

# STATE OF NEW YORK

8085

2019-2020 Regular Sessions

## IN ASSEMBLY

May 31, 2019

Introduced by M. of A. JOYNER -- read once and referred to the Committee on Children and Families

AN ACT to amend the family court act and the judiciary law, in relation to the discovery provisions applicable to juvenile delinquency proceedings in family court; and to repeal certain provisions of the family court act relating thereto

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

1 Section 1. Sections 331.1, 331.2, 331.3, 331.4, 331.5, 331.6 and 331.7  
2 of the family court act are REPEALED.

3 § 2. The family court act is amended by adding thirteen new sections  
4 331.1, 331.2, 331.3, 331.4, 331.5, 331.6, 331.7, 331.8, 331.9, 331.10,  
5 331.11, 331.12 and 331.13 to read as follows:

6 § 331.1. Initial appearance. 1. Disclosure. At the respondent's  
7 initial appearance, as defined in section 320.1 of this article, the  
8 presentment agency shall disclose to the respondent:

9 (a) any police or other law enforcement agency reports and written  
10 witness statements relating to the juvenile delinquency proceeding  
11 against the respondent that are within the presentment agency's  
12 possession at that time;

13 (b) electronic recordings relating to the juvenile delinquency  
14 proceeding against the respondent that are within the presentment agen-  
15 cy's possession at that time, in accordance with paragraph (g) of subdi-  
16 vision one of section 331.3 of this part; and

17 (c) exculpatory information known to the presentment agency at that  
18 time.

19 2. Copy of records. If in the exercise of reasonable diligence and due  
20 to the limited availability of resources for downloading or copying  
21 recordings, a copy of an electronic recording discoverable under this  
22 section is unavailable at the initial appearance, a copy shall be made  
23 and disclosed to the respondent as soon as practicable but not later

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

LBD11961-01-9

than five calendar days after the initial appearance, provided, however, that if the respondent is in detention, a copy shall be made not later than three days after the initial appearance. Portions of materials under this section claimed to be non-discoverable may be withheld pending a prompt request by the presentment agency for a determination and ruling of the court under section 331.11 of this part; but the discoverable portions of such materials shall be disclosed to the extent practicable.

§ 331.2. Timing of discovery after the initial appearance. 1. Presentment agency's performance of obligations. (a) The presentment agency shall perform its initial discovery obligations under subdivision one of section 331.3 of this part as soon as practicable but not later than fifteen calendar days after the respondent's initial appearance or not later than three days prior to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing date, whichever is earlier. Portions of materials claimed to be non-discoverable may be withheld pending a determination and ruling of the court under section 331.11 of this part; but the respondent shall be notified in writing that information has not been disclosed under a particular subdivision of this section, and the discoverable portions of such materials shall be disclosed to the extent practicable. When the discoverable materials are exceptionally voluminous, the time periods in this paragraph may be stayed by up to an additional ten calendar days or, if the respondent is in detention, up to an additional period of three days without need for a motion pursuant to subdivision two of section 331.11 of this part.

(b) The presentment agency shall perform its supplemental discovery obligations under subdivision three of section 331.3 of this part as soon as practicable but not later than fifteen calendar days prior to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing date, unless the respondent is in detention, in which case the presentment agency shall fulfill its supplemental discovery obligations not later than three days prior to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing date.

2. Respondent's performance of obligations. The respondent shall perform his or her discovery obligations under subdivision four of section 331.3 of this part not later than twenty-five calendar days after being served with the presentment agency's certificate of compliance pursuant to subdivision two of section 331.6 of this part or not later than three days prior to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing date, whichever is earlier. Portions of materials claimed to be non-discoverable may be withheld pending a determination and ruling of the court under section 331.11 of this part; but the presentment agency shall be notified in writing that information has not been disclosed under a particular section.

3. Timing adjustment. The time periods in this section may be adjusted by the court upon a finding of good cause based upon the needs of the case, the detention status of the respondent and the need for a fair and expeditious resolution of the proceeding.

§ 331.3. Automatic discovery. 1. Initial discovery for the respondent. The presentment agency shall disclose to the respondent, and permit the respondent to discover, inspect, copy, photograph and test, all items and information that relate to the subject matter of the case and are in the possession, custody or control of the presentment agency or persons under the presentment agency's direction or control, including but not limited to:

(a) All written or recorded statements, and the substance of all oral statements, made by the respondent or a co-respondent to a public serv-

1 ant engaged in law enforcement activity or to a person then acting under  
2 his or her direction or in cooperation with him or her.

3 (b) All transcripts of the testimony of a person who has testified  
4 before a grand jury in a related criminal proceeding, including but not  
5 limited to the respondent or a co-respondent. The presentment agency  
6 shall request that the prosecutor of the matter before the grand jury  
7 provide a transcript of the testimony and, upon receipt of the request,  
8 the prosecutor shall promptly apply to the appropriate criminal court,  
9 with written notice to the presentment agency and the respondent, for a  
10 written order pursuant to section three hundred twenty-five of the judi-  
11 ciary law releasing a transcript to the presentment agency; provided,  
12 however, that the transcripts of the grand jury proceedings in a case  
13 removed from the youth part pursuant to article seven hundred twenty-  
14 five of the criminal procedure law shall be annexed to the petition or  
15 transferred to the family court in accordance with subdivision seven of  
16 section 311.1 of this article. If in the exercise of reasonable dili-  
17 gence, and due to the limited availability of transcription resources, a  
18 transcript is unavailable for disclosure within the time period speci-  
19 fied in subdivision one of section 331.2 of this part, such time period  
20 may be stayed by up to an additional fifteen calendar days or, if the  
21 respondent is in detention, an additional period of three days, without  
22 need for a motion pursuant to subdivision two of section 331.11 of this  
23 part; provided, however, that such disclosure shall be made as soon as  
24 practicable and not later than fifteen calendar days prior to the first  
25 scheduled fact-finding hearing date, unless the respondent is in  
26 detention, in which case such disclosure shall be made not later than  
27 three days prior to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing date,  
28 unless an order is obtained pursuant to section 331.11 of this part.  
29 When the court is required to review grand jury transcripts, the  
30 presentment agency shall disclose such transcripts to the court expe-  
31 ditiously upon receipt by such agency, notwithstanding the otherwise  
32 applicable time periods for disclosure in this part.

33 (c) The names of, and adequate alternative contact information for,  
34 all persons other than law enforcement personnel whom the presentment  
35 agency knows to have evidence or information relevant to any act of  
36 juvenile delinquency charged or to any potential defense thereto,  
37 including a designation by the presentment agency as to which of those  
38 persons may be called as witnesses. Nothing in this paragraph shall  
39 require the disclosure of physical addresses; provided, however, upon a  
40 motion and good cause shown the court may direct the disclosure of a  
41 physical residence. Information under this subdivision relating to a  
42 confidential informant may be withheld, and redacted from discovery  
43 materials, without need for a motion pursuant to section 331.11 of this  
44 part; but the presentment agency shall notify the respondent in writing  
45 that such information has not been disclosed, unless the court rules  
46 otherwise for good cause shown.

47 (d) The name and work affiliation of all law enforcement personnel  
48 whom the presentment agency knows to have evidence or information rele-  
49 vant to any offense charged or to any potential defense thereto, includ-  
50 ing a designation by the presentment agency as to which of those persons  
51 may be called as witnesses. Information under this subdivision relating  
52 to undercover personnel may be withheld, and redacted from discovery  
53 materials, without need for a motion pursuant to section 331.11 of this  
54 part; but the presentment agency shall notify the respondent in writing  
55 that such information has not been disclosed, unless the court rules  
56 otherwise for good cause shown.

1 (e) All statements, written or recorded or summarized in any writing  
2 or recording, made by persons who have evidence or information relevant  
3 to any offense charged or to any potential defense thereto, including  
4 all police reports, notes of police and other investigators, and law  
5 enforcement agency reports. This provision also includes statements,  
6 written or recorded or summarized in any writing or recording, by  
7 persons to be called as witnesses at pre-fact-finding hearings.

8 (f) Expert opinion evidence, including the name, business address,  
9 current curriculum vitae, a list of publications, and all proficiency  
10 tests and results administered or taken in the current employment or  
11 within the past ten years, whichever is longer, of each expert witness  
12 whom the presentment agency intends to call as a witness at the fact-  
13 finding hearing or at a pre-trial motion hearing, and all reports  
14 prepared by the expert that pertain to the case, or if no report is  
15 prepared, a written statement of the facts and opinions to which the  
16 expert is expected to testify and a summary of the grounds for each  
17 opinion. If in the exercise of reasonable diligence this information is  
18 unavailable for disclosure within the time period specified in subdivi-  
19 sion one of section 331.2 of this part, that period shall be stayed  
20 without need for a motion pursuant to subdivision two of section 331.11  
21 of this part; except that the presentment agency shall notify the  
22 respondent in writing that such information has not been disclosed, and  
23 such disclosure shall be made as soon as practicable and not later than  
24 fifteen calendar days prior to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing  
25 date, or, if the respondent is in detention, not later than three days  
26 prior to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing date, unless an order  
27 is obtained pursuant to section 331.11 of this part. When the present-  
28 ment agency's expert witness is being called in response to disclosure  
29 of an expert witness by the respondent, the court shall alter a sched-  
30 uled fact-finding hearing date, if necessary, to allow the presentment  
31 agency fifteen calendar days to make the disclosure and the respondent  
32 fifteen calendar days to prepare and respond to the new materials,  
33 unless the respondent is in detention, in which case the court may alter  
34 the scheduled fact-finding hearing date, if necessary, to allow the  
35 presentment agency an additional three days to make the disclosure and  
36 the respondent three days to prepare and respond to the new materials.

37 (g) All tapes or other electronic recordings, including all electronic  
38 recordings of 911 telephone calls made or received in connection with  
39 the alleged incident of juvenile delinquency, and a designation by the  
40 presentment agency as to which of the recordings under this paragraph  
41 the presentment agency intends to introduce at fact-finding hearing or a  
42 pre-trial motion hearing. If the discoverable materials under this para-  
43 graph exceed ten hours in total length, the presentment agency may  
44 disclose only the recordings that it intends to introduce at fact-find-  
45 ing hearing or a pre-fact-finding hearing, along with a list of the  
46 source and approximate quantity of other recordings and their general  
47 subject matter if known, and the respondent shall have the right upon  
48 request to obtain recordings not previously disclosed. The presentment  
49 agency shall disclose the requested materials as soon as practicable and  
50 not less than fifteen calendar days after the respondent's request, or,  
51 if the respondent is in detention, not less than three days after the  
52 respondent's request, unless an order is obtained pursuant to section  
53 331.11 of this part.

54 (h) All photographs and drawings made or completed by a public servant  
55 engaged in law enforcement activity, or which were made by a person whom  
56 the presentment agency intends to call as a witness at fact-finding or a

1 pre-trial motion hearing or which relate to the subject matter of the  
2 proceeding.

3 (i) All photographs, photocopies and reproductions made by or at the  
4 direction of law enforcement personnel of any property prior to its  
5 release.

6 (j) All reports, documents, records, data, calculations or writings,  
7 including but not limited to preliminary tests and screening results and  
8 bench notes and analyses performed or stored electronically, concerning  
9 physical or mental examinations, or scientific tests or experiments or  
10 comparisons, relating to the juvenile delinquency proceeding which were  
11 made by or at the request or direction of a public servant engaged in  
12 law enforcement activity, or which were made by a person whom the  
13 presentment agency intends to call as a witness at fact-finding or a  
14 pre-trial motion hearing, or which the presentment agency intends to  
15 introduce at fact-finding or a pre-trial motion hearing. Information  
16 under this paragraph also includes, but is not limited to, laboratory  
17 information management system records relating to such materials, any  
18 preliminary or final findings of non-conformance with accreditation,  
19 industry or governmental standards or laboratory protocols, and any  
20 conflicting analyses or results by laboratory personnel regardless of  
21 the laboratory's final analysis or results. If the presentment agency  
22 submitted one or more items for testing to, or received results from, a  
23 forensic science laboratory or similar entity not under the presentment  
24 agency's direction or control, the court on motion of a party shall  
25 issue subpoenas or orders to such laboratory or entity to cause materi-  
26 als under this paragraph to be made available for disclosure.

27 (k) All evidence and information, including that which is known to  
28 police or other law enforcement agencies acting on the government's  
29 behalf in the case, that tends to: (i) negate the respondent's guilt as  
30 to a charged act of juvenile delinquency; (ii) reduce the degree of or  
31 mitigate the respondent's culpability as to a charged act of juvenile  
32 delinquency; (iii) support a potential defense to a charged act of juve-  
33 nile delinquency; (iv) impeach the credibility of a testifying present-  
34 ment agency witness; (v) undermine evidence of the respondent's identity  
35 as a perpetrator of a charged act of juvenile delinquency; (vi) provide  
36 a basis for a motion to suppress evidence; or (vii) mitigate the  
37 restrictiveness of the disposition. Information under this subdivision  
38 shall be disclosed whether or not such information is recorded in tangi-  
39 ble form and irrespective of whether the presentment agency credits the  
40 information. The presentment agency shall disclose the information expe-  
41 ditiously upon its receipt and shall not delay disclosure if it is  
42 obtained earlier than the time period for disclosure in subdivision one  
43 of section 331.2 of this part.

44 (l) A summary of all promises, rewards and inducements made to, or in  
45 favor of, persons who may be called as witnesses, as well as requests  
46 for consideration by persons who may be called as witnesses and copies  
47 of all documents relevant to a promise, reward or inducement.

48 (m) A list of all tangible objects obtained from, or allegedly  
49 possessed by, the respondent or a co-respondent. The list shall include  
50 a designation by the presentment agency as to which objects were phys-  
51 ically or constructively possessed by the respondent and were recovered  
52 during a search or seizure by a public servant or an agent thereof, and  
53 which tangible objects were recovered by a public servant or an agent  
54 thereof after allegedly being abandoned by the respondent. If the  
55 presentment agency intends to prove the respondent's possession of any  
56 tangible objects by means of a statutory presumption of possession, it



1 shall designate such intention as to each such object. If reasonably  
2 practicable, the presentment agency shall also designate the location  
3 from which each tangible object was recovered. There is also a right to  
4 inspect, copy, photograph and test the listed tangible objects.

5 (n) Whether a search warrant has been executed and all documents  
6 relating thereto, including but not limited to the warrant, the warrant  
7 application, supporting affidavits, a police inventory of all property  
8 seized under the warrant, and a transcript of all testimony or other  
9 oral communications offered in support of the warrant application.

10 (o) All tangible property that relates to the subject matter of the  
11 case, along with a designation of which items the presentment agency  
12 intends to introduce in its case-in-chief at fact-finding hearing or at  
13 a pre-trial motion hearing. If in the exercise of reasonable diligence  
14 the presentment agency has not formed an intention within the time peri-  
15 od specified in subdivision one of section 331.2 of this part that an  
16 item under this subdivision will be introduced at fact-finding hearing  
17 or at a pre-trial motion hearing, the presentment agency shall notify  
18 the respondent in writing, and the time period in which to designate  
19 items as exhibits shall be stayed without need for a motion pursuant to  
20 subdivision two of section 331.11 of this part; but the disclosure shall  
21 be made as soon as practicable, provided, however, that if the respond-  
22 ent is in detention, such disclosure shall be made no later than three  
23 days prior to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing date. All proper-  
24 ty under this subdivision is subject to the continuing duty to disclose  
25 pursuant to section 331.9 of this part.

26 (p) The results of complete checks of juvenile delinquency fingerprint  
27 records or criminal history records, as applicable, as well as any  
28 history of juvenile delinquency adjudications known to the presentment  
29 agency and not sealed, for all respondents and all persons designated as  
30 potential presentment agency witnesses pursuant to paragraph (c) of this  
31 subdivision, other than those witnesses who are experts.

32 (q) When it is known to the presentment agency, the existence of any  
33 pending criminal action against all persons designated as potential  
34 presentment agency witnesses pursuant to paragraph (c) of this subdivi-  
35 sion.

36 (r) The approximate date, time and place of the offense or offenses  
37 charged and of the respondent's seizure and arrest.

38 (s) In any juvenile delinquency proceeding alleging a violation of the  
39 vehicle and traffic law, all records of calibration, certification,  
40 inspection, repair or maintenance of machines and instruments utilized  
41 to perform any scientific tests and experiments, including but not  
42 limited to any test of a person's breath, blood, urine or saliva, for  
43 the period of six months prior and six months after such test was  
44 conducted, including the records of gas chromatography related to the  
45 certification of all reference standards and the certification certifi-  
46 cate, if any, held by the operator of the machine or instrument.

47 (t) Any presentment agency alleging a violation of section 156.05 or  
48 156.10 of the penal law, the time, place and manner such violation  
49 occurred.

50 (u) (i) A copy of all electronically created or stored information  
51 seized or obtained by or on behalf of law enforcement from: (A) the  
52 respondent as described in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph; or (B) a  
53 source other than the respondent which relates to the subject matter of  
54 the proceeding.

55 (ii) If the electronically created or stored information originates  
56 from a device, account, or other electronically stored source that the

1 presentment agency believes the respondent owned, maintained, or had  
2 lawful access to and is within the possession, custody or control of the  
3 presentment agency or persons under the presentment agency's direction  
4 or control, the presentment agency shall provide a complete copy of the  
5 electronically created or stored information from the device or account  
6 or other source, and a designation by the presentment agency as to which  
7 portions it intends to introduce.

8 (iii) If possession of such electronically created or stored informa-  
9 tion would be a crime if committed by an adult under New York state or  
10 federal law, the presentment agency shall make those portions of the  
11 electronically created or stored information that are not criminal to  
12 possess available as specified under this paragraph and shall afford  
13 counsel for the respondent access to inspect contraband portions at a  
14 supervised location that provides regular and reasonable hours for such  
15 access, such as a presentment agency's office, police station, or court.

16 (iv) This paragraph shall not be construed to alter or in any way  
17 affect the right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures or  
18 such other rights a suspect or respondent may derive from the state  
19 constitution or the United States constitution. If in the exercise of  
20 reasonable diligence the information under this paragraph is not avail-  
21 able for disclosure within the time period required by subdivision one  
22 of section 331.2 of this part, that period shall be stayed without need  
23 for a motion pursuant to subdivision two of section 331.11 of this part,  
24 except that the presentment agency shall notify the respondent in writ-  
25 ing that such information has not been disclosed, and such disclosure  
26 shall be made as soon as practicable and not later than fifteen calendar  
27 days prior to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing date or, if the  
28 respondent is in detention, such disclosure shall be made no later than  
29 three days prior to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing date,  
30 unless an order is obtained pursuant to section 331.11 of this part.

31 2. Duties of the presentment agency. The presentment agency shall make  
32 a diligent, good faith effort to ascertain the existence of material or  
33 information discoverable under subdivision one of this section and to  
34 cause such material or information to be made available for discovery  
35 where it exists but is not within the presentment agency's possession,  
36 custody or control; provided that the presentment agency shall not be  
37 required to obtain by subpoena duces tecum material or information which  
38 the respondent may thereby obtain. For purposes of subdivision one of  
39 this section, all items and information related to the presentment agen-  
40 cy of a charge in the possession of any New York state or local police  
41 or law enforcement agency, and any information in the possession of a  
42 laboratory having contact with evidence related to the presentment agen-  
43 cy of a charge, shall be deemed to be in the possession of the present-  
44 ment agency. This subdivision shall not require the presentment agency  
45 to ascertain the existence of witnesses not known to the police or  
46 another law enforcement agency, or the written or recorded statements  
47 thereof, under paragraph (c) or (e) of subdivision one of this section.

48 3. Supplemental discovery for the respondent. The presentment agency  
49 shall disclose to the respondent a list of all misconduct and acts of  
50 juvenile delinquency of the respondent not charged in the petition,  
51 which the presentment agency intends to use at fact-finding hearing for  
52 purposes of (a) impeaching the credibility of the respondent, or (b) as  
53 substantive proof of any material issue in the proceeding. In addition,  
54 the presentment agency shall designate whether it intends to use each  
55 listed act for impeachment and/or as substantive proof.

1 4. Reciprocal discovery for the presentment agency. (a) The respondent  
2 shall, subject to constitutional limitations, disclose to the present-  
3 ment agency, and permit the presentment agency to discover, inspect,  
4 copy or photograph, any material and relevant evidence within the  
5 respondent's or counsel for the respondent's possession or control that  
6 is discoverable under paragraphs (f), (g), (h), (j), (l) and (o) of  
7 subdivision one of this section, which the respondent intends to intro-  
8 duce at fact-finding or a pre-trial motion hearing, and the names,  
9 addresses, birth dates, and all statements, written or recorded or  
10 summarized in any writing or recording, of those persons other than the  
11 respondent whom the respondent intends to call as witnesses at fact-  
12 finding hearing or at a pre-trial motion hearing.

13 (b) Disclosure of the name, address, birth date, and all statements,  
14 written or recorded or summarized in any writing or recording, of a  
15 person whom the respondent intends to call as a witness for the sole  
16 purpose of impeaching a presentment agency witness is not required until  
17 after the presentment agency witness has testified at fact-finding hear-  
18 ing.

19 (c) If in the exercise of reasonable diligence the reciprocally  
20 discoverable information under paragraph (f) or (o) of subdivision one  
21 of this section is unavailable for disclosure within the time period  
22 specified in subdivision two of section 331.2 of this part, such time  
23 period shall be stayed without need for a motion pursuant to subdivision  
24 two of section 331.11 of this part; but the disclosure shall be made as  
25 soon as practicable, provided, however, that if the respondent is in  
26 detention, such disclosure shall be made no later than three days prior  
27 to the first scheduled fact-finding hearing date. All reciprocally  
28 discoverable information under this subdivision is subject to the  
29 continuing duty to disclose pursuant to section 331.9 of this part.

30 5. Stay of automatic discovery; remedies and sanctions. Sections  
31 331.1 and 331.2 of this part and subdivisions one, two, three and four  
32 of this section shall have the force and effect of a court order, and  
33 failure to provide discovery pursuant to such section or subdivision may  
34 result in application of any remedies or sanctions permitted for non-  
35 compliance with a court order under section 331.12 of this part. Howev-  
36 er, if in the judgment of either party, good cause exists for declining  
37 to make any of the disclosures set forth above, such party may move for  
38 a protective order pursuant to section 331.11 of this part and  
39 production of the item shall be stayed pending a ruling by the court.  
40 The opposing party shall be notified in writing that information has not  
41 been disclosed under a particular section. When some parts of material  
42 or information are discoverable but in the judgment of a party good  
43 cause exists for declining to disclose other parts, the discoverable  
44 parts shall be disclosed and the disclosing party shall give notice in  
45 writing that non-discoverable parts have been withheld.

46 6. Redactions permitted. Either party may redact social security  
47 numbers and tax numbers from disclosures under this part.

48 7. Presumption of openness. There shall be a presumption in favor of  
49 disclosure when interpreting sections 331.1, 331.2 and 331.4 of this  
50 part and subdivision one of this section.

51 § 331.4. Disclosure prior to an admission by the respondent; waiver of  
52 discovery by respondent. 1. Disclosure of crime. Where the presentment  
53 agency has made an offer to accept an admission pursuant to section  
54 321.3 of this article to an act that, if committed by an adult, would be  
55 a crime, the presentment agency shall disclose to the respondent, and  
56 permit the respondent to discover, inspect, copy, photograph and test,



1 all items and information that would be discoverable prior to the fact-  
2 finding hearing under subdivision one of section 331.3 of this part and  
3 are in the possession, custody or control of the presentment agency. The  
4 presentment agency shall disclose the discoverable items and information  
5 not less than three calendar days prior to the expiration date of the  
6 offer by the presentment agency for the respondent to make an admission  
7 or any deadline imposed by the court for acceptance of the offer of an  
8 admission.

9 2. Timing of disclosure. If the presentment agency does not comply  
10 with the requirements of this subdivision, then, notwithstanding any  
11 other provision of law, such offer shall be deemed available to the  
12 respondent until three calendar days after the presentment agency has  
13 complied, absent extraordinary circumstances involving new adverse  
14 information bearing on the respondent occurring or discovered in the  
15 interim that, after appropriate notice and an opportunity for a hearing,  
16 are shown by the presentment agency and found by the court. Where the  
17 offer of an admission has lapsed or been withdrawn in light of non-com-  
18 pliance by the presentment agency with this subdivision, the respondent  
19 may make a motion alleging such non-compliance and the court shall  
20 consider the impact of any non-compliance on the respondent's decision  
21 to accept or reject the offer of an admission. If the court finds that  
22 the non-compliance materially affected the respondent's decision and if  
23 the presentment agency declines to reinstate the lapsed or withdrawn  
24 plea offer, the court, as a presumptive minimum sanction, shall preclude  
25 the admission at trial of any evidence not disclosed as required under  
26 this subdivision. The court may take other additional appropriate  
27 action as necessary to address the non-compliance.

28 3. Exception. The rights under this subdivision do not apply to items  
29 or information that are the subject of a protective order under section  
30 331.11 of this part; but if such information tends to be exculpatory,  
31 the court shall reconsider the protective order.

32 4. Waiver. A respondent may provide a voluntary, knowing and intelli-  
33 gent waiver in the presence of his or her counsel of his or her rights  
34 under this section; but an offer of an admission may not be conditioned  
35 on such waiver.

36 § 331.5. Court orders for preservation, access or discovery. 1. Order  
37 to preserve evidence. At any time, a party may move for a court order to  
38 any individual, agency or other entity in possession, custody or control  
39 of items which relate to the subject matter of the case or are otherwise  
40 relevant, requiring that such items be preserved for a specified period  
41 of time. The court shall hear and rule upon such motions expeditiously.  
42 The court may modify or vacate such an order upon a showing that preser-  
43 vation of particular evidence will create significant hardship to such  
44 individual, agency or entity, on condition that the probative value of  
45 that evidence is preserved by a specified alternative means.

46 2. Order to grant access to premises. At any time, the respondent may  
47 move for a court order to any individual, agency or other entity in  
48 possession, custody or control of a crime scene or other premises that  
49 relates to the subject matter of the case or is otherwise relevant,  
50 requiring that counsel for the respondent be granted prompt and reason-  
51 able access to inspect, photograph or measure such crime scene or prem-  
52 ises, and that the condition of the crime scene or premises remain  
53 unchanged in the interim. The court shall consider the respondent's  
54 expressed need for access to the premises including the risk that the  
55 respondent will be deprived of evidence or information relevant to the  
56 case, the position of any individual or entity with possessory or owner-

1 ship rights to the premises, the nature of the privacy interest and any  
2 perceived or actual hardship of the individual or entity with possessory  
3 or ownership rights, and the position of the presentment agency with  
4 respect to any application for access to the premises. The court may  
5 deny access to the premises when the probative value of access to such  
6 location has been or will be preserved by specified alternative means.  
7 If the court grants access to the premises, the individual or entity  
8 with ownership or possessory rights to the premises may request law  
9 enforcement presence at the premises while the respondent's counsel or a  
10 representative thereof is present.

11 3. Discretionary discovery by order of the court. The court in its  
12 discretion may, upon a showing by the respondent that the request is  
13 reasonable and that the respondent is unable without undue hardship to  
14 obtain the substantial equivalent by other means, order the presentment  
15 agency, or any individual, agency or other entity subject to the juris-  
16 isdiction of the court, to make available for disclosure to the respondent  
17 any material or information which potentially relates to the subject  
18 matter of the case and is reasonably likely to be material.

19 4. Procedure. A motion under this section shall be on notice to any  
20 individual, agency or entity affected by the order. A motion may be made  
21 orally on the record so long as such notice is provided. The court may,  
22 on its own or upon request of any individual, agency or entity affected  
23 by the order, modify or vacate the order if compliance would be unrea-  
24 sonable or will create significant hardship to such individual, agency  
25 or entity. For good cause shown, the court may permit a party seeking or  
26 opposing a discretionary order of discovery under this subdivision, or  
27 another affected individual, agency or entity, to submit papers or, for  
28 good cause shown, testify on the record ex parte or in camera. For good  
29 cause shown, any such papers and a transcript of such testimony may be  
30 sealed and shall constitute a part of the record on appeal.

31 § 331.6. Court ordered procedures to facilitate compliance; certifi-  
32 icates of compliance. 1. Discretion of courts. To facilitate compliance  
33 with this part, and to reduce or streamline litigation of any disputes  
34 about discovery, the court in its discretion may issue an order:

35 (a) requiring that the presentment agency and counsel for the respond-  
36 ent diligently confer to attempt to reach an accommodation as to any  
37 dispute concerning discovery prior to seeking a ruling from the court;

38 (b) requiring a discovery compliance conference at a specified time  
39 prior to the fact-finding hearing between the presentment agency, coun-  
40 sel for all respondents, and the court or its staff;

41 (c) requiring the presentment agency to file a certificate of compli-  
42 ance that states that the presentment agency and/or an appropriate named  
43 agent has made reasonable inquiries of all police officers and other  
44 persons who have participated in investigating or evaluating the case  
45 about the existence of any favorable evidence or information within  
46 paragraph (k) of subdivision one of section 331.3 of this part, includ-  
47 ing such evidence or information that was not reduced to writing or  
48 otherwise memorialized or preserved as evidence, and has disclosed any  
49 such information to the respondent; and/or

50 (d) requiring other measures or proceedings designed to carry into  
51 effect the goals of this part.

52 2. Certificates of compliance. (a) When the presentment agency has  
53 provided the discovery required by subdivision one of section 331.3 of  
54 this part, except for any items or information that are the subject of  
55 an order pursuant to section 331.11 of this part, it shall serve upon  
56 the respondent and file with the court a certificate of compliance. The

1 certificate of compliance shall state that, after exercising due dili-  
2 gence and making reasonable inquiries to ascertain the existence of  
3 material and information subject to discovery, the presentment agency  
4 has disclosed and made available all known material and information  
5 subject to discovery. It shall also identify the items provided. If  
6 additional discovery is subsequently provided prior to the fact-finding  
7 hearing pursuant to section 331.9 of this part, a supplemental certifi-  
8 cate shall be served upon the respondent and filed with the court iden-  
9 tifying the additional material and information provided. No adverse  
10 consequence to the presentment agency or the prosecutor shall result  
11 from the filing of a certificate of compliance in good faith; but the  
12 court may grant a remedy or sanction for a discovery violation as  
13 provided in section 331.12 of this part.

14 (b) When the respondent has provided all discovery required by subdi-  
15 vision four of section 331.3 of this part, except for any items or  
16 information that are the subject of an order pursuant to section 331.11  
17 of this part, counsel for the respondent shall serve upon the present-  
18 ment agency and file with the court a certificate of compliance. The  
19 certificate shall state that, after exercising due diligence and making  
20 reasonable inquiries to ascertain the existence of material and informa-  
21 tion subject to discovery, counsel for the respondent has disclosed and  
22 made available all known material and information subject to discovery.  
23 It shall also identify the items provided. If additional discovery is  
24 subsequently provided prior to trial pursuant to section 331.9 of this  
25 part, a supplemental certificate shall be served upon the presentment  
26 agency and filed with the court identifying the additional material and  
27 information provided. No adverse consequence to the respondent or coun-  
28 sel for the respondent shall result from the filing of a certificate of  
29 compliance in good faith; but the court may grant a remedy or sanction  
30 for a discovery violation as provided in section 331.12 of this part.

31 § 331.7. Non-testimonial evidence from the respondent; DNA comparison  
32 order. 1. Availability. After the filing of the petition, and subject  
33 to constitutional limitations, the court may, upon motion of the  
34 presentment agency showing probable cause to believe the respondent has  
35 committed the act that if committed by an adult would constitute a  
36 crime, a clear indication that relevant material evidence will be found,  
37 and that the method used to secure such evidence is safe and reliable,  
38 require a respondent to provide non-testimonial evidence, including to:

39 (a) appear in a lineup;  
40 (b) speak for identification by a witness or potential witness;  
41 (c) be fingerprinted if authorized in accordance with section 306.1 of  
42 this article;  
43 (d) pose for photographs not involving reenactment of an event,  
44 provided respondent is subject to photographing pursuant to section  
45 306.1 of this article;  
46 (e) permit the taking of samples of the respondent's blood, hair, and  
47 other materials of the respondent's body that involves no unreasonable  
48 intrusion thereof or a risk of serious physical injury thereto;  
49 (f) provide specimens of the respondent's handwriting; and  
50 (g) submit to a reasonable physical or medical inspection of the  
51 respondent's body.

52 2. Limitations. This section shall not be construed to alter or in any  
53 way affect the issuance of a similar court order, as may be authorized  
54 by law, before the filing of the petition, consistent with such rights  
55 as the respondent may derive from this article, the state constitution  
56 or the United States constitution. This section shall not be construed

1 to alter or in any way affect the administration of a chemical test  
2 where otherwise authorized. An order pursuant to this section may be  
3 denied, limited or conditioned as provided in section 331.11 of this  
4 part.

5 3. DNA comparison order. Where property in the presentment agency's  
6 possession, custody, or control consists of a DNA profile obtained from  
7 probative biological material gathered in connection with the investi-  
8 gation of the crime, and the respondent establishes: (a) that such  
9 profile complies with federal bureau of investigation or state require-  
10 ments, whichever are applicable and as such requirements are applied to  
11 law enforcement agencies seeking a keyboard search or similar compar-  
12 ison, and (b) that the data meets state DNA index system or national DNA  
13 index system criteria as such criteria are applied to law enforcement  
14 agencies seeking such a keyboard search or similar comparison, the court  
15 may, upon motion of a respondent against whom a petition is pending,  
16 order an entity that has access to the combined DNA index system or its  
17 successor system to compare such DNA profile against DNA databanks by  
18 keyboard searches, or a similar method that does not involve uploading,  
19 upon notice to both parties and the entity required to perform the  
20 search, upon a showing by the respondent that such a comparison is mate-  
21 rial to the presentation of his or her defense and that the request is  
22 reasonable. For purposes of this section, a "keyboard search" shall mean  
23 a search of a DNA profile against the databank in which the profile that  
24 is searched is not uploaded to or maintained in the databank. Nothing in  
25 this section authorizes the taking of a DNA profile from the respondent  
26 or any other person unless specifically authorized by law.

27 § 331.8. Flow of information. 1. Sufficient communication for compli-  
28 ance. The presentment agency shall endeavor to ensure that a flow of  
29 information is maintained with the police and other investigative  
30 personnel and sufficient to place within the presentment agency's  
31 possession or control all material and information pertinent to the  
32 respondent and the offense or offenses charged, including, but not  
33 limited to, any evidence or information discoverable under paragraph (k)  
34 of subdivision one of section 331.3 of this part.

35 2. Provision of law enforcement agency files. Absent a court order or  
36 a requirement that the respondent's counsel obtain a security clearance  
37 mandated by law or authorized government regulation, upon request by the  
38 presentment agency, each New York state and local law enforcement agency  
39 shall make available to the presentment agency a complete copy of its  
40 complete records and files related to the investigation of the case or  
41 related to the presentment agency regarding compliance with this part.

42 3. 911 telephone call and police radio transmission electronic  
43 recordings, police-worn body camera recordings and other police  
44 recordings. (a) Whenever an electronic recording of a 911 telephone call  
45 or a police radio transmission or video or audio footage from a police-  
46 worn body camera or other police recording was made or received in  
47 connection with the investigation of an apparent criminal incident, the  
48 arresting officer or lead detective shall expeditiously notify the  
49 presentment agency in writing upon the filing of the petition of the  
50 existence of all such known recordings. The presentment agency shall  
51 expeditiously take whatever reasonable steps are necessary to ensure  
52 that all known electronic recordings of 911 telephone calls, police  
53 radio transmissions and video and audio footage and other police  
54 recordings made or available in connection with the case are preserved.  
55 Upon the respondent's timely request and designation of a specific elec-  
56 tronic recording of a 911 telephone call, the presentment agency shall

1 also expeditiously take whatever reasonable steps are necessary to  
2 ensure that it is preserved.

3 (b) If the presentment agency fails to disclose such an electronic  
4 recording to the respondent pursuant to paragraph (e), (g) or (k) of  
5 subdivision one of section 331.3 of this part due to a failure to comply  
6 with this obligation by police officers or other law enforcement or  
7 prosecution personnel, the court upon motion of the respondent shall  
8 impose an appropriate remedy or sanction pursuant to section 331.12 of  
9 this part.

10 § 331.9. Continuing duty to disclose. If either the presentment agency  
11 or the respondent subsequently learns of additional material or informa-  
12 tion which it would have been under a duty to disclose pursuant to any  
13 provisions of this part had it known of it at the time of a previous  
14 discovery obligation or discovery order, it shall expeditiously notify  
15 the other party and disclose the additional material and information as  
16 required for initial discovery under this part. This section also  
17 requires expeditious disclosure by the presentment agency of material or  
18 information that became relevant to the case or discoverable based on  
19 reciprocal discovery received from the respondent pursuant to subdivi-  
20 sion four of section 331.3 of this part.

21 § 331.10. Work product. This part does not authorize discovery by a  
22 party of those portions of records, reports, correspondence, memoranda,  
23 or internal documents of the adverse party which are only the legal  
24 research, opinions, theories or conclusions of the adverse party or its  
25 attorney or the attorney's agents, or of statements of a respondent,  
26 written or recorded or summarized in any writing or recording, made to  
27 the attorney for the respondent or the attorney's agents.

28 § 331.11. Protective orders. 1. Any discovery subject to protective  
29 order. Upon a showing of good cause by either party, the court may at  
30 any time order that discovery or inspection of any kind of material or  
31 information under this part be denied, restricted, conditioned or  
32 deferred, or make such other order as is appropriate. The court may  
33 impose as a condition on discovery to a respondent that the material or  
34 information to be discovered be available only to counsel for the  
35 respondent; or, alternatively, that counsel for the respondent, and  
36 persons employed by the attorney or appointed by the court to assist in  
37 the preparation of a respondent's case, may not disclose physical copies  
38 of the discoverable documents to a respondent or to anyone else,  
39 provided that the presentment agency affords the respondent access to  
40 inspect redacted copies of the discoverable documents at a supervised  
41 location that provides regular and reasonable hours for such access,  
42 such as a presentment agency's office, police station, facility of  
43 detention, or court. Should the court impose as a condition that some  
44 material or information be available only to counsel for the respondent,  
45 the court shall inform the respondent on the record that his or her  
46 attorney is not permitted by law to disclose such material or informa-  
47 tion to the respondent. The court may permit a party seeking or opposing  
48 a protective order under this section, or another affected person, to  
49 submit papers or testify on the record ex parte or in camera. Any such  
50 papers and a transcript of such testimony may be sealed and shall  
51 constitute a part of the record on appeal. This section does not alter  
52 the allocation of the burden of proof with regard to matters at issue,  
53 including privilege.

54 2. Modification of time periods for discovery. Upon motion of a party  
55 in an individual case, the court may alter the time periods for discov-  
56 ery imposed by this part upon a showing of good cause.



1     3. Prompt hearing. Upon request for a protective order, the court  
2 shall conduct an appropriate hearing within three business days to  
3 determine whether good cause has been shown and when practicable shall  
4 render decision expeditiously. Any materials submitted and a transcript  
5 of the proceeding may be sealed and shall constitute a part of the  
6 record on appeal.

7     4. Showing of good cause. In determining good cause under this section  
8 the court may consider: constitutional rights or limitations; danger to  
9 the integrity of physical evidence or the safety of a witness; risk of  
10 intimidation, economic reprisal, bribery, harassment or unjustified  
11 annoyance or embarrassment to any person, and the nature, severity and  
12 likelihood of that risk; a risk of an adverse effect upon the legitimate  
13 needs of law enforcement, including the protection of the confidentiali-  
14 ty of informants, and the nature, severity and likelihood of that risk;  
15 the nature and circumstances of the factual allegations in the case;  
16 whether the respondent has a history of witness intimidation or tamper-  
17 ing and the nature of that history; the nature of the stated reasons in  
18 support of a protective order; the nature of the witness identifying  
19 information that is sought to be addressed by a protective order,  
20 including the option of employing adequate alternative contact informa-  
21 tion; danger to any person stemming from factors such as a respondent's  
22 substantiated affiliation with a criminal enterprise as defined in  
23 subdivision three of section 460.10 of the penal law; and other similar  
24 factors found to outweigh the usefulness of the discovery.

25     5. Successor counsel. In cases in which the attorney-client relation-  
26 ship is terminated prior to trial for any reason, any material or infor-  
27 mation disclosed subject to a condition that it be available only to  
28 counsel for the respondent, or limited in dissemination by protective  
29 order or otherwise, shall be provided only to successor counsel for the  
30 respondent under the same condition or conditions or be returned to the  
31 presentment agency, unless the court rules otherwise for good cause  
32 shown or the presentment agency gives written consent. Any work product  
33 derived from such material or information shall not be provided to the  
34 respondent, unless the court rules otherwise or the presentment agency  
35 gives written consent.

36     6. Compliance with protective order. Any protective order issued under  
37 this part is a mandate of the court for purposes of the offense of crim-  
38 inal contempt in subdivision three of section 215.50 of the penal law.

39     § 331.12. Remedies or sanctions for non-compliance. 1. Need for remedy  
40 or sanction. (a) When material or information is discoverable under this  
41 part but is disclosed belatedly, the court shall impose an appropriate  
42 remedy or sanction if the party entitled to disclosure shows that it was  
43 prejudiced. Regardless of a showing of prejudice the party entitled to  
44 disclosure shall be given reasonable time to prepare and respond to the  
45 new material.

46     (b) When material or information is discoverable under this part but  
47 cannot be disclosed because it has been lost or destroyed, the court  
48 shall impose an appropriate remedy or sanction if the party entitled to  
49 disclosure shows that the lost or destroyed material may have contained  
50 some information relevant to a contested issue. The appropriate remedy  
51 or sanction is that which is proportionate to the potential ways in  
52 which the lost or destroyed material reasonably could have been helpful  
53 to the party entitled to disclosure.

54     2. Available remedies or sanctions. For failure to comply with any  
55 discovery order imposed or issued pursuant to this part, the court may  
56 make a further order for discovery, grant a continuance, order that a

1 hearing be reopened, order that a witness be called or recalled, draw an  
2 adverse inference regarding the non-compliance, preclude or strike a  
3 witness's testimony or a portion of a witness's testimony, admit or  
4 exclude evidence, order a mistrial, order the dismissal of all or some  
5 of the charges, or make such other order as it deems just under the  
6 circumstances; except that any sanction against the respondent shall  
7 comport with the respondent's constitutional right to present a defense,  
8 and precluding a witness from testifying on behalf of the respondent  
9 shall be permissible only upon a finding that the respondent's failure  
10 to comply with the discovery obligation or order was willful and moti-  
11 vated by a desire to obtain a tactical advantage.

12 3. Consequences of non-disclosure of statement of witness testifying  
13 for the presentment agency. The failure of the presentment agency to  
14 disclose any written or recorded statement made by a witness testifying  
15 on the agency's behalf, which relates to the subject matter of the  
16 witness's testimony, shall not constitute grounds for any court to order  
17 a new pre-trial hearing or set aside an adjudication, or reverse, modify  
18 or vacate an adjudication, in the absence of a showing by the respondent  
19 that there is a reasonable possibility that the non-disclosure mate-  
20 rially contributed to the result of the trial or other proceeding;  
21 provided, however, that nothing in this section shall affect or limit  
22 any right the respondent may have to a reopened pre-trial hearing when  
23 such statements were disclosed before the close of evidence at the fact-  
24 finding hearing.

25 § 331.13. Admissibility of discovery. The fact that a party has indi-  
26 cated during the discovery process an intention to offer specified  
27 evidence or to call a specified witness is not admissible in evidence or  
28 grounds for adverse comment at a pre-trial or fact-finding hearing.

29 § 3. Subdivision 2 of section 325 of the judiciary law, as added by  
30 chapter 920 of the laws of 1982, is amended to read as follows:

31 2. Where an application follows a demand to produce any transcript of  
32 testimony at a grand jury proceeding pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivi-  
33 sion ~~[two]~~ one of section ~~[331.2]~~ 331.3 ~~[or paragraph (a) of subdivi-~~  
34 ~~sion one of section 331.4]~~ of the family court act the presentment agen-  
35 cy and respondent shall be given notice of such application and an  
36 opportunity to be heard.

37 § 4. Subdivision 5 of section 330.1 of the family court act, as added  
38 by chapter 398 of the laws of 1983, is amended to read as follows:

39 5. Court ordered bill of particulars. Where a presentment agency has  
40 timely served a written refusal pursuant to subdivision four of this  
41 section and upon motion, made in writing, of a respondent, who has made  
42 a request for a bill of particulars and whose request has not been  
43 complied with in whole or in part, the court must, to the extent a  
44 protective order is not warranted, order the presentment agency to  
45 comply with the request if it is satisfied that the items of factual  
46 information requested are authorized to be included in a bill of partic-  
47 ulars, and that such information is necessary to enable the respondent  
48 adequately to prepare or conduct his defense and, if the request was  
49 untimely, a finding of good cause for the delay. Where a presentment  
50 agency has not timely served a written refusal pursuant to subdivision  
51 four of this section the court must, unless it is satisfied that the  
52 presentment agency has shown good cause why such an order should not be  
53 issued, issue an order requiring the presentment agency to comply or  
54 providing for any other order authorized by subdivision one of section  
55 ~~[331.6]~~ 331.12 of this part.

56 § 5. This act shall take effect January 1, 2020.