

NEW YORK STATE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

40 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY, NEW YORK 12243

BARBARA B. BLUM  
Commissioner



[An Informational Letter informs local districts of potential developments in the Social Services field, or of actual or potential developments in collateral fields of interest.]

**INFORMATIONAL LETTER**

TRANSMITTAL NO.: 81 INF-16  
[Services]

TO: Commissioners of Social Services

SUBJECT: Amendments to Laws Relating to Family Offenses DATE: August 13, 1981  
(Chapter 530, Laws of 1980)

SUGGESTED DISTRIBUTION: Commissioner  
Director of Services  
Child Protective Services Staff  
Other Child Welfare Staff  
Services Staff Involved With Family Offense Proceedings  
Director of Domestic Violence Programs  
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children  
Social Services Attorneys/County Attorneys

CONTACT PERSON: Any questions regarding this release should be directed to Mr. H.A. Harkess, Office of Policy Planning, Division of Services, 1-800-342-3715, extension 49574.

I. PURPOSE: The purpose of this release is to inform local social services districts, and others who deal with family offenses, domestic violence or orders of protection relating to such matters, as to certain provisions and amendments to the laws dealing with family offenses, orders of protection and certain matters of proceedings relating to the same contained in Chapter 530, Laws of 1980. Because Chapter 530 is somewhat broad in scope, a copy of the full chapter is attached for information and reference. This release will summarize all the provisions of Chapter 530, but will call attention to key highlights of the amendments and new provisions included in the law.

II. BACKGROUND: Obtaining enforcement of an order of protection in domestic violence or family offenses matters has frequently been difficult. In the absence of special directives in the law authorizing law enforcement officials to act, a person who had obtained an order of enforcement often would not obtain enforcement of the order except by returning to the court after an offense or violation had been committed in order to obtain a direct order of the court directing a law enforcement official to enforce the order or to issue a warrant for the

FILING REFERENCES

Previous INFs /ADMs	Dept. Regs.	Social Services Law and Other Legal References	Bulletin/Chapter Reference	Miscellaneous References
		Family Court Act	Criminal Procedure	
		155	Law	
		168	530.11	
		655	530.12	
		812		
		846		
		Domestic Violence		
		Law 240.2		

arrest of the individual who had violated the order.

In addition, orders of protection that were issued frequently varied in content and form from county to county. This lack of uniformity frequently meant that a peace officer in one county would not accept an order of protection issued in another county.

Besides these issues relating to enforcement of orders of protection there arose issues of jurisdiction between the family courts and criminal courts as to jurisdiction over family offense proceedings, particularly where those offenses may be offenses under the penal law if they were committed between persons not of the same family or household. Related to the issue of jurisdiction was the manner in which a complainant commenced an action against a violator of an order of protection when that violation concerned acts which constituted offenses under the penal law and the complainant had to make a decision whether to file his complaint in family court or criminal court.

In order to deal with these and some other technical problems in the law relating to family offenses, orders of protection and proceedings relating to these matters, Chapter 530 of the Laws of 1980 was enacted and became effective August 23, 1980.

III. IMPLICATIONS: In the amendments to Section 168 and 155 of the Family Court Act, Chapter 530 contains provisions that should make it easier for the petitioner or holder of an order of protection to obtain enforcement. Section 168 now provides that in any case in which an order of protection or temporary order of protection has been made by the court, the clerk of court shall issue a copy of such order to the petitioner, respondent, or any other person affected by the order. The presentation of this copy of an order or temporary order of protection to a peace officer, as well as a warrant or certificate of an order, shall constitute sufficient authority for the peace officer to arrest a person charged with violating the terms of such order of protection and/or to bring the alleged violator before the court or magistrate

To further assist the petitioner/holder of an order of protection in obtaining the appropriate assistance from law enforcement officials, a new subdivision 2 of Section 168 of the Family Court Act provides that the clerk of the court in which an order of protection has been made shall file a copy of the order with the sheriff's office or police department in the county or city in which the petitioner for the order resides. The clerk may also file a copy of the order with any other police department or sheriff's office having jurisdiction of the residence, work place or school of anyone intended to be protected by such an order. In addition, the law gives the petitioner (or holder of the order) the right to file a copy of the order or temporary order of protection with any

appropriate police department or sheriff's office having jurisdiction. These provisions from Section 168 of the Family Court Act are reinforced by similar amendments to the Criminal Procedure Law, Section 530.12.

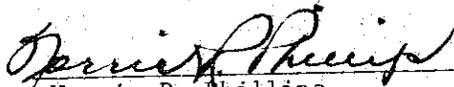
Section 155 of the Family Court Act is amended to provide that, besides the production of a warrant issued by a family court, a court certificate of a warrant or a court certificate of an order of protection, the presentation of a copy of an order or temporary order of protection shall be taken as evidence of the filing of a proper information or petition as to violation of such order and a magistrate may hold, set bail or parole for hearing before the family court any person arrested for violation of such an order. Section 155 also adds a new provision to assist a person who is the victim of an act alleged to be family offense under Section 812 of the Family Court Act by allowing a magistrate to permit such a complainant to file a petition, information or accusatory instrument without prior issuance of a warrant or order of protection.

A new section 655 of the Family Court Act and a new section 240.2 of Domestic Relations Law clarify the type of directives or requirements which may be included in an order of protection. These provisions, along with new provisions of Section 530.12(11) of the Criminal Procedure Law which require the client administrator of the courts to promulgate appropriate uniform temporary orders of protection and orders of protection forms to be used throughout the state, should eliminate the barriers to enforcement caused by the previous lack of uniformity.

Other provisions of chapter 530 include the adding of new Section 846 to the Family Court Act relating to the filing of a petition and the issuing and service of summonses relating to allegations of violations of orders of protection, the creating of a new Section 530.12 in the Criminal Procedure Law relating to the issuance and use of temporary orders of protection and orders of protection by the criminal court in order to protect alleged victims and victims of family offenses, and the establishing of a new Section 530.11 of the Criminal Procedure Law regarding the respective jurisdiction of the Family Court and/or/criminal court over proceedings concerning alleged offenses involving members of the same family or household. The latter provisions provide for concurrent jurisdiction by family court and criminal court over such offenses, require informing a complainant of his/her right to file his/her petition or complaint in either family court or criminal court and the implications of electing one over the other, and the means by which filing an action in one court effectively precludes commencing an action relating to the same offense(s) in the other court.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS: This release has only highlighted key provisions of Chapter 530. Staff of local districts who have occasion to become involved in protective proceedings with children or families or who are involved in assisting clients who are victims of family offenses will want to familiarize themselves with all the provisions of Chapter 530 and will read the attachment. In addition, commissioners and directors of services in local social services districts will probably want to call this material to the attention of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, of directors and staff of domestic violence shelters and programs, and of social services and county attorneys.

Workers who are assisting clients in obtaining enforcement of orders of protection may also want to discuss these provisions with their local law enforcement authorities.



Norris P. Phillips  
Deputy Commissioner  
Division of Services

## MEMORANDUM

DSS-524 (Rev. 11/68)

TO: Individuals Receiving  
81 INF-16

DATE: September 8, 1981

FROM: John R. Quinn *JRQ*

SUBJECT: Missing Attachment

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In the original issuance of 81 INF-16, there was an omission of the attachment, "Laws of New York, 1980, Chapter 530". To rectify this oversight, attached for inclusion as part of 81 INF-16 is the omitted section. Your understanding in this matter is appreciated.

Attachment

JRQ/dmp

Library

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1942



1943

1944



LAWS OF NEW YORK, 1980

CHAPTER 530

AN ACT to amend the family court act, the domestic relations law, the judiciary law, the criminal procedure law and the penal law, in relation to family offenses and to repeal certain provisions of the family court act relating thereto

Became a law June 24, 1980, with the approval of the Governor.  
Passed by a majority vote, three-fifths being present.

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

Section 1. Section one hundred fifty-five of the family court act, as amended by chapter six hundred twenty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred seventy-eight, is amended to read as follows:

§ 155. Arrested adult. 1. If an adult respondent is arrested under this act when the family court is not in session, he shall be taken to the most accessible magistrate and arraigned before him. The production of a warrant issued by the family court, a certificate of warrant, a copy or a certificate of order of protection or an order of protection or of temporary order of protection shall be evidence of the filing of a proper information or petition, and the magistrate shall thereupon hold such respondent, admit to, fix or accept bail, or parole him for hearing before the family court. All subsequent proceedings shall be held in the family court.

2. If no warrant, order of protection or temporary order of protection has been issued by the family court, whether or not an information or petition has been filed, and an act alleged to be a family offense as defined in section eight hundred twelve of this act is the basis of an arrest, the magistrate shall permit the complainant to file a petition, information or accusatory instrument and for good cause shown, shall thereupon hold such respondent, admit to, fix or accept bail, or parole such respondent for hearing before the family court or appropriate criminal court as the complainant shall choose in accordance with the provisions of section eight hundred twelve of this act.

§ 2. Section one hundred sixty-eight of such act, as amended by chapter six hundred twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred seventy-eight, is amended to read as follows:

§ 168. [Certificate] Notice of order of protection. 1. In any case in which an order of protection or temporary order of protection has been made by the family court, the clerk of the court shall issue a copy of such order to the petitioner and respondent and to any other person affected by the order [a certificate stating that an order of protection has been made by the court concerning such persons and setting forth its terms and requirements]. The presentation of [such certificate,] a copy of an order of protection or temporary order of protection or a warrant or a certification of warrant to any peace officer shall constitute authority for him to [take into custody] arrest a person charged with violating the terms of such order of protection or temporary order of

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.

protection and bring such person before the court and, otherwise, so far as lies within his power, to aid in securing the protection such order was intended to afford, provided, however, that any outstanding, unexpired certificate of order of protection or temporary order of protection shall have the same force and effect as a copy of such order or temporary order.

2. A copy of an order of protection or temporary order of protection shall be filed by the clerk of the court with the sheriff's office or police department in the county in which the petitioner resides, or, if the petitioner resides within a city, with the police department of such city. A copy of such order of protection or temporary order of protection may from time to time be filed by the clerk of the court with any other police department or sheriff's office having jurisdiction of the residence, work place and school of anyone intended to be protected by such order. A copy of the order of protection or temporary order of protection may also be filed by the petitioner with any appropriate police department or sheriff's office having jurisdiction. Any subsequent amendment or revocation of such order shall be filed in the same manner as herein provided. Any outstanding, unexpired certificate or order of protection or temporary order of protection shall be filed in the same manner as a copy of an order of protection or temporary order of protection.

§ 3. Section eight hundred forty-two-a of such act is repealed.

§ 4. Such act is amended by adding a new section six hundred fifty-five to read as follows:

§ 655. Order of protection. The court may make an order of protection in assistance or as a condition of any other order made under this part. The order of protection may set forth reasonable conditions of behavior to be observed for a specific time by any petitioner or any respondent. Such an order may require a petitioner or a respondent

(a) to stay away from the home, the other spouse or the child;

(b) to permit a parent to visit the child at stated periods;

(c) to abstain from offensive conduct against the child or against the other parent or against any person to whom custody of the child is awarded;

(d) to give proper attention to the care of the home;

(e) to refrain from acts of commission or omission that tend to make the home not a proper place for the child.

§ 5. Subdivision one of section eight hundred twelve of such act, as amended by chapter six hundred twenty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred seventy-eight, is amended to read as follows:

1. The family court and the criminal courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction, over any proceeding concerning acts which would constitute disorderly conduct, harassment, menacing, reckless endangerment, [an] assault in the second degree, assault in the third degree or an attempted assault between spouses or between parent and child or between members of the same family or household. For purposes of this article, "disorderly conduct" includes disorderly conduct not in a public place. For purposes of this article, "members of the same family or household" shall mean the following:

(a) persons related by consanguinity or affinity to the [second] third degree; and

(b) persons legally married to one another.

§ 6. Paragraph (e) of subdivision two of section eight hundred twelve of such act, as amended by chapter six hundred twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred seventy-eight, is amended to read as follows:

(e) That *subject to the provisions of section eight hundred thirteen of this article*, the filing of such accusatory instrument or family court petition constitutes a final choice of forum after seventy-two hours have elapsed from such filing and bars any subsequent proceeding in an alternative court based on the same offense. However, in the event that a finding by the court on the merits of such complaint or petition occurs before seventy-two hours have elapsed, such finding shall be deemed to constitute a final choice of forum and shall bar any subsequent proceeding in an alternative court based on the same offense;

§ 7. Section eight hundred thirteen of such act, as added by chapter six hundred twenty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred seventy-eight, is amended to read as follows:

§ 813. Transfer to criminal court. 1. [The] *At any time prior to a finding on the petition* the court may, with the consent of the petitioner and upon reasonable notice to the district attorney, who shall have an opportunity to be heard, order that any matter which is the subject of a proceeding commenced pursuant to this article be prosecuted as a criminal action in an appropriate criminal court if the court determines that the interests of justice so require.

2. *The court may simultaneously with the transfer of any matter to the appropriate criminal court, issue or continue a temporary order of protection which, notwithstanding any other provision of law, shall continue in effect, absent action by the appropriate criminal court pursuant to subdivision three of section 530.12 of the criminal procedure law, until the defendant is arraigned upon an accusatory instrument filed pursuant to this section in such criminal court.*

3. Upon the commencement of such criminal action the family court proceeding shall be deemed terminated.

§ 8. Section eight hundred twenty-eight of such act, as amended by chapter four hundred forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred seventy-seven, is amended to read as follows:

§ 828. [Preliminary] *Temporary order of protection.* 1. Upon the filing of a petition under this article, the court for good cause shown may issue a temporary order of protection, which may contain any of the provisions authorized on the making of an order of protection under section eight hundred forty-two.

2. A temporary order of protection is not a finding of wrongdoing.

3. *The court may issue or extend a temporary order of protection ex parte or on notice simultaneously with the issuance of a warrant, directing that the respondent be arrested and brought before the court, pursuant to section eight hundred twenty-seven of this article.*

§ 9. Section eight hundred forty-six of such act is renumbered section eight hundred forty-six-a.

§ 10. Such act is amended by adding a new section eight hundred forty-six to read as follows:

§ 846. *Petition; violation of court order. Proceedings under this part shall be originated by the filing of a petition containing an allegation that the respondent has failed to obey a lawful order of this court.*

(a) *Persons who may originate proceedings. The original petitioner, or any person who may originate proceedings under section eight hundred twenty-two of this article, may originate a proceeding under this part.*

(b) *Issuance of summons.* Upon the filing of a petition under this part, the court may cause a copy of the petition and summons to be issued requiring the respondent to show cause why respondent should not be dealt with in accordance with section eight hundred forty-six-a of this part. The summons shall include on its face, printed or typewritten in a size equal to at least eight point bold type, a notice warning the respondent that a failure to appear in court may result in immediate arrest, and that, after an appearance in court, a finding that the respondent willfully failed to obey the order may result in commitment to jail for a term not to exceed six months, for contempt of court. The notice shall also advise the respondent of the right to counsel, and the right to assigned counsel, if indigent.

(c) *Service of summons.* Upon issuance of a summons, the provisions of section eight hundred twenty-six of this article shall apply, except that no order of commitment may be entered upon default in appearance by the respondent if service has been made pursuant to subdivision (b) of such section.

(d) *Issuance of warrant.* The court may issue a warrant, directing that the respondent be arrested and brought before the court, pursuant to section eight hundred twenty-seven of this article.

§ 11. The opening paragraph of section two hundred forty of the domestic relations law is designated subdivision one and a new subdivision two is added to read as follows:

2. *Order of protection.* The court may make an order of protection in assistance or as a condition of any other order made under this section. The order of protection may set forth reasonable conditions of behavior to be observed for a specified time by any party. Such an order may require any party:

- (1) to stay away from the home of the child or any other party;
- (2) to permit a parent to visit the child at stated periods;
- (3) to abstain from offensive conduct against the child or against the other parent or against any person to whom custody of the child is awarded;
- (4) to give proper attention to the care of the home; or
- (5) to refrain from acts of commission or omission that tend to make the home not a proper place for the child.

§ 12. Subdivision one of section seven hundred fifty-one of the judiciary law, as amended by chapter four hundred forty of the laws of nineteen hundred seventy-five, is amended to read as follows:

1. Except as provided in subdivisions (2), (3) and (4), punishment for a contempt, specified in section seven hundred and fifty, may be by fine, not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment, not exceeding thirty days, in the jail of the county where the court is sitting, or both, in the discretion of the court. Where the punishment for contempt is based on a violation of an order of protection issued under section 530.12 of the criminal procedure law, imprisonment may be for a term not exceeding three months. Where a person is committed to jail, for the nonpayment of [such] a fine, imposed under this section, he must be discharged at the expiration of thirty days; but where he is also committed for a definite time, the thirty days must be computed from the expiration of the definite time.

Such a contempt, committed in the immediate view and presence of the court, may be punished summarily; when not so committed, the party charged must be notified of the accusation, and have a reasonable time to make a defense.

§ 13. Section 170.55 of the criminal procedure law is amended by adding a new subdivision three to read as follows:

3. In conjunction with an adjournment in contemplation of dismissal the court may issue a temporary order of protection pursuant to section 530.12 of this chapter, requiring the defendant to observe certain specified conditions of conduct.

§ 14. Section 530.11 of such law, as added by chapter four hundred forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred seventy-seven, subdivision three as amended by chapter six hundred twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred seventy-eight, subdivision four as added by chapter six hundred twenty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred seventy-eight, is renumbered section 530.12 and as renumbered is amended to read as follows:

§ 530.12 Protection for victims of family offenses.

1. When a criminal action is pending involving a complaint charging disorderly conduct, harassment, menacing, reckless endangerment, any degree of assault, attempted assault or attempted murder between spouses, parent and child, or between members of the same family or household, as defined in section [eight hundred twelve of the family court act] 530.12 of this article, the court, in addition to any other powers conferred upon it by this chapter may issue a temporary order of protection as a condition of a pre-trial release, or as a condition of release on bail or an adjournment in contemplation of dismissal. In addition to any other conditions, such an order may require the defendant:

- (a) to stay away from the home, school, business or place of employment of the family or household member;
- (b) to permit a parent to visit the child at stated periods;
- (c) to abstain from offensive conduct against the child or against the family or household member or against any person to whom custody of the child is awarded;

(d) to refrain from acts of commission or omission that tend to make the home not a proper place for the family or household member.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a temporary order of protection issued or continued by a family court pursuant to section eight hundred thirteen of the family court act shall continue in effect, absent action by the appropriate criminal court pursuant to subdivision three of this section, until the defendant is arraigned upon an accusatory instrument filed pursuant to section eight hundred thirteen of the family court act in such criminal court.

3. The court may issue a temporary order of protection ex parte upon the filing of an accusatory instrument and for good cause shown.

4. The court may issue or extend a temporary order of protection ex parte or on notice simultaneously with the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of defendant.

5. Upon conviction of any of the following offenses: disorderly conduct, harassment, menacing, reckless endangerment, any degree of assault, attempted assault or attempted murder between spouses, parent and child, or between members of the same family or household, the court may, in addition to any other disposition, including a conditional discharge, enter an order of protection. In addition to any other conditions, such an order may require the defendant:

- (a) to stay away from the home, school, business or place of employment of the family or household member, the other spouse or the child;
- (b) to permit a parent to visit the child at stated periods;

(c) to abstain from offensive conduct against the child or against the family or household member or against any person to whom custody of the child is awarded; or

(d) to refrain from acts of commission or omission that tend to make the home not a proper place for the family or household member.

[3.] 6. A copy [of any order] of an order of protection or a temporary order of protection issued pursuant to subdivision one, two [or], three, four or five of this section [or a certificate thereof] shall be filed by the clerk of the court with the sheriff's office in the county in which the complainant resides, or, if the complainant resides within a city, with the police department of such city. [The court may further order a copy of any such order or certificate, to] A copy of such order of protection or temporary order of protection may from time to time be filed by the clerk of the court with any other police department or sheriff's office having jurisdiction of the residence, work place, and school of anyone intended to be protected by such order. A copy of the order [or a certificate thereof] may also be filed by the complainant at the appropriate police [agency] department or sheriff's office having jurisdiction. Any subsequent amendment or revocation of such order shall be filed in the same manner as herein provided.

[4. An assault, attempted assault or other] 7. A family offense subject to the provisions of this section which occurs subsequent to the issuance of an order of protection under this article shall be deemed a new offense for which the complainant may elect to file a new accusatory instrument or a family court petition.

8. In any proceeding in which an order of protection or temporary order of protection or a warrant has been issued under this section, the clerk of the court shall issue to the complainant and defendant and defense counsel and to any other person affected by the order a copy of the order of protection or temporary order of protection. The presentation of a copy of such order or a warrant to any peace officer shall constitute authority for him to arrest a person who has violated the terms of such order and bring such person before the court and, otherwise, so far as lies within his power, to aid in securing the protection such order was intended to afford.

9. If no warrant, order or temporary order of protection has been issued by the court, and an act alleged to be a family offense as defined in section 530.11 of this chapter is the basis of the arrest, the magistrate shall permit the complainant to file a petition, information or accusatory instrument and for reasonable cause shown, shall thereupon hold such respondent or defendant, admit to, fix or accept bail, or parole him for hearing before the family court or appropriate criminal court as the complainant shall choose in accordance with the provisions of section 530.11 of this chapter.

10. Punishment for contempt based on a violation of an order of protection or temporary order of protection shall not affect a pending criminal action, nor reduce or diminish a sentence upon conviction for the crimes or offenses enumerated in this section.

11. The chief administrator of the courts shall promulgate appropriate uniform temporary orders of protection and orders of protection forms to be used throughout the state.

§ 15. Such law is amended by adding a new section 530.11 to read as follows:

§ 530.11 Jurisdiction.

1. The family court and the criminal courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction over any proceeding concerning acts which would constitute disorderly conduct, harassment, menacing, reckless endangerment, an assault in the second degree or assault in the third degree or an attempted assault between spouses or between parent and child or between members of the same family or household. For purposes of this section, "members of the same family or household" with respect to a proceeding in the criminal courts shall mean the following:

- (a) persons related by consanguinity or affinity to the third degree;
- (b) persons legally married to one another; and
- (c) persons formerly married to one another.

2. The chief administrator of the courts shall designate the appropriate probation officers, warrant officers, sheriffs, police officers, district attorneys or any other law enforcement officials, to inform any petitioner or complainant bringing a proceeding under this section before such proceeding is commenced, of the procedures available for the institution of family offense proceedings, including but not limited to the following:

- (a) That there is concurrent jurisdiction with respect to family offenses in both family court and the criminal courts;
- (b) That a family court proceeding is a civil proceeding and is for the purpose of attempting to keep the family unit intact. That referrals for counseling, or counseling services, are available through probation for this purpose;

(c) That a proceeding in the criminal courts is for the purpose of prosecution of the offender and can result in a criminal conviction of the offender;

(d) That a proceeding or action subject to the provisions of this section is initiated at the time of the filing of an accusatory instrument or family court petition, not at the time of arrest, or request for arrest, if any;

(e) That subject to the provisions of section eight hundred thirteen of the family court act, the filing of such accusatory instrument or family court petition constitutes a final choice of forum after seventy-two hours have elapsed from such filing and bars any subsequent proceeding in an alternative court based on the same offense. However, in the event that a finding by the court on the merits of such a complaint or petition occurs before seventy-two hours have elapsed, such finding shall be deemed to constitute a final choice of forum and shall bar any subsequent proceeding in an alternative court based on the same offense;

(f) That an arrest may precede the commencement of a family court or a criminal court proceeding, but an arrest is not a requirement for commencing either proceeding.

3. No official or other person designated pursuant to subdivision two of this section shall discourage or prevent any person who wishes to file a petition or sign a complaint from having access to any court for that purpose.

4. The chief administrator of the courts shall prescribe an appropriate form to implement subdivision two of this section.

§ 16. Subdivision two of section 65.10 of the penal law is amended by adding a new paragraph (j) to read as follows:

(j) Observe certain specified conditions of conduct as set forth in an order of protection issued pursuant to section 530.12 of the criminal procedure law.

§ 17. This act shall take effect immediately, except that sections one through four, seven and eleven shall take effect on the sixtieth day after it shall have become a law.

The Legislature of the }  
STATE OF NEW YORK } ss:

Pursuant to the authority vested in us by section 70-b of the Public Officers Law, we hereby jointly certify that this slip copy of this session law was printed under our direction, and, in accordance with such section is entitled to be read into evidence.

WARREN M. ANDERSON  
*Temporary President of the Senate*

STANLEY FINK  
*Speaker of the Assembly*