STATE OF NEW YORK

7

8

9

5299

2019-2020 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

February 8, 2019

Introduced by M. of A. KOLB -- read once and referred to the Committee on Judiciary

AN ACT to amend the judiciary law, in relation to investigations of the state commission on judicial misconduct and authorizing the removal of judges who are convicted of certain misdemeanor crimes and/or parole violations

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

1 Section 1. Section 44 of the judiciary law is amended by adding a new subdivision 2-a to read as follows:

- 2-a. If the commission initiates an investigation based upon a felony or misdemeanor conviction of a judge, the commission is required to provide a written determination within one hundred twenty days of the start of the investigation recommending that the court of appeals either admonish, censure, suspend or remove a judge or justice from office, unless the commission dismisses the complaint in its entirety.
- § 2. Subdivision 4 of section 44 of the judiciary law, as added by 10 chapter 156 of the laws of 1978, is amended to read as follows:
- 11 4. If in the course of an investigation, the commission determines 12 that a hearing is warranted it shall direct that a formal written 13 complaint signed and verified by the administrator be drawn and served upon the judge involved, either personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested. The judge shall file a written answer to the [the] 15 complaint with the commission within twenty days of such service. If, 16 upon receipt of the answer, or upon expiration of the time to answer, 17 18 the commission shall direct that a hearing be held with respect to the 19 complaint, the judge involved shall be notified in writing of the date 20 of the hearing either personally, at least twenty days prior thereto, or by certified mail, return receipt requested, at least twenty-two days prior thereto. Upon the written request of the judge, the commission 23 shall, at least five days prior to the hearing or any adjourned date

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

LBD04207-02-9

2 A. 5299

23

24 25

26

27

28 29 30

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

38

39

40

41 42

44

thereof, make available to the judge without cost copies of all documents which the commission intends to present at such hearing and any 3 written statements made by witnesses who will be called to give testimony by the commission. The commission shall, in any case, make available to the judge at least five days prior to the hearing or any adjourned date thereof any exculpatory evidentiary data and material relevant to 7 the complaint. The failure of the commission to timely furnish any documents, statements and/or exculpatory evidentiary data and material 9 provided for herein shall not affect the validity of any proceedings 10 before the commission provided that such failure is not substantially prejudicial to the judge. The complainant may be notified of the hearing 11 and unless he or she shall be subpoenaed as a witness by the judge, his 12 13 or her presence thereat shall be within the discretion of the commis-14 sion. The hearing shall [not] be public [unless the judge involved shall 15 At the hearing the commission may take the so demand in writing]. 16 testimony of witnesses and receive evidentiary data and material rele-17 vant to the complaint. The judge shall have the right to be represented 18 by counsel during any and all stages of the hearing and shall have the 19 right to call and cross-examine witnesses and present evidentiary data 20 and material relevant to the complaint. A transcript of the proceedings 21 and of the testimony of witnesses at the hearing shall be taken and kept 22 with the records of the commission.

- § 3. Paragraphs (b) and (c) of subdivision 8 of section 44 of judiciary law, as added by chapter 156 of the laws of 1978, are amended to read as follows:
- (b) Upon the recommendation of the commission or on its own motion, the court may suspend a judge or justice from office when he or she is charged with a crime punishable as a felony under the laws of this state, or any other crime which involves moral turpitude. Crimes involving moral turpitude, for the purposes of this subdivision, shall be defined as a misdemeanor or felony that reflects adversely on the judge's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness; any violation of the terms of probation or post-release supervision from a prior felony or misdemeanor conviction; and/or any willful repeated misconduct. The suspension shall continue upon conviction and, if the conviction becomes final, he or she shall be removed from office. The suspension shall be terminated upon reversal of the conviction and dismissal of the accusatory instrument.
- (c) A judge or justice who is suspended from office by the court shall not receive his or her judicial salary during such period of suspension[, unless the court directs otherwise. If the court has so directed and such suspension is thereafter terminated, the court may direct that 43 he shall be paid his salary for such period of suspension].
 - § 4. This act shall take effect immediately.