

# STATE OF NEW YORK

3579--A

2017-2018 Regular Sessions

## IN SENATE

January 24, 2017

Introduced by Sens. GIANARIS, BENJAMIN, BRESLIN, DILAN, HAMILTON, HOYLMAN, KRUEGER, PARKER, PERALTA -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Codes -- recommitted to the Committee on Codes in accordance with Senate Rule 6, sec. 8 -- committee discharged, bill amended, ordered reprinted as amended and recommitted to said committee

AN ACT to amend the criminal procedure law and the judiciary law, in relation to enacting the "bail elimination act of 2018"; and to repeal certain provisions of the criminal procedure law and the insurance law relating to the posting of bail

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

- 1 Section 1. Short title. This act shall be known and may be cited as  
2 the "bail elimination act of 2018".
- 3 § 2. Subdivisions 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of section 500.10 of the criminal  
4 procedure law are amended and a new subdivision 3-a is added to read as  
5 follows:
- 6 1. "Principal" means a defendant in a criminal action or proceeding,  
7 or a person adjudged a material witness therein, or any other person so  
8 involved therein that [~~he~~] the principal may by law be compelled to  
9 appear before a court for the purpose of having such court exercise  
10 control over [~~his~~] the principal's person to secure [~~his~~] the princi-  
11 pal's future attendance at the action or proceeding when required, and  
12 who in fact either is before the court for such purpose or has been  
13 before it and been subjected to such control.
- 14 2. "Release on own recognizance." A court releases a principal on  
15 [~~his~~] the principal's own recognizance when, having acquired control  
16 over [~~his~~] the principal's person, it permits [~~him~~] the principal to be  
17 at liberty during the pendency of the criminal action or proceeding  
18 involved upon condition that [~~he~~] the principal will appear thereat  
19 whenever [~~his~~] the principal's attendance may be required and will at

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

LBD08752-02-8

1 all times render [~~himself~~] the principal amenable to the orders and  
2 processes of the court.

3 3-a. "Release under non-monetary conditions." A court releases a prin-  
4 cipal under non-monetary conditions when, having acquired control over a  
5 person, it permits the person to be at liberty during the pendency of  
6 the criminal action under conditions set by the court, which shall be  
7 the least restrictive that will reasonably assure the principal's  
8 appearance in court. Such conditions may include, among others, that the  
9 principal shall be in contact with a pretrial services agency serving  
10 principals in that county; that the principal shall abide by specified  
11 restrictions on travel that are reasonably related to an actual risk of  
12 intentional flight from the jurisdiction; that the principal shall  
13 refrain from possessing a firearm, destructive device or other dangerous  
14 weapon; that the person be placed in pretrial supervision with a  
15 pretrial services agency serving principals in that county.

16 4. "Commit to the custody of the sheriff." A court commits a principal  
17 to the custody of the sheriff when, having acquired control over his  
18 person, it orders that he be confined in the custody of the sheriff  
19 [~~during the pendency of the criminal action or proceeding involved~~]  
20 pending the outcome of a hearing as to whether the individual shall be  
21 ordered into pretrial detention as specified in article five hundred  
22 forty-five of this title.

23 5. "Securing order" means an order of a court [~~committing a principal~~  
24 ~~to the custody of the sheriff, or fixing bail, or releasing him on his~~  
25 ~~own recognizance~~] that either releases a principal on personal recogni-  
26 zance, or releases the principal under non-monetary conditions, all with  
27 the direction that the principal return to court for future court  
28 appearances and to be at all times amendable to the orders and processes  
29 of the court.

30 6. [~~"Order of recognizance or bail" means a securing order releasing a~~  
31 ~~principal on his own recognizance or fixing bail~~] "Pretrial detention."  
32 A court may commit a principal to pretrial detention if, after a hearing  
33 and making such findings as specified in article five hundred forty-five  
34 of this title, a judge so orders detention.

35 § 3. Subdivisions 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19  
36 of section 500.10 of the criminal procedure law are REPEALED, and subdivi-  
37 sion 20 is renumbered subdivision 7.

38 § 4. Section 510.10 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chap-  
39 ter 459 of the laws of 1984, is amended to read as follows:

40 § 510.10 Securing order; when required; alternatives available; stand-  
41 ard to be applied.

42 1. When a principal, whose future court attendance at a criminal  
43 action or proceeding is or may be required, initially comes under the  
44 control of a court, such court [~~must~~] shall, by a securing order,  
45 [~~either release him on his own recognizance, fix bail or commit him to~~  
46 ~~the custody of the sheriff~~] release the principal pending trial on the  
47 principal's personal recognizance, unless the court finds on the record  
48 that release on recognizance will not reasonably assure the individual's  
49 court attendance. In such instances, the court will release the individ-  
50 ual under non-monetary conditions, selecting the least restrictive  
51 alternative that will reasonably assure the principal's court attend-  
52 ance. The court will support its choice of alternative on the record. A  
53 principal shall not be required to pay for any part of the cost of  
54 release under non-monetary conditions.

55 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one of this section,  
56 in cases where the people move for pretrial detention the court may

1 commit the defendant to the custody of the sheriff or issue a securing  
2 order in accordance with article five hundred forty-five of this title.

3 3. When a securing order is revoked or otherwise terminated in the  
4 course of an uncompleted action or proceeding but the principal's future  
5 court attendance still is or may be required and [~~he~~] the principal is  
6 still under the control of a court, a new securing order must be issued.  
7 When the court revokes or otherwise terminates a [~~securing~~] any order  
8 which committed the principal to the custody of the sheriff, the court  
9 shall give written notification to the sheriff of such revocation or  
10 termination of [~~the securing~~] such order.

11 § 5. Section 510.20 of the criminal procedure law is amended to read  
12 as follows:

13 § 510.20 Application for [~~recognizance or bail, making and determi-~~  
14 ~~nation thereof in general~~] a change in securing order based  
15 on a material change of circumstances.

16 1. Upon any occasion when a court [~~is required to issue~~] has issued a  
17 securing order with respect to a principal, [~~or at any time when a prin-~~  
18 ~~cipal is confined in the custody of the sheriff as a result of a previ-~~  
19 ~~ously issued securing order, he~~] the principal or the people may make an  
20 application for [~~recognizance or bail~~] a different securing order due to  
21 a material change of circumstances.

22 2. Upon such application, the principal or the people must be  
23 accorded an opportunity to be heard and to contend that [~~an order of~~  
24 ~~recognizance or bail~~] a different securing order must or should issue[  
25 ~~that the court should release him on his own recognizance rather than~~  
26 ~~fix bail, and that if bail is fixed it should be in a suggested amount~~  
27 ~~and form~~] because, due to a material change in circumstances, the  
28 current order is either too restrictive or not restrictive enough to  
29 reasonably ensure a defendant's appearance in court. The court shall  
30 select the least restrictive non-monetary condition or conditions that  
31 will reasonably assure the principal's court attendance.

32 3. Where the people make an application for a different securing order  
33 on the basis of a violation of an existing securing order, the court  
34 shall consider the nature, willfulness, and seriousness of the violation  
35 and shall select the least restrictive non-monetary condition or condi-  
36 tions that will reasonably assure the principal's court attendance.

37 § 6. Section 510.30 of the criminal procedure law, subparagraph (v) of  
38 paragraph (a) of subdivision 2 as amended by chapter 920 of the laws of  
39 1982, subparagraph (vi) of paragraph (a) of subdivision 2 as renumbered  
40 by chapter 447 of the laws of 1977, subparagraph (vii) as added and  
41 subparagraphs (viii) and (ix) of paragraph (a) of subdivision 2 as  
42 renumbered by section 1 of part D of chapter 491 of the laws of 2012 and  
43 subdivision 3 as added by chapter 788 of the laws of 1981, is amended to  
44 read as follows:

45 § 510.30 Application for [~~recognizance or bail~~] securing order; rules of  
46 law and criteria controlling determination.

47 [~~1. Determinations of applications for recognizance or bail are not in~~  
48 ~~all cases discretionary but are subject to rules, prescribed in article~~  
49 ~~five hundred thirty and other provisions of law relating to specific~~  
50 ~~kinds of criminal actions and proceedings, providing (a) that in some~~  
51 ~~circumstances such an application must as a matter of law be granted,~~  
52 ~~(b) that in others it must as a matter of law be denied and the princi-~~  
53 ~~pal committed to or retained in the custody of the sheriff, and (c) that~~  
54 ~~in others the granting or denial thereof is a matter of judicial~~  
55 ~~discretion.~~

~~2. To the extent that the issuance of an order of recognizance or bail and the terms thereof are matters of discretion rather than of law, an application is determined on the basis of the following factors and criteria:~~

~~(a)] With respect to any principal, the court must consider the kind and degree of control or restriction that is necessary to secure his court attendance when required. In determining that matter, the court must, on the basis of available information, consider and take into account:~~

~~(i) The principal's character, reputation, habits and mental condition;~~

~~(ii) His employment and financial resources; and~~

~~(iii) His family ties and the length of his residence if any in the community; and~~

~~(iv) His]~~

1. Information about the principal that is relevant to court appearance, including, but not limited to, the principal's activities, history and community ties;

2. If the principal is a defendant, the charges facing the principal;

3. The principal's criminal record if any; [and

~~(v) His]~~ 4. The principal's record of previous adjudication as a juvenile delinquent, as retained pursuant to section 354.2 of the family court act, or, of pending cases where fingerprints are retained pursuant to section 306.1 of such act, or a youthful offender, if any; [and

~~(vi) His]~~ 5. The principal's previous record if any in responding to court appearances when required or with respect to intentional flight to avoid criminal prosecution; [and

~~(vii)]~~ 6. Where the principal is charged with a crime or crimes against a member or members of the same family or household as that term is defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this title, the following factors:

~~(A)]~~ (i) any violation by the principal of an order of protection issued by any court for the protection of a member or members of the same family or household as that term is defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this title, whether or not such order of protection is currently in effect; and

~~(B)]~~ (ii) the principal's history of use or possession of a firearm; [and

~~(viii)]~~ 7. If [he] the principal is a defendant, the weight of the evidence against [him] the principal in the pending criminal action and any other factor indicating probability or improbability of conviction; or, in the case of an application for [bail or recognizance] a securing order pending appeal, the merit or lack of merit of the appeal; [and

~~(ix)]~~ 8. If [he] the principal is a defendant, the sentence which may be or has been imposed upon conviction[.

~~(b) Where the principal is a defendant-appellant in a pending appeal from a judgment of conviction, the court must also consider the likelihood of ultimate reversal of the judgment. A determination that the appeal is palpably without merit alone justifies, but does not require, a denial of the application, regardless of any determination made with respect to the factors specified in paragraph (a).~~

~~3. When bail or recognizance is ordered, the court shall inform the principal, if he is a defendant charged with the commission of a felony, that the release is conditional and that the court may revoke the order of release and commit the principal to the custody of the sheriff in accordance with the provisions of subdivision two of section 530.60 of~~

~~this chapter if he commits a subsequent felony while at liberty upon such order.]; and~~

9. If the principal is a defendant-appellant in a pending appeal from a judgment of conviction, the court must also consider the likelihood of ultimate reversal of the judgment. A determination that the appeal is palpably without merit alone justifies, but does not require, a denial of the application, regardless of any determination made with respect to the factors specified in this paragraph.

§ 7. Section 510.40 of the criminal procedure law is amended to read as follows:

§ 510.40 [~~Application for recognizance or bail, determination thereof, form of securing order and execution thereof~~] Notification to principal by court of conditions of release and penalties for violations of release.

~~1. [An application for recognizance or bail must be determined by a securing order which either:~~

~~(a) Grants the application and releases the principal on his own recognizance; or~~

~~(b) Grants the application and fixes bail; or~~

~~(c) Denies the application and commits the principal to, or retains him in, the custody of the sheriff.~~

~~2.]~~ Upon ordering that a principal be released on [~~his~~] the principal's own recognizance, or released under non-monetary conditions the court must direct [~~him~~] the principal to appear in the criminal action or proceeding involved whenever [~~his~~] the principal's attendance may be required and to [~~render himself~~] be at all times amenable to the orders and processes of the court. If the principal is a defendant, the court shall also direct the defendant not to commit a crime while at liberty upon the court's securing order. If such principal is in the custody of the sheriff [~~or at liberty upon bail~~] at the time of the order, the court must direct that [~~he~~] the principal be discharged from such custody [~~or, as the case may be, that his bail be exonerated~~].

~~[3. Upon the issuance of an order fixing bail, and upon the posting thereof, the court must examine the bail to determine whether it complies with the order. If it does, the court must, in the absence of some factor or circumstance which in law requires or authorizes disapproval thereof, approve the bail and must issue a certificate of release, authorizing the principal to be at liberty, and, if he is in the custody of the sheriff at the time, directing the sheriff to discharge him therefrom. If the bail fixed is not posted, or is not approved after being posted, the court must order that the principal be committed to the custody of the sheriff.]~~

2. If the principal is released under non-monetary conditions, the court shall, in the document authorizing the principal's release, notify the principal of:

(a) any of the conditions under which the principal is subject, in addition to the directions in subdivision one of this section, in a manner sufficiently clear and specific to serve as a guide for the principal's conduct; and

(b) the consequences for violation of those conditions, which could include revoking of the securing order, setting of a more restrictive securing order, or, after the hearing as specified in article five hundred forty-five of this title, pretrial detention.

3. The court shall notify all principals released under non-monetary conditions and on recognizance of all court appearances in advance by text message, telephone call, electronic mail, or first class mail.

1 § 8. The criminal procedure law is amended by adding two new sections  
2 510.43 and 510.45 to read as follows:

3 § 510.43 Court appearance reminders.

4 The court shall notify all principals released on recognizance or  
5 under non-monetary conditions of all court appearances by text message,  
6 telephone call, electronic mail, or first class mail. The court may  
7 partner with the certified pretrial services agency or agencies in that  
8 county to provide such notifications.

9 § 510.45 Pretrial service agencies.

10 The office of court administration shall certify a pretrial services  
11 agency or agencies in each county to monitor principals released under  
12 conditions of non-monetary release. Such agency or agencies shall be a  
13 public entity under the supervision and control of a county or municipi-  
14 pality or a non-profit entity under contract to the county or municipi-  
15 pality. A county shall be authorized to enter in to a contract with  
16 another county or municipality in the state to monitor principals  
17 released under conditions of non-monetary release in its county but  
18 shall not contract with any private entity for such purposes. Any crite-  
19 ria, instrument, or tool used to determine a principal's eligibility for  
20 non-monetary conditions or to determine the condition or conditions to  
21 be monitored by a pretrial services agency shall be made available to  
22 any person upon written or oral request.

23 § 9. Section 510.50 of the criminal procedure law is amended to read  
24 as follows:

25 § 510.50 Enforcement of securing order.

26 When the attendance of a principal confined in the custody of the  
27 sheriff or pursuant to a pretrial detention order is required at the  
28 criminal action or proceeding at a particular time and place, the court  
29 may compel such attendance by directing the sheriff to produce him or  
30 her at such time and place. If the principal is at liberty on [~~his~~] the  
31 principal's own recognizance [~~or on bail, his~~] or non-monetary condi-  
32 tions the principal's attendance may be achieved or compelled by various  
33 methods, including notification and the issuance of a bench warrant,  
34 prescribed by law in provisions governing such matters with respect to  
35 the particular kind of action or proceeding involved. Prior to issuing a  
36 bench warrant, the court must provide the principal forty-eight hours  
37 advance notice that he or she is required to appear in court in order to  
38 give the principal the opportunity to appear voluntarily.

39 § 10. Article 520 of the criminal procedure law is REPEALED.

40 § 11. The article heading of article 530 of the criminal procedure law  
41 is amended to read as follows:

42 SECURING ORDERS [~~OF RECOGNIZANCE~~  
43 ~~OR BAIL~~] WITH RESPECT TO DEFENDANTS IN CRIMINAL  
44 ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS--WHEN AND BY WHAT COURTS  
45 AUTHORIZED

46 § 12. Section 530.10 of the criminal procedure law is amended to read  
47 as follows:

48 § 530.10 [~~Order of recognizance or bail~~] Securing order; in general.

49 Under circumstances prescribed in this article, a court, upon applica-  
50 tion of a defendant charged with or convicted of an offense, is required  
51 [~~or authorized to order bail or recognizance~~] to issue a securing order  
52 for the release or prospective release of such defendant during the  
53 pendency of either:

- 54 1. A criminal action based upon such charge; or

1 2. An appeal taken by the defendant from a judgment of conviction or a  
2 sentence or from an order of an intermediate appellate court affirming  
3 or modifying a judgment of conviction or a sentence.

4 § 13. Subdivision 4 of section 530.11 of the criminal procedure law,  
5 as added by chapter 186 of the laws of 1997, is amended to read as  
6 follows:

7 4. When a person is arrested for an alleged family offense or an  
8 alleged violation of an order of protection or temporary order of  
9 protection or arrested pursuant to a warrant issued by the supreme or  
10 family court, and the supreme or family court, as applicable, is not in  
11 session, such person shall be brought before a local criminal court in  
12 the county of arrest or in the county in which such warrant is return-  
13 able pursuant to article one hundred twenty of this chapter. Such local  
14 criminal court may issue any order authorized under subdivision eleven  
15 of section 530.12 of this article, section one hundred fifty-four-d or  
16 one hundred fifty-five of the family court act or subdivision three-b of  
17 section two hundred forty or subdivision two-a of section two hundred  
18 fifty-two of the domestic relations law, in addition to discharging  
19 other arraignment responsibilities as set forth in this chapter. In  
20 making such order, the local criminal court shall consider the [~~bail~~  
21 ~~recommendation~~] securing order, if any, made by the supreme or family  
22 court as indicated on the warrant or certificate of warrant. Unless the  
23 petitioner or complainant requests otherwise, the court, in addition to  
24 scheduling further criminal proceedings, if any, regarding such alleged  
25 family offense or violation allegation, shall make such matter return-  
26 able in the supreme or family court, as applicable, on the next day such  
27 court is in session.

28 § 14. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 8 of section 530.13 of the criminal  
29 procedure law, as added by chapter 388 of the laws of 1984, is amended  
30 to read as follows:

31 (a) revoke [~~an order of recognizance or bail~~] a securing order and  
32 commit the defendant to custody; or

33 § 15. The opening paragraph of subdivision 1 of section 530.13 of the  
34 criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 137 of the laws of 2007,  
35 is amended to read as follows:

36 When any criminal action is pending, and the court has not issued a  
37 temporary order of protection pursuant to section 530.12 of this arti-  
38 cle, the court, in addition to the other powers conferred upon it by  
39 this chapter, may for good cause shown issue a temporary order of  
40 protection in conjunction with any securing order [~~committing the~~  
41 ~~defendant to the custody of the sheriff or as a condition of a pre-trial~~  
42 ~~release, or as a condition of release on bail or an adjournment in~~  
43 ~~contemplation of dismissal~~]. In addition to any other conditions, such  
44 an order may require that the defendant:

45 § 16. Subdivisions 9 and 11 of section 530.12 of the criminal proce-  
46 dure law, subdivision 9 as amended by section 81 of subpart B of part C  
47 of chapter 62 of the laws of 2011, subdivision 11 as amended by chapter  
48 498 of the laws of 1993, the opening paragraph of subdivision 11 as  
49 amended by chapter 597 of the laws of 1998, paragraph (a) of subdivision  
50 11 as amended by chapter 222 of the laws of 1994 and paragraph (d) of  
51 subdivision 11 as amended by chapter 644 of the laws of 1996, are  
52 amended to read as follows:

53 9. If no warrant, order or temporary order of protection has been  
54 issued by the court, and an act alleged to be a family offense as  
55 defined in section 530.11 of this [~~chapter~~] article is the basis of the  
56 arrest, the magistrate shall permit the complainant to file a petition,

1 information or accusatory instrument and for reasonable cause shown,  
2 shall thereupon hold such respondent or defendant, [~~admit to, fix or~~  
3 ~~accept bail,~~] establish a securing order or parole him or her for hear-  
4 ing before the family court or appropriate criminal court as the  
5 complainant shall choose in accordance with the provisions of section  
6 530.11 of this [~~chapter~~] article.

7 11. If a defendant is brought before the court for failure to obey any  
8 lawful order issued under this section, or an order of protection issued  
9 by a court of competent jurisdiction in another state, territorial or  
10 tribal jurisdiction, and if, after hearing, the court is satisfied by  
11 competent proof that the defendant has willfully failed to obey any such  
12 order, the court may:

13 (a) revoke [~~an order of recognizance or revoke an order of bail or~~  
14 ~~order forfeiture of such bail~~] a securing order and commit the defendant  
15 to custody; or

16 (b) restore the case to the calendar when there has been an adjourn-  
17 ment in contemplation of dismissal and commit the defendant to custody;  
18 or

19 (c) revoke a conditional discharge in accordance with section 410.70  
20 of this chapter and impose probation supervision or impose a sentence of  
21 imprisonment in accordance with the penal law based on the original  
22 conviction; or

23 (d) revoke probation in accordance with section 410.70 of this chapter  
24 and impose a sentence of imprisonment in accordance with the penal law  
25 based on the original conviction. In addition, if the act which consti-  
26 tutes the violation of the order of protection or temporary order of  
27 protection is a crime or a violation the defendant may be charged with  
28 and tried for that crime or violation.

29 § 17. Section 530.20 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by  
30 chapter 531 of the laws of 1975, subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of  
31 subdivision 2 as amended by chapter 218 of the laws of 1979, is amended  
32 to read as follows:

33 § 530.20 [~~Order of recognizance or bail,~~] Securing order by local crimi-  
34 nal court when action is pending therein.

35 1. When a criminal action is pending in a local criminal court, such  
36 court, upon application of a defendant, [~~must or may order recognizance~~  
37 ~~or bail as follows:~~

38 ~~1. When the defendant is charged, by information, simplified informa-~~  
39 ~~tion, prosecutor's information or misdemeanor complaint, with an offense~~  
40 ~~or offenses of less than felony grade only, the court must order recog-~~  
41 ~~nizance or bail.~~

42 ~~2. When the defendant is charged, by felony complaint, with a felony,~~  
43 ~~the court may, in its discretion, order recognizance or bail except as~~  
44 ~~otherwise provided in this subdivision.~~

45 ~~(a) A city court, a town court or a village court may not order recog-~~  
46 ~~nizance or bail when (i) the defendant is charged with a class A felony,~~  
47 ~~or (ii) it appears that the defendant has two previous felony~~  
48 ~~convictions;~~

49 ~~(b)]~~ shall, by a securing order, release the defendant pending trial  
50 on the defendant's personal recognizance, unless the court finds on the  
51 record that release on recognizance will not reasonably assure the  
52 defendant's court attendance. In such instances, the court will release  
53 the defendant under non-monetary conditions, selecting the least  
54 restrictive alternative that will reasonably assure the defendant's  
55 court attendance. The court will support its choice of alternative on



1 the record. The defendant shall not be required to pay for any part of  
 2 the cost of release under non-monetary conditions.

3 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one of this section,  
 4 in cases where the people move for pretrial detention, the court may  
 5 commit the defendant to the custody of the sheriff or issue a securing  
 6 order in accordance with article five hundred forty-five of this title.

7 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one or two of this  
 8 section, in cases where the defendant is charged by felony complaint  
 9 with a felony and either is charged with a class A felony, or it appears  
 10 that the defendant has two previous felony convictions within the mean-  
 11 ing of subdivision one of section 70.08 or 70.10 of the penal law; the  
 12 court, a city court, town court or a village court shall commit the  
 13 defendant to the custody of the sheriff for the county or superior court  
 14 to make a determination about a securing order within three days.

15 4. No local criminal court may order [~~recognizance or bail~~] a securing  
 16 order with respect to a defendant charged with a felony unless and  
 17 until[+

18 ~~(i) The district attorney has been heard in the matter or, after know-~~  
 19 ~~ledge or notice of the application and reasonable opportunity to be~~  
 20 ~~heard, has failed to appear at the proceeding or has otherwise waived~~  
 21 ~~his right to do so; and~~

22 ~~(ii) The~~ the court [has], and counsel for the defense, have been  
 23 furnished with a report of the division of criminal justice services  
 24 concerning the defendant's criminal record if any or with a police  
 25 department report with respect to the defendant's prior arrest and  
 26 conviction record, if any. If neither report is available, the court,  
 27 with the consent of the district attorney, may dispense with this  
 28 requirement; provided, however, that in an emergency, including but not  
 29 limited to a substantial impairment in the ability of such division or  
 30 police department to timely furnish such report, such consent shall not  
 31 be required if, for reasons stated on the record, the court deems it  
 32 unnecessary. [~~When the court has been furnished with any such report or~~  
 33 ~~record, it shall furnish a copy thereof to counsel for the defendant or,~~  
 34 ~~if the defendant is not represented by counsel, to the defendant.~~]

35 § 18. The section heading and subdivisions 1 and 2 of section 530.30  
 36 of the criminal procedure law, subdivision 2 as amended by chapter 762  
 37 of the laws of 1971, are amended to read as follows:

38 [~~Order of recognizance or bail,~~] Securing order by superior court  
 39 judge when action is pending in local criminal court.

40 1. When a criminal action is pending in a local criminal court,  
 41 [~~other than one consisting of a superior court judge sitting as such,~~] a  
 42 judge of a superior court holding a term thereof in the county, upon  
 43 application of a defendant, and within one working day, may order

44 [~~recognizance or bail~~] a securing order when such local criminal court:

45 (a) Lacks authority to issue such an order, pursuant to [~~paragraph~~  
 46 ~~(a) of~~] subdivision [~~two~~] four of section 530.20 of this article; or

47 (b) Has denied an application for recognizance [~~or bail~~]; or

48 (c) Has [~~fixed bail which is excessive~~] improperly granted a request  
 49 for a pretrial detention hearing; or

50 (d) Has set a securing order of release under non-monetary conditions  
 51 which are more restrictive than necessary to reasonably ensure court  
 52 attendance. In such case, such superior court judge may vacate the order  
 53 of such local criminal court and release the defendant on [~~his own~~]  
 54 recognizance [~~or fix bail in a lesser amount or in a less burdensome~~  
 55 ~~form~~] or under release with conditions, whichever is the least restric-

1 tive alternative that will reasonably assure defendant's appearance in  
2 court. The court will support its choice of alternative on the record.

3 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one of this section,  
4 when the defendant is charged with a felony in a local criminal court, a  
5 superior court judge may not [~~order recognizance or bail~~] issue a secur-  
6 ing order unless and until the district attorney has had an opportunity  
7 to be heard in the matter and such judge has been furnished with a  
8 report as described in [~~subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of~~] subdivi-  
9 sion [~~two~~] four of section 530.20 of this article.

10 § 19. Section 530.40 of the criminal procedure law, subdivision 3 as  
11 amended by chapter 264 of the laws of 2003 and subdivision 4 as amended  
12 by chapter 762 of the laws of 1971, is amended to read as follows:

13 § 530.40 [~~Order of recognizance or bail,~~] Securing order by superior  
14 court when action is pending therein.

15 When a criminal action is pending in a superior court, such court,  
16 upon application of a defendant, [~~must or may order recognizance or~~  
17 ~~bail~~] shall issue a securing order as follows:

18 1. [~~When the defendant is charged with an offense or offenses of less~~  
19 ~~than felony grade only, the court must order recognizance or bail.~~

20 2. [~~When the defendant is charged with a felony, the court may, in its~~  
21 ~~discretion, order recognizance or bail. In any such case in which an~~  
22 ~~indictment (a) has resulted from an order of a local criminal court~~  
23 ~~holding the defendant for the action of the grand jury, or (b) was filed~~  
24 ~~at a time when a felony complaint charging the same conduct was pending~~  
25 ~~in a local criminal court, and in which such local criminal court or a~~  
26 ~~superior court judge has issued an order of recognizance or bail which~~  
27 ~~is still effective, the superior court's order may be in the form of a~~  
28 ~~direction continuing the effectiveness of the previous order.] Release  
29 the defendant pending trial on the defendant's personal recognizance,  
30 unless the court finds on the record that release on recognizance will  
31 not reasonably assure the defendant's court attendance. In such  
32 instances, the court will release the defendant under non-monetary  
33 conditions, selecting the least restrictive alternative that will  
34 reasonably assure the defendant's court attendance. The court will  
35 support its choice of alternative on the record. The defendant shall not  
36 be required to pay for any part of the cost of release under non-mone-  
37 tary conditions.~~

38 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one of this section,  
39 in cases where the people move for pretrial detention, the court may  
40 commit the defendant to the custody of the sheriff or issue a securing  
41 order in accordance with article five hundred forty-five of this title.

42 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision [~~two~~] one of this  
43 section, a superior court may not [~~order recognizance or bail~~] issue a  
44 securing order, or permit a defendant to remain at liberty pursuant to  
45 an existing order, after [~~he~~] the defendant has been convicted of  
46 either: (a) a class A felony or (b) any class B or class C felony  
47 defined in article one hundred thirty of the penal law committed or  
48 attempted to be committed by a person eighteen years of age or older  
49 against a person less than eighteen years of age. In either case the  
50 court must commit or remand the defendant to the custody of the sheriff.

51 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision [~~two~~] one of this  
52 section, a superior court may not [~~order recognizance or bail~~] issue a  
53 securing order when the defendant is charged with a felony unless and  
54 until the district attorney has had an opportunity to be heard in the  
55 matter and such court [~~has~~] and counsel for the defense have been

1 furnished with a report as described in [~~subparagraph (ii) of paragraph~~  
2 ~~(b) of~~] subdivision [~~two~~] four of section 530.20 of this article.

3 § 20. Subdivision 1 of section 530.45 of the criminal procedure law,  
4 as amended by chapter 264 of the laws of 2003, is amended to read as  
5 follows:

6 1. When the defendant is at liberty in the course of a criminal action  
7 as a result of a prior [~~order of recognizance or bail~~] securing order  
8 and the court revokes such order [~~and then either fixes no bail or fixes~~  
9 ~~bail in a greater amount or in a more burdensome form than was previous-~~  
10 ~~ly fixed and remands or commits defendant to the custody of the sheriff,~~  
11 ~~a judge designated in subdivision two, upon application of the defendant~~  
12 ~~following conviction of an offense other than a class A felony or a~~  
13 ~~class B or class C felony offense defined in article one hundred thirty~~  
14 ~~of the penal law committed or attempted to be committed by a person~~  
15 ~~eighteen years of age or older against a person less than eighteen years~~  
16 ~~of age, and before sentencing, may issue a securing order and either~~  
17 ~~release defendant on his own recognizance, or fix bail, or fix bail in a~~  
18 ~~lesser amount or~~], such court may issue a more restrictive securing  
19 order in a less [~~burdensome~~] restrictive form than fixed by the court in  
20 which the conviction was entered.

21 § 21. Section 530.60 of the criminal procedure law is REPEALED.

22 § 22. Title P of the criminal procedure law is amended by adding a new  
23 article 545 to read as follows:

24 ARTICLE 545--PRETRIAL DETENTION

25 Section 545.10 Pretrial detention; when ordered.

26 545.20 Eligibility for a pretrial detention hearing.

27 545.30 Pretrial detention hearing.

28 545.40 Order for pretrial detention.

29 545.50 Reopening of pretrial hearing.

30 545.60 Length of detention for defendant held under a pretrial  
31 detention order.

32 § 545.10 Pretrial detention; when ordered.

33 A county or superior court may order, before trial, the detention of a  
34 defendant if the people seek detention of the defendant under section  
35 545.20 of this article, and, after a hearing pursuant to section 545.30  
36 of this article, the court finds clear and convincing evidence that the  
37 defendant poses a high risk of intentional flight for the purpose of  
38 evading criminal prosecution and that no conditions or combination of  
39 conditions in the community will reasonably assure the defendant's  
40 return to court.

41 § 545.20 Eligibility for a pretrial detention hearing.

42 1. The people may make a motion seeking pretrial detention of a  
43 defendant at any time, except that where the people did not so move when  
44 the defendant initially came under control of the court, the people must  
45 show a change of circumstances or that information exists that was not  
46 known to the people when the defendant initially came under control of  
47 the court. The people may seek the pretrial detention of a defendant:

48 (a) charged with a felony where there is an allegation that the  
49 defendant, with intent to cause serious physical injury to another  
50 person, caused such injury to such person or to a third person, or  
51 attempted to cause such injury to such person or to a third person;

52 (b) charged with an offense where, if convicted, the defendant would  
53 be subject to a sentence under section 70.08 of the penal law;

54 (c) charged with offenses involving witness intimidation under section  
55 215.15, 215.16, or 215.17 of the penal law; or

1 (d) who has willfully and persistently failed to appear in court in  
2 the instant case.

3 2. If, upon such motion by the people, the court finds that the people  
4 have shown a likelihood of success on their motion for pretrial  
5 detention, the court may order a hearing pursuant to section 545.30 of  
6 this article. Upon ordering a hearing pursuant to section 545.30 of this  
7 article, the court shall either commit the defendant to the custody of  
8 the sheriff or issue a securing order. The court will support its  
9 choice of alternative on the record. If the defendant is at liberty, the  
10 court may issue a warrant and have the defendant brought into custody of  
11 the sheriff, except that, before a bench warrant may be issued, the  
12 court must provide the defendant forty-eight hours advanced notice that  
13 he or she is required to appear in court in order to give them the  
14 opportunity to appear voluntarily.

15 § 545.30 Pretrial detention hearing.

16 1. A hearing shall be held within two working days of the court order-  
17 ing a pretrial detention hearing. At the hearing, the defendant shall  
18 have the right to be represented by counsel, and, if financially unable  
19 to obtain counsel, to have counsel assigned. The defendant shall be  
20 afforded an opportunity to testify, to present witnesses, to cross-exa-  
21 mine witnesses who appear at the hearing, and to present information by  
22 proffer or otherwise. The rules concerning the admissibility of  
23 evidence in criminal trials do not apply to the presentation and consid-  
24 eration of information during the hearing.

25 2. Prior to the hearing, the prosecution shall disclose to the defend-  
26 ant, and permit the defendant to discover, inspect, copy or photograph  
27 all statements or reports that relate to the prosecution's pretrial  
28 detention motion that are in the possession, custody or control of the  
29 prosecution, or persons under the prosecution's direction and control,  
30 including:

31 (a) The complaint and supporting documents;

32 (b) Police reports;

33 (c) All statements, written or recorded or summarized in any writing  
34 or recording, and the substance of all oral statements, made by the  
35 defendant or a co-defendant;

36 (d) All statements, written or recorded or summarized in any writing  
37 or recording, made by persons whom the prosecutor knows to have evidence  
38 or information that relate to the subject matter of the case;

39 (e) All statements or reports upon which the prosecution relies in the  
40 hearing; and

41 (f) All facts, evidence, and information favorable to the defendant,  
42 including but not limited to information that tends to negate the  
43 defendant's guilt or that tends to mitigate the defendant's culpability  
44 as to a charged offense, or that tends to support a potential defense  
45 thereto, or that tends to support a motion to suppress evidence on  
46 constitutional or statutory grounds, or that would tend to reduce the  
47 punishment of the defendant, or that is relevant to a witness's credi-  
48 bility, without regard to the materiality of the information.

49 3. In hearings in cases for which there is no indictment, the people  
50 shall establish probable cause that the eligible defendant committed the  
51 charged offense. The people must establish by clear and convincing  
52 evidence that the defendant poses a high risk of intentional flight for  
53 the purpose of evading criminal prosecution and that no condition or  
54 combination of conditions in the community will reasonably assure the  
55 defendant's return to court.

1 4. In determining whether the defendant presents a high risk of inten-  
2 tional flight for the purpose of evading criminal prosecution and wheth-  
3 er no condition or combination of conditions in the community will  
4 reasonably assure the defendant's return to court, the court may take  
5 into account the following information:

6 (a) The nature and circumstances of the charged offense;

7 (b) The weight of the evidence against the defendant, except that the  
8 court may consider the admissibility of any evidence sought to be  
9 excluded;

10 (c) The defendant's current and prior history of failure to appear in  
11 court whether such failures to appear were willful; and

12 (d) Whether, at the time of the current offense or arrest, the defend-  
13 ant was on probation, parole, or on release pending trial, sentencing or  
14 completion of a sentence in this state or other jurisdictions.

15 5. Nothing in this section shall infringe upon the defendant's right  
16 to release pursuant to sections 170.70 and 180.80 of this chapter.

17 § 545.40 Order for pretrial detention.

18 In a pretrial detention order issued pursuant to section 545.10 of  
19 this article, the court shall:

20 1. Include written findings of fact and a written statement of the  
21 reasons for the detention; and

22 2. Direct that the eligible defendant be afforded reasonable opportu-  
23 nity for private consultation with counsel.

24 § 545.50 Reopening of pretrial hearing.

25 A pretrial detention hearing may be re-opened, regardless of whether a  
26 pretrial detention order has been previously issued, upon a motion by  
27 the people or by the defendant, at any time before final disposition, if  
28 the court finds either a change of circumstances or that information  
29 exists that was not known to the people or to the defendant at the time  
30 of the hearing, that has a material bearing on the issue of whether  
31 defendant presents a high risk of intentional flight for the purpose of  
32 evading criminal prosecution, and whether no condition or combination of  
33 conditions in the community will reasonably assure the defendant's  
34 return to court.

35 § 545.60 Length of detention for defendant held under a pretrial  
36 detention order.

37 1. Where a defendant has been committed to the custody of the sheriff  
38 in a criminal action, the defendant must be released on his or her own  
39 recognizance or on non-monetary conditions of release if the defendant  
40 has not been brought to trial within:

41 (a) one hundred twenty days from the defendant's arraignment on an  
42 indictment or superior court information, or from the defendant's  
43 commitment to the custody of the sheriff, whichever is later, in a crim-  
44 inal action wherein the defendant is accused of one or more offenses, at  
45 least one of which is a felony;

46 (b) thirty days from the defendant's commitment to the custody of the  
47 sheriff in a criminal action wherein the defendant is accused of one or  
48 more offenses, at least one of which is a misdemeanor punishable by a  
49 sentence of imprisonment of more than three months and none of which is  
50 a felony;

51 (c) fifteen days from the defendant's commitment to the custody of the  
52 sheriff in a criminal action wherein the defendant is accused of one or  
53 more offenses, at least one of which is a misdemeanor punishable by a  
54 sentence of imprisonment of not more than three months and none of which  
55 is a crime punishable by a sentence of imprisonment of more than three  
56 months; or

1 (d) five days from the defendant's commitment to the custody of the  
2 sheriff in a criminal action wherein the defendant is accused of one or  
3 more offenses, at least one of which is a violation or vehicle and traf-  
4 fic law infraction and none of which is a crime.

5 2. The time within which a defendant must be brought to trial for the  
6 purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b) of subdivision one of this section  
7 may be extended upon a showing of exceptional circumstances, but by no  
8 more than two periods of up to twenty days each in a criminal action  
9 wherein the defendant is accused of one or more offenses, at least one  
10 of which is a felony, or one period of up to ten days in a criminal  
11 action wherein the defendant is accused of one or more offenses, at  
12 least one of which is a misdemeanor punishable by a sentence of impri-  
13 sonment of more than three months and none of which is a felony. In  
14 computing the time within which a defendant must be brought to trial for  
15 the purposes of this subdivision, the following periods shall be  
16 excluded:

17 (a) any period from the filing of the notice of appeal to the issuance  
18 of the mandate in an interlocutory appeal;

19 (b) any period attributable to any examination to determine the  
20 defendant's sanity or lack thereof or his or her mental or physical  
21 competency to stand trial;

22 (c) any period attributable to the inability of the defendant to  
23 participate in the defendant's defense because of mental incompetency or  
24 physical incapacity; and

25 (d) any period in which the defendant is otherwise unavailable for  
26 trial.

27 3. If the defendant has not been brought to trial within the applica-  
28 ble time period established by this subdivision, the defendant shall be  
29 released of his or her own recognizance or under non-monetary conditions  
30 of release pending trial, unless:

31 (a) the trial is in progress;

32 (b) the trial has been delayed by the timely filing of motions,  
33 excluding motions for continuances; or

34 (c) the trial has been delayed at the request of the defendant.

35 § 23. Article 68 of the insurance law is REPEALED.

36 § 24. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 9 of section 216.05 of the criminal  
37 procedure law, as amended by chapter 258 of the laws of 2015, is amended  
38 to read as follows:

39 (a) If at any time during the defendant's participation in the judi-  
40 cial diversion program, the court has reasonable grounds to believe that  
41 the defendant has violated a release condition or has failed to appear  
42 before the court as requested, the court shall direct the defendant to  
43 appear or issue a bench warrant to a police officer or an appropriate  
44 peace officer directing him or her to take the defendant into custody  
45 and bring the defendant before the court without unnecessary delay;  
46 provided, however, that under no circumstances shall a defendant who  
47 requires treatment for opioid abuse or dependence be deemed to have  
48 violated a release condition on the basis of his or her participation in  
49 medically prescribed drug treatments under the care of a health care  
50 professional licensed or certified under title eight of the education  
51 law, acting within his or her lawful scope of practice. The provisions  
52 of [~~subdivision one of~~] section [~~530.60~~] 545.50 of this chapter relating  
53 to [~~revocation of recognizance or bail~~] issuance of securing orders  
54 shall apply to such proceedings under this subdivision.

55 § 25. Subdivision 2 of section 620.40 of the criminal procedure law is  
56 amended to read as follows:

1 2. If the proceeding is adjourned at the prospective witness'  
2 instance, for the purpose of obtaining counsel or otherwise, the court  
3 must order him to appear upon the adjourned date. The court may further  
4 [~~fix bail~~] impose non-monetary conditions to secure his appearance upon  
5 such date or until the proceeding is completed [~~and, upon default there-~~  
6 ~~of, may commit him to the custody of the sheriff for such period~~].

7 § 26. Subdivisions 2 and 3 of section 620.50 of the criminal procedure  
8 law are amended to read as follows:

9 2. If the court is satisfied after such hearing that there is reason-  
10 able cause to believe that the prospective witness (a) possesses infor-  
11 mation material to the pending action or proceeding, and (b) will not be  
12 amenable or respond to a subpoena at a time when his attendance will be  
13 sought, it may issue a material witness order, adjudging [~~him~~] the indi-  
14 vidual a material witness and [~~fixing bail to secure his~~] releasing the  
15 individual on the individual's own recognizance unless the court finds  
16 on the record that release on recognizance will not reasonably assure  
17 the individual's court attendance. In such instances the court will  
18 release the individual under non-monetary conditions, selecting the  
19 least restrictive alternative that will reasonably ensure the individ-  
20 ual's future attendance.

21 3. [A] When a material witness order [~~must be~~] is executed [~~as~~  
22 ~~follows~~+

23 ~~(a) If the bail is posted and approved], if non-monetary conditions~~  
24 are imposed by the court, the witness must[~~, as provided in subdivision~~  
25 ~~three of section 510.40,~~] be released and be permitted to remain at  
26 liberty[~~, provided that, where the bail is posted by a person other than~~  
27 ~~the witness himself, he may not be so released except upon his signed~~  
28 ~~written consent thereto,~~

29 ~~(b) If the bail is not posted, or if though posted it is not approved~~  
30 ~~by the court, the witness must, as provided in subdivision three of~~  
31 ~~section 510.40, be committed to the custody of the sheriff].~~

32 § 27. Section 216 of the judiciary law is amended by adding a new  
33 subdivision 5 to read as follows:

34 5. The chief administrator of the courts shall collect data and report  
35 annually regarding pretrial release and detention. Such data and report  
36 shall contain information categorized by gender, racial and ethnic back-  
37 ground, regarding the nature of the criminal offenses, the number of  
38 individuals released on recognizance, the number of individuals released  
39 on non-monetary conditions, including the conditions imposed, the number  
40 of individuals committed to the custody of a sheriff prior to trial, the  
41 rates of failure to appear and rearrest and any other such information  
42 as the chief administrator may find necessary and appropriate.

43 § 28. This act shall take effect November 1, 2019.