AN ACT to amend the penal law, in relation to criminalizing the harassment of a child; and to amend the civil rights law, in relation to establishing a private right of action for harassment of a child

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

Section 1. The penal law is amended by adding a new section 260.16 to read as follows:

§ 260.16 Harassment of a child.

A person is guilty of harassment of a child when he or she intentionally or knowingly harasses, annoys or alarms a child or a child's parent or guardian by:

1. striking, shoving, kicking, or otherwise subjecting such child to physical contact, or attempting or threatening to do the same;

2. following or lying in wait of a child, provided that for the purposes of this section, "lying in wait" means holding oneself in a concealed position to watch and wait for a child;

3. recording or attempting to record a child's image or voice, without the express consent of the parent or legal guardian of the child, or, if the child is fourteen years old or older, the express consent of the child, unless the person acts in a reasonable manner and the recording is of the child:
   (a) engaging in public speech or demonstration; or
   (b) attending or participating in a newsworthy public event;

4. engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts which alarm, seriously annoy, or cause emotional distress of a child which serve no legitimate purpose; or

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [ ] is old law to be omitted.
5. publishing identifying or contact information about the child without the express consent of the parent or legal guardian of the child, or, if the child is fourteen years old or older, the express consent of the child.

Harassment of a child in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor.

§ 2. The civil rights law is amended by adding a new section 52-e to read as follows:

§ 52-e. Private right of action for harassment of a child. A parent or legal guardian whose child was subject to conduct which, if proven, would constitute a violation of section 260.16 of the penal law, may bring a civil action against the individual that engaged in such conduct on behalf of the child. The remedies in that civil action shall be limited to one or more of the following: actual damages, punitive damages, reasonable attorney's fees, costs, disgorgement of any compensation from the sale, license, or dissemination of the child's image or voice received by the individual, and injunctive relief. The rights and remedies conferred in this section shall be cumulative and in addition to and not in lieu of any other rights or remedies available under law.

§ 3. This act shall take effect on the thirtieth day after it shall have become a law.