated manslaughter of a child when, being eighteen years old or more, and being a parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the custody of, or legally responsible for the care of, a child less than fourteen years old, or being a person in a position of trust of a child less than fourteen years old, he or she recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of serious physical injury or death to such child and thereby causes the death of such child.
- Aggravated manslaughter of a child is a class B felony.
- 55 § 125.28 Aggravated murder of a child.
 - A person is guilty of aggravated murder of a child when: S. 5862
 - 1. with intent to cause the death of a child less than fourteen years old, and being eighteen years old or more, and being the parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the custody of, or legally responsible for the care of, such child, or being a person in a position of trust of a child less than fourteen years old, he or she causes the death of such child; or
 - 2. under circumstances evincing a depraved indifference to human life, and being eighteen years old or more, and being the parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the custody of, or legally responsible for the care of, a child less than fourteen years old, or being a person in a position of trust of a child less than fourteen years old, he or she recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of serious physical injury or death to such child and thereby causes the death of such child; or
 - 3. being eighteen years old or more, while in the course of committing rape in the first, second or third degree, criminal sexual act in the first, second or third degree, aggravated sexual abuse in the first, second, third or fourth degree, or incest against a child less than fourteen years old, he or she intentionally causes the death of such child.

Aggravated murder of a child is a class A-I felony.

- § 11. Subdivision 4 of section 125.25 of the penal law, as amended by chapter 459 of the laws of 2004, is amended to read as follows:
- 4. Under circumstances evincing a depraved indifference to human life, and being eighteen years old or more the defendant recklessly engages in

26 conduct which creates a grave risk of serious physical injury or death 27 to another person less than eleven years old and thereby causes the 28 death of such person[; or].

- § 12. Subdivision 5 of section 125.25 of the penal law is REPEALED.
- § 13. Subparagraph (ix) of paragraph (a) of subdivision 1 of section 125.27 of the penal law, as added by chapter 1 of the laws of 1995, is amended to read as follows:
- (ix) prior to committing the killing, the defendant had been convicted of murder as defined in this section or section 125.25 of this article or convicted of aggravated murder of a child as defined in section 125.28 of this article, or had been convicted in another jurisdiction of an offense which, if committed in this state, would constitute a violation of [either of such] the aforementioned sections; or
- § 14. The penal law is amended by adding a new section 190.17 to read as follows:
- § 190.17 Obstructing the location of a missing child.
- A person is guilty of obstructing the location of a missing child when he or she knowingly provides false information to law enforcement officials as to the whereabouts of a child less than fourteen years old who has been reported missing, or whose whereabouts has been unknown for more than twenty-four hours.
 - Obstructing the location of a missing child is a class E felony.
- § 15. The penal law is amended by adding a new section 190.18 to read as follows:
- 50 § 190.18 Concealment of a death.

A person is guilty of concealment of a death when he or she knowingly moves or otherwise conceals a human corpse so that discovery of the death of such person will be hindered.

- Concealment of a death is a class D felony.
- § 16. The penal law is amended by adding a new section 260.09 to read 56 as follows:
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§ 260.09 Aggravated endangering the welfare of a child.

- A person is guilty of aggravated endangering the welfare of a child when, being eighteen years old or more, and being a parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the custody of, or legally responsible for the care of, a child less than fourteen years old, or being a person in a position of trust of a child less then fourteen years old, he or she knowingly acts in a manner likely to be injurious to the physical, mental or moral welfare of such child, and:
 - 1. previously has been convicted of a child abuse offense; or
- 2. such conduct consists of two or more acts of cruelty against such child. For purposes of this subdivision, "cruelty" means conduct which (a) causes extreme physical pain, or (b) which is carried out in an especially vicious or sadistic manner; or
- 3. such conduct consists of failing to report to law enforcement when the whereabouts of such child has been unknown by such person for more than twenty-four hours. For the purposes of this section, a parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the custody of, or legally responsible for the care of a child under the age of eleven is deemed to be acting in a manner likely to be injurious to the physical, mental or moral welfare of such child if such child's whereabouts is unknown by such person for more than twenty-four hours.
 - Aggravated endangering the welfare of a child is a class E felony.
- 23 § 17. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 3 of section 30.30 of the criminal 24 procedure law, as amended by chapter 93 of the laws of 2006, is amended

to read as follows:

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- 26 (a) Subdivisions one and two do not apply to a criminal action wherein the defendant is accused of an offense defined in sections 125.10, 27 125.15, 125.20, 125.25, 125.26 [and], 125.27 and 125.28 of the penal 28 29
 - § 18. Subdivision 1 of section 180.85 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 93 of the laws of 2006, is amended to read as follows:
 - 1. After arraignment of a defendant upon a felony complaint, other than a felony complaint charging an offense defined in section 125.10, 125.15, 125.20, 125.23, 125.25, 125.26 [ex], 125.27 or 125.28 of the penal law, either party or the local criminal court or superior court before which the action is pending, on its own motion, may move in accordance with the provisions of this section for an order terminating prosecution of the charges contained in such felony complaint on consent of the parties.
 - § 19. Paragraph (h) of subdivision 3 of section 190.25 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 405 of the laws of 2010, is amended to read as follows:
- (h) A social worker, rape crisis counselor, psychologist or other professional providing emotional support to a child witness twelve years old or younger who is called to give evidence in a grand jury proceeding concerning a crime defined in article one hundred twenty-one, article one hundred thirty, article two hundred sixty, section 120.01, 120.09, <u>120.09-a,</u> 120.10, 125.10, 125.15, 125.20, <u>125.23,</u> 125.25, 125.26, 50 125.27, 125.28, 255.25, 255.26 [ex], 255.27 or 260.09 of the penal law 51 provided that the district attorney consents. Such support person shall 52 not provide the witness with an answer to any question or otherwise 53 participate in such proceeding and shall first take an oath before the grand jury that he or she will keep secret all matters before such grand jury within his or her knowledge.

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§ 20. Paragraph (b) of subdivision 8 of section 700.05 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 405 of the laws of 2010, is amended 3 to read as follows:

(b) Any of the following felonies: assault in the second degree as defined in section 120.05 of the penal law, aggravated abuse of a child in the third degree as defined in section 120.01 of the penal law, aggravated abuse of a child in the second degree as defined in section 120.09 of the penal law, aggregated abuse of a child in the first degree as defined in section 120.09-a of the penal law, assault in the first degree as defined in section 120.10 of the penal law, reckless endangerment in the first degree as defined in section 120.25 of the penal law, promoting a suicide attempt as defined in section 120.30 of the penal law, strangulation in the second degree as defined in section 121.12 of the penal law, strangulation in the first degree as defined in section 121.13 of the penal law, criminally negligent homicide as defined in section 125.10 of the penal law, manslaughter in the second degree as defined in section 125.15 of the penal law, manslaughter in the first degree as defined in section 125.20 of the penal law, aggravated manslaughter of a child as defined in section 125.23 of the penal law, murder in the second degree as defined in section 125.25 of the penal law, murder in the first degree as defined in section 125.27 of the 22 penal law, aggravated murder of a child as defined in section 125.28 of 23 the penal law, abortion in the second degree as defined in section 24 125.40 of the penal law, abortion in the first degree as defined in

section 125.45 of the penal law, rape in the third degree as defined in section 130.25 of the penal law, rape in the second degree as defined in 26 27 section 130.30 of the penal law, rape in the first degree as defined in 28 section 130.35 of the penal law, criminal sexual act in the third degree 29 as defined in section 130.40 of the penal law, criminal sexual act in 30 the second degree as defined in section 130.45 of the penal law, crimi-31 nal sexual act in the first degree as defined in section 130.50 of 32 penal law, sexual abuse in the first degree as defined in section 130.65 of the penal law, unlawful imprisonment in the first degree as defined 33 34 in section 135.10 of the penal law, kidnapping in the second degree as 35 defined in section 135.20 of the penal law, kidnapping in the first 36 degree as defined in section 135.25 of the penal law, labor trafficking 37 as defined in section 135.35 of the penal law, custodial interference in 38 the first degree as defined in section 135.50 of the penal law, coercion 39 in the first degree as defined in section 135.65 of the penal law, criminal trespass in the first degree as defined in section 140.17 of the 40 41 penal law, burglary in the third degree as defined in section 140.20 of 42 the penal law, burglary in the second degree as defined in section 43 140.25 of the penal law, burglary in the first degree as defined in 44 section 140.30 of the penal law, criminal mischief in the third degree 45 as defined in section 145.05 of the penal law, criminal mischief in the 46 second degree as defined in section 145.10 of the penal law, criminal 47 mischief in the first degree as defined in section 145.12 of the penal 48 law, criminal tampering in the first degree as defined in section 145.20 49 of the penal law, arson in the fourth degree as defined in section 50 150.05 of the penal law, arson in the third degree as defined in section 51 150.10 of the penal law, arson in the second degree as defined in section 150.15 of the penal law, arson in the first degree as defined in 52 53 section 150.20 of the penal law, grand larceny in the fourth degree as 54 defined in section 155.30 of the penal law, grand larceny in the third 55 degree as defined in section 155.35 of the penal law, grand larceny in 56 the second degree as defined in section 155.40 of the penal law, S. 5862 10

larceny in the first degree as defined in section 155.42 of the penal law, health care fraud in the fourth degree as defined in section 177.10 of the penal law, health care fraud in the third degree as defined in 3 section 177.15 of the penal law, health care fraud in the second degree as defined in section 177.20 of the penal law, health care fraud in the 5 first degree as defined in section 177.25 of the penal law, robbery in 7 the third degree as defined in section 160.05 of the penal law, robbery 8 in the second degree as defined in section 160.10 of the penal law, robbery in the first degree as defined in section 160.15 of the penal 9 10 law, unlawful use of secret scientific material as defined in section 165.07 of the penal law, criminal possession of stolen property in the 11 12 fourth degree as defined in section 165.45 of the penal law, criminal 13 possession of stolen property in the third degree as defined in section 14 165.50 of the penal law, criminal possession of stolen property in the 15 second degree as defined by section 165.52 of the penal law, criminal 16 possession of stolen property in the first degree as defined by section 17 165.54 of the penal law, trademark counterfeiting in the second degree 18 as defined in section 165.72 of the penal law, trademark counterfeiting 19 in the first degree as defined in section 165.73 of the penal law, 20 forgery in the second degree as defined in section 170.10 of the penal law, forgery in the first degree as defined in section 170.15 of the 22 penal law, criminal possession of a forged instrument in the second degree as defined in section 170.25 of the penal law, criminal

possession of a forged instrument in the first degree as defined in section 170.30 of the penal law, criminal possession of forgery devices 25 26 as defined in section 170.40 of the penal law, falsifying business 27 records in the first degree as defined in section 175.10 of the penal 28 law, tampering with public records in the first degree as defined in 29 section 175.25 of the penal law, offering a false instrument for filing 30 in the first degree as defined in section 175.35 of the penal law, issu-31 ing a false certificate as defined in section 175.40 of the penal law, 32 criminal diversion of prescription medications and prescriptions in the 33 second degree as defined in section 178.20 of the penal law, criminal 34 diversion of prescription medications and prescriptions in the first 35 degree as defined in section 178.25 of the penal law, residential mort-36 gage fraud in the fourth degree as defined in section 187.10 of the 37 penal law, residential mortgage fraud in the third degree as defined in 38 section 187.15 of the penal law, residential mortgage fraud in the second degree as defined in section 187.20 of the penal law, residential 39 40 mortgage fraud in the first degree as defined in section 187.25 of the 41 penal law, escape in the second degree as defined in section 205.10 42 the penal law, escape in the first degree as defined in section 205.15 43 of the penal law, absconding from temporary release in the first degree 44 as defined in section 205.17 of the penal law, promoting prison contraband in the first degree as defined in section 205.25 of the penal law, 45 46 hindering prosecution in the second degree as defined in section 205.60 47 of the penal law, hindering prosecution in the first degree as defined 48 in section 205.65 of the penal law, sex trafficking as defined in 49 section 230.34 of the penal law, criminal possession of a weapon in the 50 third degree as defined in subdivisions two, three and five of section 265.02 of the penal law, criminal possession of a weapon in the second 51 52 degree as defined in section 265.03 of the penal law, criminal 53 possession of a weapon in the first degree as defined in section 265.04 54 of the penal law, manufacture, transport, disposition and defacement of 55 weapons and dangerous instruments and appliances defined as felonies in 56 subdivisions one, two, and three of section 265.10 of the penal law, S. 5862

sections 265.11, 265.12 and 265.13 of the penal law, or prohibited use of weapons as defined in subdivision two of section 265.35 of the penal law, relating to firearms and other dangerous weapons, or failure to disclose the origin of a recording in the first degree as defined in section 275.40 of the penal law;

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§ 21. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 4 of section 509-cc of the vehicle and traffic law, as amended by chapter 93 of the laws of 2006, is amended to read as follows:

(a) The offenses referred to in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (a) of subdivision one and paragraph (a) of subdivision two of this section that result in permanent disqualification shall include a conviction under sections 125.12, 125.20, 125.25, 125.26, 125.27, 130.30, 130.35, 130.45, 130.50, 130.70, 135.25, 150.20 of the penal law or an attempt to commit any of the aforesaid offenses under section 110.00 of the penal law, or a child abuse offense as defined in subdivision twenty-two of section 10.00 of the penal law, or any offenses committed under a former section of the penal law which would constitute violations of the aforesaid sections of the penal law, or any offenses committed outside this state which would constitute violations of the aforesaid sections of the

21 § 22. Section 4-1.6 of the estates, powers and trusts law, as added by 22 chapter 481 of the laws of 1994, is amended to read as follows:

§ 4-1.6 Disqualification of joint tenant in certain instances

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Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a joint tenant convicted of murder in the second degree as defined in section 125.25 of the penal law or murder in the first degree as defined in section 125.27 of the penal law or aggravated murder of a child as defined in section 125.28 of the penal law of another joint tenant shall not be entitled to the distribution of any monies in a joint bank account created or contributed to by the deceased joint tenant, except for those monies contributed by the convicted joint tenant.

Upon the conviction of such joint tenant of first or second degree murder and upon application by the prosecuting attorney, the court, as part of its sentence, shall issue an order directing the amount of any joint bank account to be distributed pursuant to the provisions of this section from the convicted joint tenant and to the deceased joint tenant's estate. The court and the prosecuting attorney shall each have the power to subpoena records of a banking institution to determine the amount of money in such bank account and by whom deposits were made. The court shall also have the power to freeze such account upon application by the prosecuting attorney during the pendency of a trial for first or second degree murder. If, upon receipt of such court orders described in this section, the banking institution holding monies in such joint account complies with the terms of the order, such banking institution shall be held free from all liability for the distribution of such funds as were in such joint account. In the absence of actual or constructive notice of such order, the banking institution holding monies in such account shall be held harmless for distributing the money according its ordinary course of business.

For purposes of this section, the term banking institution shall have the same meaning as provided for in paragraph (b) of subdivision three of section nine-f of the banking law.

§ 23. Paragraphs (a) and (d) of subdivision 7 of section 995 of the executive law, paragraph (a) as separately amended by chapters 2 and 320 of the laws of 2006 and paragraph (d) as amended by chapter 2 of the laws of 2006, are amended to read as follows:

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(a) sections 120.05, 120.10, and 120.11, relating to assault; sections 125.15 through [125.27] 125.28 relating to homicide; sections 130.25, 130.30, 130.35, 130.40, 130.45, 130.50, 130.65, 130.67 and 130.70, 3 relating to sex offenses; sections 205.10, 205.15, 205.17 and 205.19, relating to escape and other offenses, where the offender has been convicted within the previous five years of one of the other felonies specified in this subdivision; or sections 255.25, 255.26 and 255.27, 7 8 relating to incest, a violent felony offense as defined in subdivision 9 one of section 70.02 of the penal law, attempted murder in the first 10 degree, as defined in section 110.00 and section 125.27 of the penal 11 law, kidnapping in the first degree, as defined in section 135.25 of the 12 penal law, arson in the first degree, as defined in section 150.20 of the penal law, burglary in the third degree, as defined in section 13 140.20 of the penal law, attempted burglary in the third degree, as 14 15 defined in section 110.00 and section 140.20 of the penal law, a felony 16 defined in article four hundred ninety of the penal law relating to 17 terrorism or any attempt to commit an offense defined in such article 18 relating to terrorism which is a felony; or

(d) any of the following felonies, or an attempt thereof where such attempt is a felony offense:

aggravated abuse of a child in the third degree, as defined in section

120.01 of the penal law; aggravated abuse of a child in the second degree, as defined in section 120.09 of the penal law; aggravated abuse 23 of a child in the first degree, as defined in section 120.09-a of the 24 penal law; aggravated assault upon a person less than eleven years old, 25 as defined in section 120.12 of the penal law; menacing in the first 26 27 degree, as defined in section 120.13 of the penal law; reckless endan-28 germent in the first degree, as defined in section 120.25 of the penal 29 law; stalking in the second degree, as defined in section 120.55 of the penal law; criminally negligent homicide, as defined in section 125.10 30 31 of the penal law; vehicular manslaughter in the second degree, as 32 defined in section 125.12 of the penal law; vehicular manslaughter in 33 the first degree, as defined in section 125.13 of the penal law; 34 persistent sexual abuse, as defined in section 130.53 of the penal law; 35 aggravated sexual abuse in the fourth degree, as defined in section 36 130.65-a of the penal law; female genital mutilation, as defined in 37 section 130.85 of the penal law; facilitating a sex offense with a 38 controlled substance, as defined in section 130.90 of the penal law; 39 unlawful imprisonment in the first degree, as defined in section 135.10 40 of the penal law; custodial interference in the first degree, as defined 41 in section 135.50 of the penal law; criminal trespass in the first degree, as defined in section 140.17 of the penal law; criminal tamper-42 ing in the first degree, as defined in section 145.20 of the penal law; 43 44 tampering with a consumer product in the first degree, as defined in 45 section 145.45 of the penal law; robbery in the third degree as defined 46 in section 160.05 of the penal law; identity theft in the second degree, 47 defined in section 190.79 of the penal law; identity theft in the 48 first degree, as defined in section 190.80 of the penal law; promoting 49 prison contraband in the first degree, as defined in section 205.25 of 50 the penal law; tampering with a witness in the third degree, as defined in section 215.11 of the penal law; tampering with a witness in the 51 second degree, as defined in section 215.12 of the penal law; tampering 52 53 with a witness in the first degree, as defined in section 215.13 of the 54 penal law; criminal contempt in the first degree, as defined in subdivi-55 sions (b), (c) and (d) of section 215.51 of the penal law; aggravated 56 criminal contempt, as defined in section 215.52 of the penal law; bail S. 5862 13

jumping in the second degree, as defined in section 215.56 of the penal 1 law; bail jumping in the first degree, as defined in section 215.57 of 2 the penal law; patronizing a prostitute in the second degree, as defined 3 in section 230.05 of the penal law; patronizing a prostitute in the first degree, as defined in section 230.06 of the penal law; promoting prostitution in the second degree, as defined in section 230.30 of the 6 penal law; promoting prostitution in the first degree, as defined 7 section 230.32 of the penal law; compelling prostitution, as defined in 8 9 section 230.33 of the penal law; disseminating indecent materials to minors in the second degree, as defined in section 235.21 of the penal 10 law; disseminating indecent materials to minors in the first degree, as 11 defined in section 235.22 of the penal law; riot in the first degree, as 12 defined in section 240.06 of the penal law; criminal anarchy, as defined 13 14 in section 240.15 of the penal law; aggravated harassment of an employee by an inmate, as defined in section 240.32 of the penal law; unlawful 15 16 surveillance in the second degree, as defined in section 250.45 of the 17 penal law; unlawful surveillance in the first degree, as defined in section 250.50 of the penal law; aggravated endangering the welfare of a child, as defined in section 260.09 of the penal law; endangering the 19 welfare of a vulnerable elderly person in the second degree, as defined

21 in section 260.32 of the penal law; endangering the welfare of a vulner-22 able elderly person in the first degree, as defined in section 260.34 of 23 the penal law; use of a child in a sexual performance, as defined in 24 section 263.05 of the penal law; promoting an obscene sexual performance 25 by a child, as defined in section 263.10 of the penal law; possessing an 26 obscene sexual performance by a child, as defined in section 263.11 of the penal law; promoting a sexual performance by a child, as defined in 27 28 section 263.15 of the penal law; possessing a sexual performance by a child, as defined in section 263.16 of the penal law; criminal 29 30 possession of a weapon in the third degree, as defined in section 265.02 31 of the penal law; criminal sale of a firearm in the third degree, as 32 defined in section 265.11 of the penal law; criminal sale of a firearm 33 a minor, as defined in section 265.16 of the penal law; unlawful 34 wearing of a body vest, as defined in section 270.20 of the penal law; 35 hate crimes as defined in section 485.05 of the penal law; and crime of terrorism, as defined in section 490.25 of the penal law; 36

§ 24. Subparagraph 2 of paragraph (b) of subdivision 3 of section 358-a of the social services law, as added by chapter 7 of the laws of 1999, is amended to read as follows:

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(2) the parent of such child has been convicted of (i) aggravated manslaughter of a child as defined in section 125.23 or aggravated murder of a child as defined in section 125.28 or murder in the degree as defined in section 125.27 or murder in the second degree as defined in section 125.25 of the penal law and the victim was another child of the parent; or (ii) manslaughter in the first degree as defined section 125.20 or manslaughter in the second degree as defined in section 125.15 of the penal law and the victim was another child of the parent, provided, however, that the parent must have acted voluntarily in committing such crime;

§ 25. Clause (A) of subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (a) of subdivision 8 of section 384-b of the social services law, as amended by chapter 460 of the laws of 2006, is amended to read as follows:

(A) the parent of such child has been convicted of aggravated 54 manslaughter of a child as defined in section 125.23, aggravated murder of a child as defined in section 125.28, murder in the first degree as 56 defined in section 125.27, murder in the second degree as defined in S. 5862

section 125.25, manslaughter in the first degree as defined in section 1 125.20, or manslaughter in the second degree as defined in section 125.15, and the victim of any such crime was another child of the parent or another child for whose care such parent is or has been legally 5 responsible as defined in subdivision (g) of section one thousand twelve of the family court act, or another parent of the child, unless the 7 convicted parent was a victim of physical, sexual or psychological abuse 8 by the decedent parent and such abuse was a factor in causing the homi-9 cide; or has been convicted of an attempt to commit any of the foregoing 10 crimes, and the victim or intended victim was the child or another child of the parent or another child for whose care such parent is or has been 11 12 legally responsible as defined in subdivision (g) of section one thou-13 sand twelve of the family court act, or another parent of the child, 14 unless the convicted parent was a victim of physical, sexual or psycho-15 logical abuse by the decedent parent and such abuse was a factor in causing the attempted homicide;

§ 26. This act shall take effect immediately.

SPONSORS MEMO:

NEW YORK STATE SENATE INTRODUCER'S MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT submitted in accordance with Senate Rule VI. Sec 1

BILL NUMBER: S5862

SPONSOR: GRISANTI

TITLE OF BILL:

An act to amend the penal law, the criminal procedure law, the vehicle and traffic law, the estates, powers and trusts law, the executive law and the social services law, in relation to establishing the offenses of aggravated murder of a child, aggravated abuse of a child in the third degree, aggravated abuse of a child in the second degree, aggravated abuse of a child in the first degree, aggravated manslaughter of a child, aggravated endangering the welfare of a child, aggravated murder of a child, obstruction the location of a missing child, and concealment of a death; and to repeal subdivision 5 of section 125.25 of the penal law relating to the murder of a person under 14 years of age while in the course of committing certain sex offenses

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS:

Section 1 - enacts "The Protect Our Children Act."

Section 2 - defines terms "person in a position of trust" and "child abuse offense."

Sections 3, 4 and 5 amend provisions of current law to require a sentence of life without parole for persons convicted of the new crime of aggravated murder of a child.

Section 6 provides that the new crime of aggravated manslaughter of a child is a class B violent felony offense; the new crime of aggravated abuse of a child 1st degree is a class C violent felony offense; and the new crime of aggravated abuse of a child 2nd degree is a class D violent felony offense.

Section 7 provides that an attempt to commit the new class A-I felony of aggravated murder of a child is also a class A-I felony.

Section 8 renames the crime reckless assault of a child by a child day care provider to aggravated abuse of a child in the third degree. This E felony, which formerly only applied to day care providers, now would apply to a parent, guardian or person in a position of trust who recklessly causes physical injury to a child under age 14.

Section 9 defines a new class D violent felony of aggravated abuse of a child in the second degree and a new class C violent felony of aggravated abuse of a child in the first degree.

Section 10 defines a new class B violent felony offense of aggravated

manslaughter of a child, and a new class A-I felony offense of aggravated murder of a child.

Sections 11, 12 and 13 make changes to existing provisions of law to conform these existing laws to reflect the changes made by this bill.

Section 14 defines the new class E felony offense of obstructing the location of a missing child.

Section 15 defines the new class D felony offense of concealment of a death.

Section 16 defines the new class E felony offense of aggravated endangering the welfare of a child including failure to notify law enforcement when the whereabouts of a young child is unknown.

Section 17 provides that speedy trial requirements set forth in the current law do not apply to a prosecution for aggravated murder of a child.

Section 18 amends provisions of current law to provide that a prosecution for aggravated murder of a child or aggravated manslaughter of a child cannot be terminated upon the consent of the parties.

Section 19 provides that a child witness called to testify before the grand jury may be accompanied by a social worker, psychologist, or other professional to provide emotional support when giving testimony regarding a charge of aggravated murder of a child, aggravated manslaughter of a child, aggravated abuse of a child in the first, second or third degree or aggravated endangering the welfare of a child.

Section 20 amends provisions of law authorizing eavesdropping warrant to be issued to allow eavesdropping warranting investigations involving the crimes of aggravated abuse of a child in the 1st, 2nd or 3rd degrees, aggravated murder of a child, aggravated manslaughter of a child or aggravated endangering the welfare of a child.

Section 21 of the bill amends the provisions of the vehicle and traffic law to include persons convicted of a child abuse offense in provisions of current law disqualifying a person upon conviction of certain crimes from receiving a license to operate a bus.

Section 22 of the bill amends provisions of current law to prohibit a person convicted of aggravated murder of a child from inheriting property from the murdered child victim of his or her estate.

Section 23 of the bill provides that a person convicted of the new crimes of aggravated murder of a child, aggravated manslaughter of a child, aggravated abuse of a child in the first, second or third degree or aggravated endangering the welfare of a child must give a DNA sample for inclusion in the DNA database.

Sections 24 and 25 of the bill provide that a parent convicted of the new crime of aggravated murder of a child or aggravated manslaughter of a child shall be disqualified in certain parental tights proceedings.

Section 26 is the effective date.

JUSTIFICATION:

Serious forms of child abuse are not adequately covered by existing laws. What is more, many existing statutes are so overly complicated as to be practically useless, or carry such disproportionately low punishments as to permit serious child abuse to have essentially no meaningful consequences. Current misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies with probationary sentences do not do enough to save and protect children from cruel and repeated maltreatment.

This bill fixes these problems in a measured, concise way that respects the existing statutory scheme. The Act would:

Create a felony child endangering statute to protect children from especially cruel and sadistic conduct. Under current law, unless physical injury results, the infliction on children of sadistic, painful, dangerous punishments can typically be charged only as misdemeanors; Create statutes to protect children from serious reckless abuse. To the extent existing laws address reckless conduct, they minimize the seriousness by treating it as low level offenses or often include the requirement that the conduct be "depraved" an element that New York courts have in recent years interpreted in a way that is virtually impossible to prove; Recognize that caregivers and those in positions of trust to care for children have a heightened duty of care to children and violating this special relationship is an aggravating factor in any child abuse crime. There is a special, dependent relationship between children and their guardians, and children are particularly vulnerable to abuse by those who should be their first-line protectors; Increase penalties for repeat child abusers. Where a person abuses a child and has previously committed crimes against children, increased penalties are called for; Create a felony statute for obstructing the efforts of law enforcement to find a missing child. Quickly finding a missing child is essential to protect that vulnerable child from harm, and selfish efforts to hinder those efforts must be punished; Create a felony statute for concealing a death. A death of a child is profoundly tragic, and the concealment of such not only could interfere with the prosecution of the one responsible for the death by loss of evidence, but could also prolong the agony of the family as they search for their loved one with misplaced hope; Include failure to report a missing child in the new felony child endangering statute to require parents to actively seek assistance if a young child's whereabouts is unknown.

Each time a high-profile press case emerges involving the tragic abusive death of yet another child, a spotlight is shined on the problem for a brief time. We are reminded of the deficiencies in our laws that prevent us from taking adequate action as soon as abuse of a child begins. We owe it to our children to strengthen the laws and to offer them better protection before the abuse turns fatal, and provide better tools to help law enforcement obtain justice should such a tragedy occur.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

New bill.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS:

While some additional prosecutions and some increased sentences may result, this would be offset by medical, social welfare and other cost savings from earlier intervention in the lives of abused children.

EFFECTIVE DATE:

Immediately.