

# STATE OF NEW YORK

4360

2017-2018 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

February 2, 2017

Introduced by M. of A. LENTOL -- read once and referred to the Committee on Codes

AN ACT to amend the criminal procedure law and the penal law, in relation to establishing new criminal discovery rules; and to repeal article 240 of the criminal procedure law relating thereto

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

1 Section 1. Article 240 of the criminal procedure law is REPEALED.  
2 § 2. The criminal procedure law is amended by adding a new article 245  
3 to read as follows:

### ARTICLE 245

#### DISCOVERY

#### Section 245.10 Timing of discovery.

##### 245.20 Automatic discovery.

##### 245.25 Material held by other governmental personnel.

##### 245.30 Discretionary discovery by order of the court.

##### 245.35 Depositions.

##### 245.40 Non-testimonial evidence from the defendant.

##### 245.45 Preservation of evidence.

##### 245.50 Certificates of compliance.

##### 245.55 Flow of information.

##### 245.60 Continuing duty to disclose.

##### 245.65 Work product.

##### 245.70 Protective orders.

##### 245.75 Amendment of discovery orders.

##### 245.80 Waiver of discovery by defendant.

##### 245.85 Remedies or sanctions for noncompliance.

##### 245.90 Admissibility of discovery.

#### § 245.10 Timing of discovery.

1. Prosecution's performance of obligations. (a) The prosecution shall perform its initial discovery obligations under subdivision one of

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

LBD03711-01-7

1 section 245.20 of this article as soon as practicable but not later than  
2 fifteen calendar days after the defendant's arraignment on an indict-  
3 ment, superior court information, prosecutor's information, information,  
4 or simplified information charging a misdemeanor, except that portions  
5 of materials claimed to be non-discoverable may be withheld pending a  
6 determination and ruling of the court under section 245.70 of this arti-  
7 cle; but the defendant must be notified in writing that information has  
8 not been disclosed under a particular section.

9 (b) The prosecution shall perform its supplemental discovery obli-  
10 gations under subdivision two of section 245.20 of this article as soon  
11 as practicable but not later than fifteen calendar days before trial.

12 (c) Upon timely defense request, the prosecution shall disclose mate-  
13 rials under paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section 245.20 of this  
14 article to any defendant who has been arraigned in a local criminal  
15 court upon a currently undisposed of felony complaint charging an  
16 offense which is a subject of a prospective or pending grand jury  
17 proceeding, no later than forty-eight hours before the time scheduled  
18 for the defendant to testify at a grand jury proceeding pursuant to  
19 subdivision five of section 190.50 of this chapter.

20 2. Disclosure prior to a guilty plea deadline. If the prosecution has  
21 imposed a guilty plea deadline, but does not provide the defendant with  
22 material disclosure listed in subdivision one of section 245.20 of this  
23 article at least thirty calendar days before the guilty plea deadline,  
24 the court, upon motion of the defendant, shall consider the impact of  
25 the failure to provide such disclosure on the defendant's decision to  
26 accept or reject a guilty plea offer. If the court determines that the  
27 prosecutor's failure to provide such disclosure materially affected the  
28 defendant's decision to reject a guilty plea offer and the prosecutor  
29 declines to reinstate that lapsed guilty plea offer, the presumptive  
30 minimum remedy or sanction shall be preclusion from admission at trial  
31 of any evidence not disclosed at least thirty calendar days before the  
32 deadline. If the court determines, upon motion of the defendant made  
33 prior to sentencing, that the prosecutor's failure to provide disclosure  
34 listed in paragraph (j) of subdivision one of section 245.20 of this  
35 article materially affected the defendant's decision to accept a guilty  
36 plea offer, the court shall vacate the guilty plea and further  
37 proceedings shall be had on the accusatory instrument.

38 3. Defendant's performance of obligations. The defendant shall perform  
39 his or her discovery obligations under subdivision three of section  
40 245.20 of this article not later than thirty calendar days after being  
41 served with the prosecution's certificate of compliance pursuant to  
42 subdivision one of section 245.50 of this article, except that portions  
43 of materials claimed to be non-discoverable may be withheld pending a  
44 determination and ruling of the court under section 245.70 of this arti-  
45 cle; but the prosecution must be notified in writing that information  
46 has not been disclosed under a particular section.

47 § 245.20 Automatic discovery.

48 1. Initial discovery for the defendant. The prosecution shall disclose  
49 to the defendant, and permit the defendant to discover, inspect, copy or  
50 photograph, each of the following items and information when it is in  
51 the possession, custody or control of the prosecution or persons under  
52 the prosecution's direction or control:

53 (a) all written and recorded statements, and the substance of all oral  
54 statements, made by the defendant or a co-defendant which relate to the  
55 subject matter of the case or are otherwise relevant;

1 (b) all transcripts of the testimony of a person who has testified  
2 before any grand jury when the testimony relates to the subject matter  
3 of the case or is otherwise relevant;

4 (c) the names, known aliases, addresses and birth dates of all  
5 persons, other than law enforcement personnel, whom the prosecutor knows  
6 to have evidence or information relevant to any offense charged or to a  
7 potential defense thereto, including a designation by the prosecutor as  
8 to which of those persons may be called as witnesses;

9 (d) the name, rank, shield number and business address of all law  
10 enforcement personnel whom the prosecutor knows to have evidence or  
11 information relevant to any offense charged or to a potential defense  
12 thereto;

13 (e) all statements, written or recorded or summarized in any writing  
14 or recording, which relate to the subject matter of the case or are  
15 otherwise relevant and were made by persons whom the prosecutor knows to  
16 have evidence or information relevant to any offense charged or to a  
17 potential defense thereto;

18 (f) intended expert opinion evidence, including the name, business  
19 address, current curriculum vitae, and a list of publications of each  
20 intended expert witness, and all reports prepared by the expert that  
21 pertain to the case, or if no report is prepared, a written statement of  
22 the facts and opinions to which the expert is expected to testify and a  
23 summary of the grounds for each opinion. This subdivision does not alter  
24 or in any way affect the procedures, obligations or rights set forth in  
25 section 250.10 of this title. If in the exercise of reasonable diligence  
26 this information is unavailable for disclosure within the time period  
27 specified in subdivision one of section 245.10 of this article, that  
28 period shall be stayed without need for a motion pursuant to section  
29 245.75 of this article; except that the disclosure shall be made as soon  
30 as practicable and not later than sixty calendar days before trial,  
31 unless an order is obtained pursuant to section 245.75 of this article;

32 (g) all police reports, law enforcement agency reports, police officer  
33 memo book entries and log entries and notes, intended exhibits, tapes  
34 and other electronic recordings, photographs, drawings, and tangible  
35 objects which relate to the subject matter of the case or are otherwise  
36 relevant, including any photograph, photocopy or reproduction made by or  
37 at the direction of law enforcement personnel of any property prior to  
38 its release pursuant to section 450.10 of the penal law;

39 (h) all reports, documents, results and information concerning scien-  
40 tific tests and experiments and comparisons, and physical and mental  
41 examinations of any person, which relate to the subject matter of the  
42 case or are otherwise relevant;

43 (i) all tangible objects obtained from or allegedly belonging to the  
44 defendant or a co-defendant, including a designation by the prosecutor  
45 as to which tangible objects were physically or constructively possessed  
46 by the defendant and were recovered during a search or seizure by a  
47 police officer or other public servant or an agent thereof, and which  
48 tangible objects were recovered by a police officer or other public  
49 servant or an agent thereof after allegedly being abandoned by the  
50 defendant. If the prosecution intends to prove the defendant's  
51 possession of any tangible objects solely by means of a statutory  
52 presumption of possession under section 220.25 or 265.15 of the penal  
53 law or another provision, it shall also designate that intention as to  
54 each such object. In addition the prosecutor shall designate the  
55 locations from which all tangible objects were recovered;

1 (j) all evidence and information which tends to negate the defendant's  
2 guilt or to mitigate the defendant's culpability as to a charged  
3 offense, or which tends to support a potential defense thereto, or which  
4 tends to support a motion to suppress evidence on constitutional  
5 grounds, or which would tend to reduce the punishment of the defendant.

6 (i) Such evidence or information includes but is not limited to: an  
7 overt or tacit leniency offer or deal with a potential prosecution  
8 witness or an informant; a potential prosecution witness's or an  
9 informant's prior inconsistent statements; information indicating a  
10 potential prosecution witness's or an informant's possible bias, inter-  
11 est, hostility, or reasons to fabricate; information that tends to  
12 undercut the believability of a potential prosecution witness's or an  
13 informant's factual account; prior conduct, misconduct and criminal acts  
14 that tend to undercut the credibility of a potential prosecution witness  
15 or an informant; and information that tends to undercut the proof of an  
16 element of a charged offense or that otherwise tends to indicate the  
17 defendant may not be guilty.

18 (ii) Disclosure is required even if the prosecution doubts the believ-  
19 ability or usefulness to the defendant of the evidence or information,  
20 or believes it can be reconciled with the prosecution's other evidence;  
21 or if it has both an inculpatory and an exculpatory effect; or if it  
22 relates to a potential defense different from that which has been  
23 announced or is being pursued; or if it has not been memorialized or  
24 recorded in tangible form; or if it is not admissible as evidence in its  
25 present form; or if it is known to the defendant; or if it relates to a  
26 person whom the prosecution does not intend to call at trial but who  
27 possesses exculpatory information;

28 (k) a summary of all corporeal or non-corporeal or voice identifica-  
29 tion procedures, including not only procedures in which an eyewitness  
30 identified the defendant but also procedures in which an eyewitness did  
31 not identify the defendant when the opportunity for such identification  
32 existed. The summary shall include:

33 (i) the date, time, location, type, and result of each procedure;

34 (ii) the names of all persons present at each procedure if known to  
35 law enforcement;

36 (iii) the name and address of each eyewitness at each procedure;

37 (iv) the number and source of all photographs or lineup participants  
38 used in each procedure;

39 (v) a copy of all photographs, photographic arrays, and photographs  
40 taken of all lineups viewed by an eyewitness;

41 (vi) the descriptions of suspects entered into an electronic or  
42 computer photographic identification system, and a saved collection of  
43 the photographic images generated by each description and viewed by each  
44 eyewitness;

45 (vii) whether the procedure was simultaneous or sequential;

46 (viii) all statements made in the presence of or by each eyewitness  
47 that are relevant to the issue of identity or to the fairness or accura-  
48 cy of the procedure, including the words used by an eyewitness in making  
49 any identification and any words describing his or her certainty or  
50 uncertainty in an identification at the time it was made;

51 (ix) all statements made by each eyewitness regarding the role in the  
52 charged offense of a person identified and any other relationship  
53 between them;

54 (x) whether the eyewitness selected a different person as the perpe-  
55 trator or indicated a belief that he or she could not identify the  
56 perpetrator;

1     (xi) whether before the procedure the eyewitness was instructed that  
2     the perpetrator might or might not be present;

3     (xii) whether the administrator of each procedure knew which person  
4     was the suspect, and whether, before the procedure, the eyewitness was  
5     instructed that the administrator did not know which person was the  
6     suspect; and

7     (xiii) if the prosecution possesses information that an eyewitness  
8     made a corporeal or non-corporeal or voice observation of the defendant  
9     on any other occasion after the time of the charged offense but before  
10    trial, regardless of the involvement or lack of involvement of a police  
11    officer or other public servant in that observation, it shall also  
12    disclose that information;

13    (l) a summary of all promises, rewards and inducements made to persons  
14    who may be called as witnesses, as well as requests for consideration by  
15    persons who may be called as witnesses, and copies of all documents  
16    relevant to a promise, reward and inducement;

17    (m) whether the prosecution has any evidence or information that has  
18    been provided by a confidential informant or a jailhouse informant which  
19    relates to the subject matter of the case or is otherwise relevant;

20    (n) whether a search warrant has been executed and all documents  
21    relating thereto, including but not limited to the warrant, the warrant  
22    application, all supporting affidavits, a police inventory of all prop-  
23    erty seized under the warrant, and a transcript of all testimony or  
24    other oral communications offered in support of the warrant application;

25    (o) whether there has been any electronic surveillance, including but  
26    not limited to wiretapping or video surveillance, of a residence or  
27    business or telephone or computer or other electronic or digital device  
28    of the defendant, or of conversations to which the defendant or a co-de-  
29    fendant was a party, and all recordings, transcripts, documents,  
30    warrants and warrant application materials relating thereto;

31    (p) the approximate date, time and place of the offense or offenses  
32    charged and of the defendant's seizure and arrest;

33    (q) whether a charged offense was seen by a police officer or other  
34    public servant from a police observation post and, if so, whether visual  
35    magnification or enhancement equipment was used. The prosecution shall  
36    provide counsel for the defendant with information sufficient to under-  
37    take a reasonable investigation of the location of the police observa-  
38    tion post on condition that such information shall be available only to  
39    counsel for the defendant and defense personnel and not to the defendant  
40    if the observation post is still used; except that a different protec-  
41    tive order pursuant to section 245.70 of this article may be issued by  
42    the court for good cause shown;

43    (r) all information or material required to be gathered or memorial-  
44    ized pursuant to subdivisions one and two of section 245.45 of this  
45    article;

46    (s) any documentation that the prosecutor has obtained that relates to  
47    the subject matter of the case or is otherwise relevant, concerning:

48    (i) cellular telephone account information and records, cellular tele-  
49    phone call data and records, cellular telephone text message data and  
50    records, recordings of cellular telephone messages, records of cellular  
51    telephone text messages, records of cellular telephone photographs, and  
52    cellular telephone tower data and records;

53    (ii) email account information and records, and records of email  
54    messages and instant messages;

55    (iii) internet service provider account information and records;



1 (iv) internet social network account information, records and post-  
2 ings;

3 (v) records of internet instant messages, web pages and web postings;

4 (vi) account information, records and data from a personal digital  
5 assistant device or other electronic or digital device used for communi-  
6 cation or for recording or storing information;

7 (vii) data, records and documents obtained from a computer hard drive;

8 (viii) account information, records and data from an electronic toll  
9 or mass transit system fee payment device; and

10 (ix) similar documentation that relates to other electronic or digital  
11 communication, recording, or storage devices;

12 (t) any documentation that the prosecutor has obtained regarding prior  
13 and pending accusatory instruments, convictions, dispositions, and the  
14 probationary status of all defendants and all witnesses designated as  
15 potential prosecution witnesses pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subdi-  
16 vision. If counsel for the defendant lacks access to a database by which  
17 to obtain the complete criminal record of all defendants and all  
18 witnesses designated as potential prosecution witnesses, the prosecutor  
19 also shall either (i) provide counsel for the defendant with access to  
20 such a database, or (ii) provide the defendant with that information;

21 (u) in any prosecution alleging a violation of the vehicle and traffic  
22 law, where the defendant is charged by indictment, superior court infor-  
23 mation, prosecutor's information, information, or simplified information  
24 charging a misdemeanor, the most recent record of inspection, cali-  
25 bration and repair of machines and instruments utilized to perform any  
26 scientific tests and experiments and the certification certificate, if  
27 any, held by the operator of the machine or instrument, and all other  
28 disclosures required under this article; and

29 (v) in any prosecution alleging a violation of section 156.05 or  
30 156.10 of the penal law, the time, place and manner of notice given  
31 pursuant to subdivision eight of section 156.00 of the penal law.

32 2. Supplemental discovery for the defendant. The prosecution shall  
33 disclose to the defendant a list of all misconduct and criminal acts of  
34 the defendant not charged in the indictment, superior court information,  
35 prosecutor's information, information, or simplified information charg-  
36 ing a misdemeanor, which the prosecution intends to use at trial for  
37 purposes of impeaching the credibility of the defendant or as substan-  
38 tive proof of any material issue in the case.

39 3. Reciprocal discovery for the prosecution. (a) The defendant shall,  
40 subject to constitutional limitations, disclose to the prosecution, and  
41 permit the prosecution to discover, inspect, copy or photograph, any  
42 material and relevant evidence within the defendant's or counsel for the  
43 defendant's possession or control that is discoverable under paragraphs  
44 (f), (g), (h) and (l) of subdivision one of this section, which the  
45 defendant intends to offer at trial, and the names, known aliases,  
46 addresses, birth dates, and all statements, written or recorded or  
47 summarized in any writing or recording, of those persons other than the  
48 defendant whom the defendant intends to call as witnesses at trial.

49 (b) Disclosure of the name, known aliases, address, birth date, and  
50 all statements, written or recorded or summarized in any writing or  
51 recording, of a person whom the defendant intends to call as a witness  
52 for the sole purpose of impeaching a prosecution witness is not required  
53 until after such prosecution witness has testified at trial.

54 (c) If in the exercise of reasonable diligence the reciprocally  
55 discoverable information under paragraph (f) of subdivision one of this  
56 section is unavailable for disclosure within the time period specified

1 in subdivision three of section 245.10 of this article, that period  
2 shall be stayed without need for a motion pursuant to section 245.75 of  
3 this article; except that the disclosure shall be made as soon as prac-  
4 ticable and not later than thirty calendar days before trial, unless an  
5 order is obtained pursuant to section 245.75 of this article.

6 4. Stay of automatic discovery; remedies and sanctions. Subdivisions  
7 one and three of section 245.10 of this article and subdivisions one,  
8 two and three of this section shall have the force and effect of a court  
9 order, and failure to provide discovery pursuant to them may result in  
10 application of any remedies or sanctions permitted for non-compliance  
11 with a court order under section 245.85 of this article. However, if in  
12 the judgment of either party good cause exists for declining to make any  
13 of the disclosures set forth above, it may move for a protective order  
14 pursuant to section 245.70 of this article and production of the item  
15 shall be stayed pending a ruling by the court. The opposing party shall  
16 be notified in writing that information has not been disclosed under a  
17 particular section. When some parts of material or information are  
18 discoverable but in the judgment of a party good cause exists for  
19 declining to disclose other parts, the discoverable parts shall be  
20 disclosed and the disclosing party shall give notice in writing that  
21 nondiscoverable parts have been withheld.

22 5. Notice and preservation of evidence. (a) Upon receipt of informa-  
23 tion that any item described in subdivision one of this section exists,  
24 except that it is not within the possession, custody or control of the  
25 prosecution or persons under the prosecution's direction or control, the  
26 prosecution shall expeditiously notify the defendant of the existence of  
27 the item and of all information known to the prosecutor concerning the  
28 item's location and the identity of any persons possessing it.

29 (b) At any time, a party may move for an order to any individual,  
30 agency or other entity in possession, custody or control of items which  
31 relate to the subject matter of the case or are otherwise relevant,  
32 requiring that such items be preserved for a specified period of time.  
33 In addition, at any time, the defendant may move for an order to any  
34 individual, agency or other entity in possession, custody or control of  
35 a crime scene that relates to the subject matter of the case or is  
36 otherwise relevant, requiring that counsel for the defendant be granted  
37 prompt and reasonable access to inspect, photograph or measure that  
38 crime scene, and that the condition of the crime scene remain unchanged  
39 in the interim. The court shall hear and rule upon such motions expe-  
40 ditiously. The court may modify or vacate such orders upon a showing  
41 that preservation of particular evidence, or granting access to a  
42 particular crime scene, will create significant hardship, on condition  
43 that the probative value of that evidence or that location is preserved  
44 by a specified alternative means.

45 § 245.25 Material held by other governmental personnel.

46 Upon the defendant's request and designation of material or informa-  
47 tion which would be discoverable under section 245.20 of this article if  
48 in the possession, custody or control of the prosecution or persons  
49 under the prosecution's direction or control, but which is, in fact, in  
50 the possession, custody or control of other governmental personnel, the  
51 prosecutor shall use due diligence and make good faith efforts to cause  
52 such material or information to be made available to the defendant, and  
53 if the prosecutor's efforts are unsuccessful and such material or infor-  
54 mation or other governmental personnel are subject to the jurisdiction  
55 of the court, the court, upon motion of the defendant, shall issue suit-

1 able subpoenas or orders to cause such material or information to be  
2 made available for disclosure to the defendant.

3 § 245.30 Discretionary discovery by order of the court.

4 1. The court in its discretion may, upon a showing by the defendant  
5 that the request is reasonable and that the defendant is unable without  
6 undue hardship to obtain the substantial equivalent by other means,  
7 order the prosecution, or any individual, agency or other entity subject  
8 to the jurisdiction of the court, to make available for disclosure to  
9 the defendant any material or information which potentially relates to  
10 the subject matter of the case or is otherwise relevant. A motion under  
11 this section must be on notice to any person or entity affected by the  
12 order. The court may, upon request of any person or entity affected by  
13 the order, vacate or modify the order if compliance would be unreason-  
14 able or oppressive. The court may permit a party seeking or opposing a  
15 discretionary order of discovery under this section, or another affected  
16 person or entity, to submit papers or testify ex parte or in camera. Any  
17 such papers and a transcript of such testimony shall be sealed and shall  
18 constitute a part of the record on appeal.

19 2. Upon motion of a defendant against whom an indictment, superior  
20 court information, prosecutor's information, information, or simplified  
21 information charging a misdemeanor is pending, the court in which such  
22 accusatory instrument is pending:

23 (a) must order discovery as to any material not disclosed pursuant to  
24 section 245.20 of this article, if it finds that the prosecutor's  
25 refusal to disclose such material is not justified;

26 (b) must, unless it is satisfied that the people have shown good cause  
27 why such an order should not be issued, order discovery or any other  
28 order authorized by section 245.85 of this article as to any material  
29 not disclosed pursuant to section 245.20 of this article;

30 (c) may order discovery with respect to any other property, which the  
31 people intend to introduce at the trial, upon a showing by the defendant  
32 that discovery with respect to such property is material to the prepara-  
33 tion of his or her defense, and that the request is reasonable;

34 (d) where property in the people's possession, custody, or control  
35 that consists of a deoxyribonucleic acid ("DNA") profile obtained from  
36 probative biological material gathered in connection with the investi-  
37 gation or prosecution of the defendant and the defendant establishes  
38 that such profile complies with federal bureau of investigation or state  
39 requirements, whichever are applicable and as such requirements are  
40 applied to law enforcement agencies seeking a keyboard search or similar  
41 comparison, and that the data meets state DNA index system or national  
42 DNA index system criteria as such criteria are applied to law enforce-  
43 ment agencies seeking such a keyboard search or similar comparison, the  
44 court may order an entity that has access to the combined DNA index  
45 system or its successor system to compare such DNA profile against DNA  
46 databanks by keyboard searches, or a similar method that does not  
47 involve uploading, upon notice to both parties and the entity required  
48 to perform the search, upon a showing by the defendant that such a  
49 comparison is material to the presentation of his or her defense and  
50 that the request is reasonable. For purposes of this paragraph, a  
51 "keyboard search" shall mean a search of a DNA profile against the data-  
52 bank in which the profile that is searched is not uploaded to or main-  
53 tained in the databank; and

54 (e) may order the division of criminal justice services to compare a  
55 fingerprint obtained in connection with the investigation or prosecution  
56 of the defendant against the statewide automated fingerprint identifica-



tion system, or its successor system, and the national integrated automated fingerprint identification system, or its successor system, upon the court's determination that such fingerprint complies with federal bureau of investigation or state requirements, whichever are applicable and as such requirements are applied to law enforcement agencies seeking such a comparison and upon a showing by the defendant that such comparison is material to the preparation of his or her defense, and that the request is reasonable.

Upon granting the motion pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subdivision, the court shall, upon motion of the people showing such to be material to the preparation of their case and that the request is reasonable, condition its order of discovery by further directing discovery by the people of property, of the same kind or character as that authorized to be inspected by the defendant, which he or she intends to introduce at the trial.

**§ 245.35 Depositions.**

1. Availability; use. At any time after the filing of an accusatory instrument, the court in its discretion may, upon motion of any party, order the examination of any person except the defendant upon oral deposition if the party shows that the person's testimony is material to the case or necessary adequately to prepare a defense, and that the person will not cooperate in granting a personal interview. A person's statements in a deposition under this section may be used in subsequent proceedings in the same manner as other out-of-court statements.

2. Motion for taking deposition; notice; service. A motion for deposition shall specify the time and place for taking the deposition and the name and address of each person to be examined, together with designated papers, documents, tapes or other electronic recordings, photographs or other tangible objects, not privileged, to be produced at the same time and place. The court may change such terms and specify any additional conditions governing the conduct of the proceeding. The moving party shall provide notice of the deposition in the manner provided for in civil actions and serve a subpoena upon the deponent, specifying the terms and conditions set forth in the court's order granting the deposition, and give reasonable notice of the deposition in writing to every other party.

3. Manner of taking. Except as otherwise provided in this section or by order of the court, depositions shall be taken in the manner provided in civil actions. With the consent of the parties, the court may order that a deposition be taken on written interrogatories in the manner provided in civil actions. Any statements, written or recorded or summarized in any writing or recording, of the witness being deposed which are in the possession, custody or control of any party shall be made available for examination and use at the taking of the deposition to any party. The deposition shall be recorded by an electronic recording, which must include not only audio but also visual recording, unless the court orders otherwise, or the parties stipulate that it shall be recorded in another manner. If a deposition is recorded by other than a certified court reporter, the party taking the deposition shall provide every other party with a copy of the recording within fifteen calendar days after the taking of the deposition or not less than ten calendar days before trial, whichever is earlier. The parties may stipulate, or the court may order, that a deposition be taken by telephone and recorded. All parties and counsel shall have a right to be present at the deposition. A defendant shall not be physically present at a deposi-

tion, except on stipulation of the parties or by order of the court based upon a showing of good cause.

§ 245.40 Non-testimonial evidence from the defendant.

1. Availability. After the filing of an accusatory instrument, and subject to constitutional limitations, the court may, upon motion of the prosecution showing probable cause to believe the defendant has committed the crime, a clear indication that relevant material evidence will be found, and that the method used to secure it is safe and reliable, require a defendant to provide non-testimonial evidence, including to:

- (a) appear in a lineup;
- (b) speak for identification by a witness or potential witness;
- (c) be fingerprinted;
- (d) pose for photographs not involving reenactment of an event;
- (e) permit the taking of samples of the defendant's blood, hair, and other materials of the defendant's body that involves no unreasonable intrusion thereof;
- (f) provide specimens of the defendant's handwriting; and
- (g) submit to a reasonable physical or medical inspection of the defendant's body.

2. Limitations. This section shall not be construed to alter or in any way affect the issuance of a similar court order, as may be authorized by law, before the filing of an accusatory instrument, consistent with such rights as the defendant may derive from the New York Constitution or the United States Constitution. This section shall not be construed to alter or in any way affect the administration of a chemical test where otherwise authorized. An order pursuant to this section may be denied, limited or conditioned as provided in section 245.70 of this article.

§ 245.45 Preservation of evidence.

1. Apparently material witness or physical evidence. (a) When police officers or other law enforcement personnel participate in the investigation of an apparent criminal incident, and provided that it is practicable under the circumstances, they shall request and memorialize contact information for an apparently material witness of whom they are aware, and they shall gather or memorialize apparently material physical evidence of which they are aware, whenever the witness or physical evidence appears to be of such a nature and potential significance that an accused may be unable to obtain other evidence, possessing a comparable potential to mitigate or negate his or her guilt were it found to be exculpatory, by other reasonably available means unless these actions are taken to preserve the availability of the witness or the physical evidence. This subdivision does not, however, require that police officers or other law enforcement personnel take and preserve a second sample of the defendant's breath for later testing by the defendant in cases arising under the vehicle and traffic law.

(b) If the prosecution is unable to disclose such material to the defendant pursuant to paragraph (r) of subdivision one of section 245.20 of this article due to a failure to comply with this obligation by police officers or by other law enforcement personnel, the court, upon motion of the defendant showing that the witness or evidence has been irretrievably lost and that the defendant cannot obtain other evidence, possessing a comparable potential to mitigate or negate his or her guilt were it found to be exculpatory, by other reasonably available means, shall impose an appropriate remedy or sanction pursuant to section 245.85 of this article.

2. Videotape of interview at police station or other facility of detention. (a) No oral, written, or sign language statement of a suspect made during an interview at a police station or other facility of detention shall be admissible as substantive evidence against that person in any criminal proceeding unless an electronic recording, which must be focused upon both the questioner and the suspect throughout and must include not only audio but also visual recording, is made of the complete interview. Interviewing within the meaning of this subdivision does not include routine pedigree inquiry or statements made in open court or before a grand jury. Brief periods of recess during which all interviewing ceases do not constitute an impermissible interruption of the complete interview, but the starting time of such a recess and the resumption time of the interview shall be memorialized. The interviewer need not inform the suspect that an electronic recording is being made. A suspect's refusal to participate in an interview because it is electronically recorded, if that refusal itself is electronically recorded as provided herein, shall render this subdivision inapplicable to all statements made after the refusal if the court finds beyond a reasonable doubt that it was voluntary and unequivocal. Law enforcement personnel shall not expressly or implicitly encourage the suspect to give such conditional consent to an interview in lieu of a completely recorded interview.

(b) If the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the defendant was subjected to earlier interviewing at a police station or other facility of detention in violation of this subdivision, then upon defense request when statements made in compliance with this subdivision are admitted at trial as evidence against the defendant, the court shall give the following instruction to the jury at the time of their admission and again in its final instructions on the law: "New York State law requires that all interviews of a suspect at a police station or other facility of detention must be recorded by videotape or other visual recording, because this enhances the reliability of the process under which the statements are obtained and allows the jury to more fairly assess the statements. A judge has found in this case that earlier interviewing occurred at the police station or other facility of detention that was not recorded. Because of this failure to comply with the rule that all such interviews must be recorded, the statements by the defendant that you have seen should be weighed with great caution and care."

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, an oral, written, or sign language statement of the defendant made during an interview at a police station or other facility of detention is admissible as evidence against the defendant in a criminal proceeding in this state if the statement was obtained in another state in compliance with the laws of that state, or by a federal law enforcement officer in this state or another state in compliance with the laws of the United States.

3. 911 telephone call and police radio transmission electronic recordings. (a) Whenever an electronic recording of a 911 telephone call or a police radio transmission was made in connection with the investigation of an apparent criminal incident, the arresting officer or lead detective shall expeditiously notify the prosecution in writing upon the filing of an accusatory instrument of the existence of all such known recordings. The prosecution shall expeditiously take whatever reasonable steps are necessary to ensure that all known electronic recordings of 911 telephone calls and police radio transmissions made in connection with the case are preserved throughout the pendency of the case. Upon

1 the defendant's timely request and designation of a specific electronic  
2 recording of a 911 telephone call, the prosecution shall also expe-  
3 ditiously take whatever reasonable steps are necessary to ensure that it  
4 is preserved throughout the pendency of the case.

5 (b) If the prosecution fails to disclose such an electronic recording  
6 to the defendant pursuant to paragraph (g) of subdivision one of section  
7 245.20 of this article due to a failure to comply with this obligation  
8 by police officers or other law enforcement or prosecution personnel,  
9 the court upon motion of the defendant shall impose an appropriate reme-  
10 dy or sanction pursuant to section 245.85 of the article.

11 § 245.50 Certificates of compliance.

12 1. By the prosecution. When the prosecution has provided all discovery  
13 required by subdivision one of section 245.20 of this article or by  
14 court order, it shall file with the court and serve upon the defendant a  
15 certificate of compliance. The certificate shall state that, to the best  
16 of the prosecutor's knowledge and after making reasonable inquiries and  
17 exercising due diligence, he or she has disclosed and made available all  
18 material and information subject to discovery, and shall identify each  
19 item provided. In addition, the certificate shall state that, to the  
20 best of the prosecutor's knowledge and after making reasonable inquiries  
21 and exercising due diligence:

22 (a) he or she has complied with these obligations with respect to all  
23 material and information in the custody or control of all police offi-  
24 cers and other persons who have participated in investigating or evalu-  
25 ating the case; and

26 (b) he or she has made reasonable inquiries of all police officers and  
27 other persons who have participated in investigating or evaluating the  
28 case about the existence of any evidence or information within paragraph  
29 (j) of subdivision one of section 245.20 of this article, including such  
30 evidence or information that was not reduced to writing or otherwise  
31 memorialized or preserved as evidence, and has disclosed any such infor-  
32 mation to the defendant. If additional discovery is subsequently  
33 provided pursuant to section 245.60 of this article, a supplemental  
34 certificate shall be filed with the court and served upon the defendant  
35 identifying the additional material and information provided.

36 2. By the defendant. When the defendant has provided all discovery  
37 required by subdivision three of section 245.20 of this article or by  
38 court order, counsel for the defendant shall file with the court and  
39 serve upon the prosecution a certificate of compliance. The certificate  
40 shall state that, to the best of counsel for the defendant's knowledge  
41 and after making reasonable inquiries and exercising due diligence, he  
42 or she has disclosed and made available all material and information  
43 subject to discovery, and shall identify each item provided. If addi-  
44 tional discovery is subsequently provided pursuant to section 245.60 of  
45 this article, a supplemental certificate shall be filed with the court  
46 and served upon the prosecution identifying the additional material and  
47 information provided.

48 § 245.55 Flow of information.

49 1. Sufficient communication for compliance. The prosecutor shall  
50 ensure that a flow of information is maintained between the police and  
51 other investigative personnel and his or her office sufficient to place  
52 within his or her possession or control all material and information  
53 pertinent to the defendant and the offense or offenses charged, includ-  
54 ing any evidence or information which tends to negate the defendant's  
55 guilt or to mitigate the defendant's culpability as to a charged  
56 offense, or which tends to support a potential defense thereto, or which

1 tends to provide a basis for a motion to suppress evidence on constitu-  
2 tional grounds, or which would tend to reduce the punishment of the  
3 defendant.

4 2. Provision of law enforcement agency files. Upon request by the  
5 prosecution, a New York state law enforcement agency shall make avail-  
6 able to the prosecution a complete copy of its complete files related to  
7 the investigation of the case or the prosecution of the defendant for  
8 compliance with this article.

9 § 245.60 Continuing duty to disclose.

10 If either the prosecution or the defendant subsequently learns of  
11 additional material or information which it would have been under a duty  
12 to disclose pursuant to any provisions of this article at the time of a  
13 previous discovery obligation or discovery order, it shall expeditiously  
14 notify the other party and disclose the additional material or informa-  
15 tion as required for initial discovery under this article. This  
16 provision also requires expeditious disclosure by the prosecution of  
17 material or information that became relevant to the case or discoverable  
18 based upon reciprocal discovery received from the defendant pursuant to  
19 subdivision three of section 245.20 of this article.

20 § 245.65 Work product.

21 This article does not authorize discovery by a party of those portions  
22 of records, reports, correspondence, memoranda, or internal documents of  
23 the adverse party which are only the legal research, opinions, theories  
24 or conclusions of the adverse party or its attorney or the attorney's  
25 agents, or of statements of a defendant, written or recorded or summa-  
26 rized in any writing or recording, made to the attorney for the defend-  
27 ant or the attorney's agents.

28 § 245.70 Protective orders.

29 Upon a showing of good cause, the court may at any time order that  
30 discovery, disclosure or inspection be denied, restricted, conditioned  
31 or deferred, or make such other order as is appropriate. The court may,  
32 for good cause shown, grant discovery or disclosure to a defendant on  
33 the condition that the material or information to be discovered or  
34 disclosed be available only to counsel for the defendant. This provision  
35 does not alter the allocation of the burden of proof with regard to the  
36 matter at issue, including privilege. The court may permit a party seek-  
37 ing or opposing a protective order under this section, or another  
38 affected person, to submit papers or testify ex parte or in camera. Any  
39 such papers and a transcript of such testimony shall be sealed and shall  
40 constitute a part of the record on appeal.

41 § 245.75 Amendment of discovery orders.

42 Upon motion of either party made subsequent to an order of the court  
43 issued pursuant to this article, the court may alter or amend the previ-  
44 ous order or orders as the interests of justice may require. The court  
45 may, for good cause shown, affirm a prior order issued or imposed pursu-  
46 ant to this article granting discovery to a defendant upon the addi-  
47 tional condition that the material or information to be discovered or  
48 disclosed be available only to counsel for the defendant. The court may  
49 alter the times for compliance with any discovery order issued or  
50 imposed pursuant to this article upon a showing of good cause.

51 § 245.80 Waiver of discovery by defendant.

52 A defendant who does not seek discovery from the prosecution under  
53 this article shall so notify the prosecution and the court at the  
54 defendant's arraignment on an indictment, superior court information,  
55 prosecutor's information, information, or simplified information charg-  
56 ing a misdemeanor, or expeditiously thereafter but before receiving



1 discovery from the prosecution pursuant to subdivision one of section  
2 245.20 of this article, and the defendant need not provide discovery to  
3 the prosecution pursuant to subdivision three of section 245.20 and  
4 section 245.60 of this article. A waiver shall be in writing and signed  
5 by the defendant or counsel for the defendant. Such a waiver does not  
6 alter or in any way affect the procedures, obligations or rights set  
7 forth in sections 250.10, 250.20 and 250.30 of this title, or otherwise  
8 established or required by law.

9 § 245.85 Remedies or sanctions for noncompliance.

10 1. Available remedies or sanctions. For failure to comply with any  
11 discovery order issued or imposed pursuant to this article, the court  
12 may make a further order for discovery, grant a continuance, order that  
13 a hearing be reopened, order that a witness be called or recalled,  
14 instruct the jury that it may draw an adverse inference regarding the  
15 noncompliance, preclude or strike a witness's testimony or a portion of  
16 a witness's testimony, admit or exclude evidence, order a mistrial,  
17 order the dismissal of all or some of the charges, or make such other  
18 order as it deems just under the circumstances; except that any sanction  
19 against the defendant shall comport with the defendant's constitutional  
20 right to present a defense, and the sanction of precluding a defense  
21 witness from testifying shall be permissible only upon a finding that  
22 the defendant's failure to comply with the discovery order was willful  
23 and motivated by a desire to obtain a tactical advantage.

24 2. Need for remedy or sanction. (a) When material or information is  
25 discoverable under this article, but it cannot be disclosed because it  
26 has been lost or destroyed, the court shall impose an appropriate remedy  
27 or sanction whenever the party entitled to disclosure shows that the  
28 lost or destroyed material may have contained some information relevant  
29 to a contested issue. The appropriate remedy or sanction is that which  
30 is proportionate to the potential ways in which the lost or destroyed  
31 material reasonably could have been helpful to the party entitled to  
32 disclosure.

33 (b) When material or information is discoverable under this article,  
34 but it is disclosed belatedly, the court shall impose an appropriate  
35 remedy or sanction whenever the party entitled to disclosure shows that  
36 it was significantly prejudiced.

37 3. Sanction for nondisclosure of statement of testifying prosecution  
38 witness. The failure of the prosecutor or any agent of the prosecutor to  
39 disclose any written or recorded statement made by a prosecution witness  
40 which relates to the subject matter of the witness's testimony shall not  
41 constitute grounds for any court to order a new pre-trial hearing or set  
42 aside a conviction, or reverse, modify or vacate a judgment of  
43 conviction, in the absence of a showing by the defendant that there is a  
44 reasonable possibility that the non-disclosure materially contributed to  
45 the result of the trial or other proceeding; provided, however, that  
46 nothing in this section shall affect or limit any right the defendant  
47 may have to a reopened pre-trial hearing when such statements were  
48 disclosed before the close of evidence at trial.

49 § 245.90 Admissibility of discovery.

50 The fact that a party has indicated during the discovery process an  
51 intention to offer specified evidence or to call a specified witness is  
52 not admissible in evidence or grounds for adverse comment at a hearing  
53 or a trial.

54 § 3. Section 65.20 of the criminal procedure law, as added by chapter  
55 505 of the laws of 1985, subdivision 2 as added, the opening paragraph  
56 of subdivision 10 as amended and subdivisions 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,

11, 12 and 13 as renumbered by chapter 548 of the laws of 2007, subdivision 7 and paragraph (k) of subdivision 10 as amended by chapter 320 of the laws of 2006 and subdivisions 11 and 12 as amended by chapter 455 of the laws of 1991, is amended to read as follows:

§ 65.20 Closed-circuit television; procedure for application and grounds for determination.

1. Prior to the commencement of a criminal proceeding; other than a grand jury proceeding, either party may apply to the court for an order declaring that a child witness is vulnerable.

2. A child witness should be declared vulnerable when the court, in accordance with the provisions of this section, determines by clear and convincing evidence that the child witness would suffer serious mental or emotional harm that would substantially impair the child witness' ability to communicate with the finder of fact without the use of live, two-way closed-circuit television.

3. A motion pursuant to subdivision one of this section must be made in writing at least eight days before the commencement of trial or other criminal proceeding upon reasonable notice to the other party and with an opportunity to be heard.

4. The motion papers must state the basis for the motion and must contain sworn allegations of fact which, if true, would support a determination by the court that the child witness is vulnerable. Such allegations may be based upon the personal knowledge of the deponent or upon information and belief, provided that, in the latter event, the sources of such information and the grounds for such belief are stated.

5. The answering papers may admit or deny any of the alleged facts and may, in addition, contain sworn allegations of fact relevant to the motion, including the rights of the defendant, the need to protect the child witness and the integrity of the truth-finding function of the trier of fact.

6. Unless all material facts alleged in support of the motion made pursuant to subdivision one of this section are conceded, the court shall, in addition to examining the papers and hearing oral argument, conduct an appropriate hearing for the purpose of making findings of fact essential to the determination of the motion. Except as provided in subdivision ~~six~~ **seven** of this section, it may subpoena or call and examine witnesses, who must either testify under oath or be permitted to give unsworn testimony pursuant to subdivision two of section 60.20 and must authorize the attorneys for the parties to do the same.

7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the child witness who is alleged to be vulnerable may not be compelled to testify at such hearing or to submit to any psychological or psychiatric examination. The failure of the child witness to testify at such hearing shall not be a ground for denying a motion made pursuant to subdivision one of this section. Prior statements made by the child witness relating to any allegations of conduct constituting an offense defined in article one hundred thirty of the penal law or incest as defined in section 255.25, 255.26 or 255.27 of such law or to any allegation of words or conduct constituting an attempt to prevent, impede or deter the child witness from cooperating in the investigation or prosecution of the offense shall be admissible at such hearing, provided, however, that a declaration that a child witness is vulnerable may not be based solely upon such prior statements.

8. (a) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of article forty-five of the civil practice law and rules, any physician, psychologist, nurse or social worker who has treated a child witness may testify at a hearing

1 conducted pursuant to subdivision five of this section concerning the  
2 treatment of such child witness as such treatment relates to the issue  
3 presented at the hearing, provided that any otherwise applicable statu-  
4 tory privileges concerning communications between the child witness and  
5 such physician, psychologist, nurse or social worker in connection with  
6 such treatment shall not be deemed waived by such testimony alone,  
7 except to the limited extent of permitting the court alone to examine in  
8 camera reports, records or documents, if any, prepared by such physi-  
9 cian, psychologist, nurse or social worker. If upon such examination the  
10 court determines that such reports, records or documents, or any one or  
11 portion thereof, contain information material and relevant to the issue  
12 of whether the child witness is a vulnerable child witness, the court  
13 shall disclose such information to both the attorney for the defendant  
14 and the district attorney.

15 (b) At any time after a motion has been made pursuant to subdivision  
16 one of this section, upon the demand of the other party the moving party  
17 must furnish the demanding party with a copy of any and all of such  
18 records, reports or other documents in the possession of such other  
19 party and must, in addition, supply the court with a copy of all such  
20 reports, records or other documents which are the subject of the demand.  
21 At any time after a demand has been made pursuant to this paragraph, the  
22 moving party may demand that property of the same kind or character in  
23 possession of the party that originally made such demand be furnished to  
24 the moving party and, if so furnished, be supplied, in addition, to the  
25 court.

26 9. (a) Prior to the commencement of the hearing conducted pursuant to  
27 subdivision [~~five~~ six] of this section, the district attorney shall,  
28 subject to a protective order, comply with the provisions of paragraph  
29 (c) of subdivision one of section [~~240.45~~ 245.20] of this chapter as  
30 they concern any witness whom the district attorney intends to call at  
31 the hearing and the child witness.

32 (b) Before a defendant calls a witness at such hearing, he or she  
33 must, subject to a protective order, comply with the provisions of  
34 subdivision [~~two~~ three] of section [~~240.45~~ 245.20] of this chapter as  
35 they concern all the witnesses the defendant intends to call at such  
36 hearing.

37 10. The court may consider, in determining whether there are factors  
38 which would cause the child witness to suffer serious mental or  
39 emotional harm, a finding that any one or more of the following circum-  
40 stances have been established by clear and convincing evidence:

41 (a) The manner of the commission of the offense of which the defendant  
42 is accused was particularly heinous or was characterized by aggravating  
43 circumstances.

44 (b) The child witness is particularly young or otherwise particularly  
45 subject to psychological harm on account of a physical or mental condi-  
46 tion which existed before the alleged commission of the offense.

47 (c) At the time of the alleged offense, the defendant occupied a posi-  
48 tion of authority with respect to the child witness.

49 (d) The offense or offenses charged were part of an ongoing course of  
50 conduct committed by the defendant against the child witness over an  
51 extended period of time.

52 (e) A deadly weapon or dangerous instrument was allegedly used during  
53 the commission of the crime.

54 (f) The defendant has inflicted serious physical injury upon the child  
55 witness.

(g) A threat, express or implied, of physical violence to the child witness or a third person if the child witness were to report the incident to any person or communicate information to or cooperate with a court, grand jury, prosecutor, police officer or peace officer concerning the incident has been made by or on behalf of the defendant.

(h) A threat, express or implied, of the incarceration of a parent or guardian of the child witness, the removal of the child witness from the family or the dissolution of the family of the child witness if the child witness were to report the incident to any person or communicate information to or cooperate with a court, grand jury, prosecutor, police officer or peace officer concerning the incident has been made by or on behalf of the defendant.

(i) A witness other than the child witness has received a threat of physical violence directed at such witness or to a third person by or on behalf of the defendant.

(j) The defendant, at the time of the inquiry, (i) is living in the same household with the child witness, (ii) has ready access to the child witness or (iii) is providing substantial financial support for the child witness.

(k) The child witness has previously been the victim of an offense defined in article one hundred thirty of the penal law or incest as defined in section 255.25, 255.26 or 255.27 of such law.

(l) According to expert testimony, the child witness would be particularly [~~susceptible~~] susceptible to psychological harm if required to testify in open court or in the physical presence of the defendant.

11. Irrespective of whether a motion was made pursuant to subdivision one of this section, the court, at the request of either party or on its own motion, may decide that a child witness may be vulnerable based on its own observations that a child witness who has been called to testify at a criminal proceeding is suffering severe mental or emotional harm and therefore is physically or mentally unable to testify or to continue to testify in open court or in the physical presence of the defendant and that the use of live, two-way closed-circuit television is necessary to enable the child witness to testify. If the court so decides, it must conduct the same hearing that subdivision [~~five~~] six of this section requires when a motion is made pursuant to subdivision one of this section, and it must make findings of fact pursuant to subdivisions [~~nine~~] ten and [~~eleven~~] twelve of this section, before determining that the child witness is vulnerable.

12. In deciding whether a child witness is vulnerable, the court shall make findings of fact which reflect the causal relationship between the existence of any one or more of the factors set forth in subdivision [~~nine~~] ten of this section or other relevant factors which the court finds are established and the determination that the child witness is vulnerable. If the court is satisfied that the child witness is vulnerable and that, under the facts and circumstances of the particular case, the defendant's constitutional rights to an impartial jury or of confrontation will not be impaired, it may enter an order granting the application for the use of live, two-way closed-circuit television.

13. When the court has determined that a child witness is a vulnerable child witness, it shall make a specific finding as to whether placing the defendant and the child witness in the same room during the testimony of the child witness will contribute to the likelihood that the child witness will suffer severe mental or emotional harm. If the court finds that placing the defendant and the child witness in the same room during the testimony of the child witness will contribute to the likelihood

1 that the child witness will suffer severe mental or emotional harm, the  
2 order entered pursuant to subdivision [~~eleven~~] twelve of this section  
3 shall direct that the defendant remain in the courtroom during the  
4 testimony of the vulnerable child witness.

5 § 4. Subdivision 5 of section 200.95 of the criminal procedure law, as  
6 added by chapter 558 of the laws of 1982, is amended to read as follows:

7 5. Court ordered bill of particulars. Where a prosecutor has timely  
8 served a written refusal pursuant to subdivision four of this section  
9 and upon motion, made in writing, of a defendant, who has made a request  
10 for a bill of particulars and whose request has not been complied with  
11 in whole or in part, the court must, to the extent a protective order is  
12 not warranted, order the prosecutor to comply with the request if it is  
13 satisfied that the items of factual information requested are authorized  
14 to be included in a bill of particulars, and that such information is  
15 necessary to enable the defendant adequately to prepare or conduct his  
16 defense and, if the request was untimely, a finding of good cause for  
17 the delay. Where a prosecutor has not timely served a written refusal  
18 pursuant to subdivision four of this section the court must, unless it  
19 is satisfied that the people have shown good cause why such an order  
20 should not be issued, issue an order requiring the prosecutor to comply  
21 or providing for any other order authorized by [~~subdivision one of~~  
22 ~~section 240.70~~] sections 245.75 and/or 245.85 of this part.

23 § 5. Paragraph (c) of subdivision 1 of section 255.10 of the criminal  
24 procedure law, as added by chapter 763 of the laws of 1974, is amended  
25 to read as follows:

26 (c) granting discovery pursuant to article [~~240~~] 245; or

27 § 6. Section 340.30 of the criminal procedure law is amended to read  
28 as follows:

29 § 340.30 Pre-trial discovery and notices of defenses.

30 The provisions of article two hundred [~~forty~~] forty-five, concerning  
31 pre-trial discovery by a defendant under indictment in a superior court,  
32 and article two hundred fifty, concerning pre-trial notice to the people  
33 by a defendant under indictment in a superior court who intends to  
34 advance a trial defense of mental disease or defect or of alibi, apply  
35 to a prosecution of an information in a local criminal court.

36 § 7. Subdivision 14 of section 400.27 of the criminal procedure law,  
37 as added by chapter 1 of the laws of 1995, is amended to read as  
38 follows:

39 14. (a) At a reasonable time prior to the sentencing proceeding or a  
40 mental retardation hearing:

41 [~~(i)~~] the prosecutor shall, unless previously disclosed and subject to  
42 a protective order, make available to the defendant the statements and  
43 information specified in subdivision one of section [~~240.45~~] 245.20 of  
44 this part and make available for inspection, photographing, copying or  
45 testing the property specified in subdivision one of section [~~240.20,~~  
46 ~~and~~

47 ~~(ii) the defendant shall, unless previously disclosed and subject to a~~  
48 ~~protective order, make available to the prosecution the statements and~~  
49 ~~information specified in subdivision two of section 240.45 and make~~  
50 ~~available for inspection, photographing, copying or testing, subject to~~  
51 ~~constitutional limitations, the reports, documents and other property~~  
52 ~~specified in subdivision one of section 240.30] 245.20 of this part.~~

53 (b) Where a party refuses to make disclosure pursuant to this section,  
54 the provisions of [~~section 240.35, subdivision one of section 240.40 and~~  
55 ~~section 240.50~~] 245.70, 245.75 and/or 245.85 of this part shall apply.



(c) If, after complying with the provisions of this section or an order pursuant thereto, a party finds either before or during a sentencing proceeding or mental retardation hearing, additional material subject to discovery or covered by court order, the party shall promptly make disclosure or apply for a protective order.

(d) If the court finds that a party has failed to comply with any of the provisions of this section, the court may ~~enter~~ employ any of the ~~orders~~ remedies or sanctions specified in subdivision one of section ~~240.70~~ 245.85 of this part.

§ 8. Section 440.30 of the criminal procedure law is amended by adding a new subdivision 1-b to read as follows:

1-b. In response to a motion under this section, the court may order the division of criminal justice services to compare a fingerprint obtained in connection with the investigation or prosecution of the defendant against the statewide automated fingerprint identification system, or its successor system, and the national integrated automated fingerprint identification system, or its successor system, upon the court's determination that (a) such fingerprint complies with federal bureau of investigation or state requirements, whichever are applicable and as such requirements are applied to law enforcement agencies seeking such a comparison and (b) if such comparison had been conducted, and if the results had been admitted in the trial resulting in the judgment, a reasonable probability exists that the verdict would have been more favorable to the defendant, or in a case involving a plea of guilty, if the results had been available to the defendant prior to the plea, a reasonable probability exists that the conviction would not have resulted.

§ 9. Section 460.80 of the penal law, as added by chapter 516 of the laws of 1986, is amended to read as follows:

§ 460.80 Court ordered disclosure.

Notwithstanding the provisions of article two hundred ~~forty~~ forty-five of the criminal procedure law, when forfeiture is sought pursuant to section 460.30 of this ~~chapter~~ article, the court may order discovery of any property not otherwise disclosed which is material and reasonably necessary for preparation by the defendant with respect to the forfeiture proceeding pursuant to such section. The court may issue a protective order denying, limiting, conditioning, delaying or regulating such discovery where a danger to the integrity of physical evidence or a substantial risk of physical harm, intimidation, economic reprisal, bribery or unjustified annoyance or embarrassment to any person or an adverse effect upon the legitimate needs of law enforcement, including the protection of the confidentiality of informants, or any other factor or set of factors outweighs the usefulness of the discovery.

§ 10. Subdivision 5 of section 480.10 of the penal law, as added by chapter 655 of the laws of 1990, is amended to read as follows:

5. In addition to information required to be disclosed pursuant to article two hundred ~~forty~~ forty-five of the criminal procedure law, when forfeiture is sought pursuant to this article, and following the defendant's arraignment on the special forfeiture information, the court shall order discovery of any information not otherwise disclosed which is material and reasonably necessary for preparation by the defendant with respect to a forfeiture proceeding brought pursuant to this article. Such material shall include those portions of the grand jury minutes and such other information which pertain solely to the special forfeiture information and shall not include information which pertains to the criminal charges. Upon application of the prosecutor, the court

1 may issue a protective order pursuant to section [~~240.40~~ 245.70 of the  
2 criminal procedure law with respect to any information required to be  
3 disclosed pursuant to this subdivision.

4 § 11. This act shall take effect on the ninetieth day after it shall  
5 have become a law; provided, however, the amendments to section 65.20 of  
6 the criminal procedure law made by section three of this act shall not  
7 affect the repeal of such section and shall be deemed repealed there-  
8 with.