7685

2015-2016 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

May 22, 2015

Introduced by M. of A. O'DONNELL -- read once and referred to the Committee on Correction

AN ACT to amend the executive law and the criminal procedure law, in relation to incapacitated parole violators

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTED IN SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subdivision 3 of section 259-i of the executive law, as amended by section 38-f-l of subpart A of part C of chapter 62 of the laws of 2011, is amended to read as follows:

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the parole officer having charge of a presumptively released, paroled or conditionally released person or a person released to postrelease supervision or a person received under the uniform act for outof-state parolee supervision shall have reasonable cause to believe that such person has lapsed into criminal ways or company, or has or more conditions of his presumptive release, parole, conditional release or post-release supervision, such parole officer shall report fact to a member of the board, or to any officer of the department designated by the board, and thereupon a warrant may be issued for retaking of such person and for his temporary detention in accordance with the rules of the board UNLESS SUCH PERSON HAS BEEN DETERMINED TO BE CURRENTLY UNFIT TO PROCEED TO TRIAL OR IS CURRENTLY SUBJECT TO A OR FINAL ORDER OF OBSERVATION PURSUANT TO ARTICLE SEVEN HUNDRED THIRTY OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW, IN WHICH CASE NO WARRANT SHALL BE The retaking and detention of any such person may be further regulated by rules and regulations of the department not inconsistent with this article. A warrant issued pursuant to this section shall constitute sufficient authority to the superintendent or other person in charge of any jail, penitentiary, lockup or detention pen to whom it delivered to hold in temporary detention the person named therein; except that a warrant issued with respect to a person who

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

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released on medical parole pursuant to section two hundred fifty-nine-r of this article and whose parole is being revoked pursuant to paragraph 3 of subdivision four of such section shall constitute authority for immediate placement of the parolee only into imprisonment in the custody of the department to hold in temporary detention. A warrant issued pursuant to this section shall also constitute sufficient author-7 ity to the person in charge of a drug treatment campus, as defined in subdivision twenty of section two of the correction law, to hold the person named therein, in accordance with the procedural requirements of 9 10 this section, for a period of at least ninety days to complete an inten-11 sive drug treatment program mandated by the board as an alternative to 12 presumptive release or parole or conditional release revocation, or the 13 revocation of post-release supervision, and shall also constitute suffi-14 cient authority for return of the person named therein to local custody to hold in temporary detention for further revocation proceedings in the event said person does not successfully complete the intensive drug 16 17 treatment program. The board's rules shall provide for cancellation of 18 delinguency and restoration to supervision upon the successful 19 completion of the program. 20

S 2. Paragraph (f) of subdivision 3 of section 259-i of the executive law is amended by adding a new subparagraph (xii) to read as follows:

(XII) IF AT ANY TIME DURING A REVOCATION PROCEEDING THE ALLEGED VIOLA-TOR, HIS OR HER COUNSEL, OR AN EMPLOYEE OF THE DEPARTMENT CONTENDS, OR IF IT REASONABLY APPEARS TO THE HEARING OFFICER, THAT THE ALLEGED VIOLA-TOR IS AN INCAPACITATED PERSON AS THAT TERM IS DEFINED INSUBDIVISION SECTION 730.10 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW AND NO JUDICIAL DETERMINATION HAS BEEN MADE THAT THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR IS AN INCAPACI-REVOCATION PROCEEDING SHALL BE TEMPORARILY STAYED PERSON, THEUNTIL THE SUPERIOR COURT DETERMINES WHETHER OR NOT THE PERSON IS FIT PROCEED. THE MATTER SHALL BE PROMPTLY REFERRED TO THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR DETERMINATION OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR'S FITNESS TO PROCEED IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE SEVEN HUNDRED THIRTY OF LAW, PROVIDED HOWEVER THAT THE SUPERIOR COURT SHALL PROCEDURE IMMEDIATELY APPOINT COUNSEL FOR ANY UNREPRESENTED ALLEGED VIOLATOR FOR APPOINTED COUNSEL UNDER SUBPARAGRAPH (V) OF PARAGRAPH (F) ELIGIBLE OF SUBDIVISION THREE OF SECTION TWO HUNDRED FIFTY-NINE-I OF THIS CHAP-TER. THE COURT SHALL DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR IS INCA-PACITATED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF THE REFERRAL FROM THE HEARING OFFICER. IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR IS NOT AN INCAPACI-THE COURT SHALL ORDER THAT THE MATTER BE RETURNED TO THE TATED PERSON, CONTINUATION AND DISPOSITION OF BOARD OF PAROLE FOR THE REVOCATION IF THE COURT DETERMINES THAT THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR IS AN PROCEEDING. INCAPACITATED PERSON AND IF NO FELONY CHARGES ARE PENDING AGAINST ALLEGED VIOLATOR,  $_{
m THE}$ COURT SHALL ISSUE A FINAL ORDER OF OBSERVATION COMMITTING SUCH PERSON TO THE CUSTODY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF MENTAL THE COMMISSIONER OF DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES FOR CARE AND HEALTH OR TREATMENT IN AN APPROPRIATE INSTITUTION IN A MANNER CONSISTENT WITH SUBDIVISION ONE OF SECTION 730.40 OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW. IF A FINAL ORDER OF OBSERVATION HAS BEEN ISSUED PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, THE HEARING OFFICER SHALL DISMISS THE VIOLATION CHARGES AND SUCH DISMISSAL SHALL ACT AS A BAR TO ANY FURTHER PROCEEDING UNDER THIS SECTION AGAINST THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR FOR SUCH VIOLATIONS. IF FELONY CRIMINAL CHARGES ARE PENDING AT ANY TIME AGAINST AN ALLEGED VIOLATOR WHO HAS BEEN REFERRED TO SUPERIOR COURT FOR A FITNESS EVALUATION BUT BEFORE A DETERMINATION OF FITNESS HAS BEEN MADE PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION, THE COURT SHALL DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR IS INCAPACITATED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE A. 7685

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SEVEN HUNDRED THIRTY OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LAW AND THE REVOCATION IN ABEYANCE UNTIL SUCH DECISION HAS BEEN PROCEEDING SHALL BE  $_{
m HELD}$ 3 REACHED. THE HEARING OFFICER SHALL ADOPT THE CAPACITY FINDING OF AND EITHER TERMINATE THE REVOCATION PROCESS IF AN ORDER OF OBSER-5 VATION HAS BEEN MADE BY THE COURT OR PROCEED WITH THE REVOCATION HEARING 6 IF THE ALLEGED VIOLATOR HAS BEEN FOUND NOT TO BEANINCAPACITATED 7

- S 3. Subdivision 2 of section 730.10 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 566 of the laws of 1994, is amended to read as follows:
- 2. "Order of examination" means an order issued to an appropriate director by a criminal court wherein a criminal action is pending against a defendant[,] or BY A COURT EVALUATING THE CAPACITY OF AN ALLEGED VIOLATOR IN A PAROLE REVOCATION PROCEEDING PURSUANT TO SUBPARAGRAPH (XII) OF PARAGRAPH (F) OF SUBDIVISION THREE OF SECTION TWO HUNDRED FIFTY-NINE-I OF THE EXECUTIVE LAW, OR by a family court pursuant to section 322.1 of the family court act wherein a juvenile delinquency proceeding is pending against a juvenile, directing that such person be examined for the purpose of determining if he is an incapacitated person.
- S 4. Subparagraph (v) of paragraph (f) of subdivision 3 of section 259-i of the executive law, as amended by section 11 of part E of chapter 62 of the laws of 2003, is amended to read as follows:
- (v) The alleged violator shall be permitted representation by counsel the revocation hearing. In any case, INCLUDING WHEN A SUPERIOR COURT IS CALLED UPON TO EVALUATE THE CAPACITY OF AN ALLEGED VIOLATOR IN A PAROLE REVOCATION PROCEEDING, where such person is financially unable to retain counsel, the criminal court of the city of New York, the county court or district court in the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred or where the hearing is held, shall assign counsel in accordance with the county or city plan for representation placed in operation pursuant to article eighteen-B of the county law. He OR SHE shall have the right to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses, unless there is good cause for their non-attendance as determined by the presiding officer; present witnesses and documentary evidence in defense the charges; and present witnesses and documentary evidence relevant to the question whether reincarceration of the alleged violator is appropriate.
- 39 S 5. This act shall take effect on the one hundred eightieth day after 40 it shall have become a law.