

# STATE OF NEW YORK

1343--A

2019-2020 Regular Sessions

## IN SENATE

January 14, 2019

Introduced by Sen. BENJAMIN -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Crime Victims, Crime and Correction -- committee discharged, bill amended, ordered reprinted as amended and recommitted to said committee

AN ACT to amend the executive law and the penal law, in relation to revocation of presumptive release, parole, conditional release and post-release supervision

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

1 Section 1. Section 259 of the executive law is amended by adding two  
2 new subdivisions 5 and 6 to read as follows:

3 5. "Releasee" means an individual released from an institution under  
4 the jurisdiction of the department into the community on temporary  
5 release, presumptive release, parole, conditional release, post-release  
6 supervision or medical parole.

7 6. "Technical violation" means any violation of a condition of commu-  
8 nity supervision other than an allegation of a criminal act that is  
9 subsequently proven to be a conviction for a felony offense or that has  
10 been proven to be a misdemeanor offense under section 135.05 or 135.45  
11 or article 120 or 130 of the penal law.

12 § 2. Subdivision 3 of section 70.40 of the penal law, paragraphs (a)  
13 and (b) as amended by section 127-h of subpart B of part C of chapter 62  
14 of the laws of 2011 and paragraph (c) as amended by chapter 478 of the  
15 laws of 1973, is amended and a new subdivision 4 is added to read as  
16 follows:

17 3. Delinquency. (a) When a person is alleged to have violated the  
18 terms of presumptive release or parole willfully for the purpose of  
19 permanently avoiding supervision by failing to notify his or her commu-  
20 nity supervision officer of a change in residence, failing to make  
21 office or written reports as directed, or leaving the state of New York  
22 or any other state to which the releasee is released or transferred, or

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

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1 any area defined in writing by his parole officer, without permission,  
2 and the state board of parole has declared such person to be delinquent,  
3 the declaration of delinquency shall interrupt the person's sentence as  
4 of the date of the delinquency and such interruption shall continue  
5 until the [~~return of the person to an institution under the jurisdiction~~  
6 ~~of the state department of corrections and community supervision]~~  
7 execution of the warrant.

8 (b) When a person is alleged to have violated the terms of his or her  
9 conditional release or post-release supervision willfully for the  
10 purpose of permanently avoiding supervision by failing to notify his or  
11 her community supervision officer of a change in residence, failure to  
12 make office or written reports as directed, or leaving the state of New  
13 York or any other state to which the releasee is released or trans-  
14 ferred, or any area defined in writing by his parole officer, without  
15 permission and has been declared delinquent by the parole board or the  
16 local conditional release commission having supervision over such  
17 person, the declaration of delinquency shall interrupt the period of  
18 supervision or post-release supervision as of the date of the delinquen-  
19 cy. For a conditional release, such interruption shall continue until  
20 the [~~return of the person to the institution from which he or she was~~  
21 ~~released or, if he or she was released from an institution under the~~  
22 ~~jurisdiction of the state department of corrections and community super-~~  
23 ~~vision, to an institution under the jurisdiction of that department.~~  
24 ~~Upon such return, the person shall resume service of his or her~~  
25 ~~sentence]~~ execution of the warrant. For a person released to post-re-  
26 lease supervision, the provisions of section 70.45 of this article shall  
27 apply.

28 (c) Any time spent by a person in custody from the time of [~~delinquen-~~  
29 ~~cy]~~ execution of a warrant pursuant to paragraph (a) of subdivision  
30 three of section two hundred fifty-nine-i of the executive law to the  
31 time service of the sentence resumes shall be credited against the term  
32 or maximum term of the interrupted sentence[~~, provided:~~

33 ~~(i) that such custody was due to an arrest or surrender based upon the~~  
34 ~~delinquency; or~~

35 ~~(ii) that such custody arose from an arrest on another charge which~~  
36 ~~culminated in a dismissal or an acquittal; or~~

37 ~~(iii) that such custody arose from an arrest on another charge which~~  
38 ~~culminated in a conviction, but in such case, if a sentence of imprison-~~  
39 ~~ment was imposed, the credit allowed shall be limited to the portion of~~  
40 ~~the time spent in custody that exceeds the period, term or maximum term~~  
41 ~~of imprisonment imposed for such conviction].~~

42 4. Earned time credits. (a) After a person has begun a period of  
43 community supervision pursuant to this section and section 70.45 of this  
44 article, such period shall be reduced by thirty days for every thirty  
45 days that such person does not violate a condition of his or her commu-  
46 nity supervision, provided the person is not subject to any sentence  
47 with a maximum term of life imprisonment. Any such awarded earned time  
48 credits shall be applied against such person's unserved portion of the  
49 maximum term, aggregate maximum term or period of post-release super-  
50 vision for any current sentence.

51 (b) Earned time credits may be withheld or revoked only for the thir-  
52 ty-day period commencing from the date of violative behavior sustained  
53 at a final revocation hearing, except that earned time credits may be  
54 withheld or revoked for the entire time period during which a releasee  
55 absconded from supervision, as sustained at a final revocation hearing,  
56 and as defined in subparagraph (xii) of paragraph (f) of subdivision

1 three of section two hundred fifty-nine-i of the executive law. Earned  
2 time credits may not be earned during a period of incarceration imposed  
3 based on a sustained violation. A new thirty-day period shall commence  
4 on the day the period of incarceration ends or an order is issued  
5 restoring a person to supervision, whichever is earlier.

6 (c) When a person is subject to more than one period of community  
7 supervision, the reduction authorized in this subdivision shall be  
8 applied to every period of parole or conditional release to which the  
9 person is subject.

10 (d) Earned time credits shall be awarded to all people subject to  
11 community supervision at the time this legislation becomes effective  
12 retroactive to the initial date the person began his or her earliest  
13 current period of community supervision. The department shall have six  
14 months from the effective date of this subdivision to calculate all such  
15 retroactive earned time credits; however, the department of corrections  
16 and community supervision shall prioritize earned time credit calcu-  
17 lations for releasees whose terms of community supervision are due to  
18 terminate before the conclusion of such six months.

19 § 3. Paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of subdivision 5 of section 70.45 of  
20 the penal law, as amended by section 127-j of subpart B of part C of  
21 chapter 62 of the laws of 2011, are amended to read as follows:

22 (d) When a person is alleged to have violated a condition of post-re-  
23 lease supervision willfully for the purpose of permanently avoiding  
24 supervision by failing to notify community supervision officer of a  
25 change in residence, failure to make office or written reports as  
26 directed, or leaving the state of New York or any other state to which  
27 the releasee is released or transferred, or any area defined in writing  
28 by his or her parole officer, without permission and the department of  
29 corrections and community supervision has declared such person to be  
30 delinquent: (i) the declaration of delinquency shall interrupt the peri-  
31 od of post-release supervision; (ii) such interruption shall continue  
32 until the person is restored to post-release supervision; (iii) if the  
33 person is restored to post-release supervision without being returned to  
34 the department of corrections and community supervision, any time spent  
35 in custody from the date of delinquency until restoration to post-re-  
36 lease supervision shall first be credited to the maximum or aggregate  
37 maximum term of the sentence or sentences of imprisonment, but only to  
38 the extent authorized by subdivision three of section 70.40 of this  
39 article. Any time spent in custody solely pursuant to such delinquency  
40 after completion of the maximum or aggregate maximum term of the  
41 sentence or sentences of imprisonment shall be credited to the period of  
42 post-release supervision, if any; and (iv) if the person is ordered  
43 returned to the department of corrections and community supervision, the  
44 person shall be required to serve the time assessment before being  
45 re-released to post-release supervision. [~~In the event the balance of~~  
46 ~~the remaining period of post-release supervision is six months or less,~~  
47 ~~such time assessment may be up to six months unless a longer period is~~  
48 ~~authorized pursuant to subdivision one of this section. The] If the  
49 person is detained pursuant to paragraph (a) of subdivision three of  
50 section two hundred fifty-nine-i of the executive law pending prelimi-  
51 nary or revocation hearings, the time assessment shall commence upon the  
52 execution of the warrant. If a warrant was executed pursuant to para-  
53 graph (a) of subdivision three of section two hundred fifty-nine-i of  
54 the executive law but a criminal court released the person pending  
55 preliminary or revocation hearings, the time assessment shall commence  
56 upon the issuance of a determination after a final hearing that the~~

1 person has violated one or more conditions of community supervision, and  
2 shall include the time period between execution of the warrant and  
3 release of the person pending preliminary or revocation hearings. If a  
4 releasee is detained on bail pursuant to section 530.10 of the criminal  
5 procedure law, the time assessment shall include any time the releasee  
6 spent in such detention. If a notice of violation was issued pursuant to  
7 subdivision three of section two hundred fifty-nine-i of the executive  
8 law, the time assessment shall commence upon the issuance of a determi-  
9 nation after a final hearing that the person has violated one or more  
10 conditions of supervision. While serving such assessment, the person  
11 shall not receive any good behavior allowance pursuant to section eight  
12 hundred three of the correction law. Any time spent in custody from the  
13 date of delinquency until return to the department of corrections and  
14 community supervision shall first be credited to the maximum or aggre-  
15 gate maximum term of the sentence or sentences of imprisonment, but only  
16 to the extent authorized by subdivision three of section 70.40 of this  
17 article. The maximum or aggregate maximum term of the sentence or  
18 sentences of imprisonment shall run while the person is serving such  
19 time assessment in the custody of the department of corrections and  
20 community supervision. Any time spent in custody solely pursuant to such  
21 delinquency after completion of the maximum or aggregate maximum term of  
22 the sentence or sentences of imprisonment shall be credited to the peri-  
23 od of post-release supervision, if any.

24 ~~[(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (d) of this subdivision, in the event a~~  
25 ~~person is sentenced to one or more additional indeterminate or determi-~~  
26 ~~nate term or terms of imprisonment prior to the completion of the period~~  
27 ~~of post-release supervision, such period of post-release supervision~~  
28 ~~shall be held in abeyance and the person shall be committed to the~~  
29 ~~custody of the department of corrections and community supervision in~~  
30 ~~accordance with the requirements of the prior and additional terms of~~  
31 ~~imprisonment.~~

32 ~~(f) When a person serving a period of post-release supervision is~~  
33 ~~returned to the department of corrections and community supervision~~  
34 ~~pursuant to an additional consecutive sentence of imprisonment and with-~~  
35 ~~out a declaration of delinquency, such period of post-release super-~~  
36 ~~vision shall be held in abeyance while the person is in the custody of~~  
37 ~~the department of corrections and community supervision. Such period of~~  
38 ~~post-release supervision shall resume running upon the person's re-re-~~  
39 ~~lease.]~~

40 § 4. Subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subdivision 3 of section  
41 259-i of the executive law, as amended by chapter 545 of the laws of  
42 2015, is amended and five new subparagraphs (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) and  
43 (viii) are added to read as follows:

44 (i) If the parole officer having charge of a presumptively released,  
45 paroled or conditionally released person or a person released to post-  
46 release supervision or a person received under the uniform act for out-  
47 of-state parolee supervision shall have [~~reasonable~~] probable cause to  
48 believe that such person has lapsed into criminal ways [~~or company~~], or  
49 has violated one or more conditions of his presumptive release, parole,  
50 conditional release or post-release supervision, such parole officer  
51 shall report such fact to a member of the board, or to any officer of  
52 the department designated by the board, and thereupon a written notice  
53 of violation may be issued, or if the person would be subject to rein-  
54 carceration pursuant to subparagraph (x) of paragraph (f) of this subdi-  
55 vision should the violation be sustained at a final revocation hearing a  
56 warrant may be issued for the retaking of such person and for his tempo-

1 rary detention in accordance with the rules of the board unless such  
2 person has been determined to be currently unfit to proceed to trial or  
3 is currently subject to a temporary or final order of observation pursu-  
4 ant to article seven hundred thirty of the criminal procedure law, in  
5 which case no notice of violation or warrant shall be issued. The retak-  
6 ing and detention of any such person may be further regulated by rules  
7 and regulations of the department not inconsistent with this article. A  
8 warrant issued pursuant to this section shall constitute sufficient  
9 authority to the superintendent or other person in charge of any jail,  
10 penitentiary, lockup or detention pen to whom it is delivered to hold in  
11 temporary detention the person named therein~~, except that a warrant  
12 issued with respect to a person who has been released on medical parole  
13 pursuant to section two hundred fifty-nine-r of this article and whose  
14 parole is being revoked pursuant to paragraph (h) of subdivision four of  
15 such section shall constitute authority for the immediate placement of  
16 the parolee only into imprisonment in the custody of the department to  
17 hold in temporary detention. A warrant issued pursuant to this section  
18 shall also constitute sufficient authority to the person in charge of a  
19 drug treatment campus, as defined in subdivision twenty of section two  
20 of the correction law, to hold the person named therein, in accordance  
21 with the procedural requirements of this section, for a period of at  
22 least ninety days to complete an intensive drug treatment program  
23 mandated by the board as an alternative to presumptive release or parole  
24 or conditional release revocation, or the revocation of post-release  
25 supervision, and shall also constitute sufficient authority for return  
26 of the person named therein to local custody to hold in temporary  
27 detention for further revocation proceedings in the event said person  
28 does not successfully complete the intensive drug treatment program. The  
29 board's rules shall provide for cancellation of delinquency and restora-  
30 tion to supervision upon the successful completion of the program] for  
31 up to twenty-four hours pending a recognizance hearing pursuant to  
32 subparagraph (iv) of this paragraph.~~

33 (iv) Upon execution of a warrant issued pursuant to this section, the  
34 authorized officer shall take the releasee to the local criminal court  
35 for a recognizance hearing. Such recognizance hearing shall commence  
36 within twenty-four hours of the execution of the warrant.

37 (v) At a recognizance hearing, the department shall have the burden to  
38 demonstrate to the court that the executed warrant was properly issued  
39 pursuant to this section, including that there is probable cause to  
40 believe that the releasee has lapsed into criminal ways or has violated  
41 one or more conditions of his presumptive release, parole, conditional  
42 release or post-release supervision in an important respect, and that  
43 the releasee is potentially subject to incarceration pursuant to subpar-  
44 agraph (x) of paragraph (f) of this subdivision.

45 (vi) At a recognized hearing, the court shall consider all available  
46 evidence of the releasee's employment, family and community ties includ-  
47 ing length of residency in the community, history of reporting in a  
48 timely fashion to a parole or supervisory officer, and other indicators  
49 of stability. At the conclusion of the recognizance hearing, the court  
50 shall release the releasee on his or her own recognizance unless the  
51 court finds on the record that release on recognizance will not reason-  
52 ably assure the releasee's appearance at subsequent preliminary or revo-  
53 cation hearings. In such instances, the court may order that the releas-  
54 ee abide by the least restrictive non-monetary condition or set of  
55 conditions in the community necessary to reasonably ensure the  
56 releasee's appearance at subsequent preliminary or revocation hearings.

1 The releasee shall not be required to pay for any part of the cost of  
2 release under non-monetary conditions. The court may order that the  
3 releasee be detained pending preliminary or revocation hearings only  
4 upon a finding that the releasee currently presents a substantial risk  
5 of willfully failing to appear at the preliminary or revocation hearings  
6 and that no non-monetary condition or combination of conditions in the  
7 community will reasonably assure the releasee's appearance at the  
8 preliminary or revocation hearings.

9 (vii) The alleged violator shall be permitted representation by coun-  
10 sel at the recognizance hearing. In any case, including when a court is  
11 called upon to evaluate the capacity of an alleged violator in a parole  
12 recognizance proceeding, where such person is financially unable to  
13 retain counsel, the criminal court of the city of New York, the county  
14 court or district court in the county where the violation is alleged to  
15 have occurred or where the hearing is held, shall assign counsel in  
16 accordance with the county or city plan for representation placed in  
17 operation pursuant to article eighteen-b of the county law.

18 (viii) If a releasee is brought to a criminal court due to an arrest  
19 for any felony or misdemeanor charge and a parole warrant has been  
20 issued, then the criminal court's order pursuant to section 510.30 of  
21 the criminal procedure law shall control in determining whether the  
22 releasee shall be detained pending a preliminary or revocation hearing.  
23 If the criminal court imposes bail pursuant to section 530.10 of the  
24 criminal procedure law, and the releasee-defendant secures release by  
25 paying bail or by operation of law, then the releasee shall not be  
26 detained further based solely on the parole warrant.

27 § 5. Subparagraphs (i), (iii) and (iv) of paragraph (c) of subdivision  
28 3 of section 259-i of the executive law, subparagraph (i) as amended by  
29 section 11 of part E of chapter 62 of the laws of 2003, and subpara-  
30 graphs (iii) and (iv) as amended by section 1 of part E of chapter 56 of  
31 the laws of 2007, are amended and two new subparagraphs (ix) and (x) are  
32 added to read as follows:

33 (i) [~~Within fifteen days after the warrant for retaking and temporary~~  
34 ~~detention has been executed, unless the releasee has been convicted of a~~  
35 ~~new crime committed while under presumptive release, parole, conditional~~  
36 ~~release or post release supervision, the board of parole shall afford~~  
37 ~~the alleged presumptive release, parole, conditional release or post re-~~  
38 ~~lease supervision violator a preliminary revocation hearing before a~~  
39 ~~hearing officer designated by the board of parole. Such hearing officer~~  
40 ~~shall not have had any prior supervisory involvement over the alleged~~  
41 ~~violator] (A) For any alleged technical violation, if a notice of  
42 violation was issued or a person was released on recognizance pursuant  
43 to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision, the depart-  
44 ment shall within ten days of the issuance of the notice of violation or  
45 the order of release on recognizance afford the person a preliminary  
46 revocation hearing before a hearing officer designated by the depart-  
47 ment. Such hearing officer shall not have had any prior supervisory  
48 involvement over the alleged violator. Such hearing shall not be held at  
49 a correctional facility, detention center or local correctional facili-  
50 ty.~~

51 (B) For any alleged technical violation, if a court issued an order  
52 detaining a person pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of  
53 this subdivision and the person would be subject to reincarceration of  
54 up to thirty days or more pursuant to subparagraph (x) of paragraph (f)  
55 of this subdivision should the violation be sustained at a final revoca-  
56 tion hearing, then within five days of the issuance of the order of

1 detention the department shall afford such person a preliminary revoca-  
2 tion hearing before a hearing officer designated by the department. Such  
3 hearing officer shall not have had any prior supervisory involvement  
4 over the alleged violator.

5 (iii) The alleged violator shall, [~~within three days of the execution~~  
6 ~~of the warrant~~] at the time a notice of violation is issued or at the  
7 time of a recognizance hearing, be given written notice of the time,  
8 place and purpose of the preliminary hearing [~~unless he or she is~~  
9 ~~detained pursuant to the provisions of subparagraph (iv) of paragraph~~  
10 ~~(a) of this subdivision. In those instances, the alleged violator will~~  
11 ~~be given written notice of the time, place and purpose of the hearing~~  
12 ~~within five days of the execution of the warrant~~], or if no preliminary  
13 hearing is required pursuant to this section, of the final revocation  
14 hearing. The notice shall state what conditions of presumptive release,  
15 parole, conditional release or post-release supervision are alleged to  
16 have been violated, and in what manner; that such person shall have the  
17 right to appear and speak in his or her own behalf; that he or she shall  
18 have the right to introduce letters and documents; that he or she may  
19 present witnesses who can give relevant information to the hearing offi-  
20 cer; that he or she has the right to confront the witnesses against him  
21 or her; and that such person shall have the right to representation by  
22 counsel at any preliminary and final revocation hearings. Adverse  
23 witnesses may be compelled to attend the preliminary hearing unless the  
24 prisoner has been convicted of a new crime while on supervision or  
25 unless the hearing officer finds good cause for their non-attendance. As  
26 far as practicable or feasible, any additional documents having been  
27 collected or prepared that support the charge shall be delivered to the  
28 alleged violator.

29 (iv) [~~The preliminary hearing shall be scheduled to take place no~~  
30 ~~later than fifteen days from the date of execution of the warrant.~~] The  
31 standard of proof at the preliminary hearing shall be probable cause to  
32 believe that the presumptive releasee, parolee, conditional releasee or  
33 person under post-release supervision has violated one or more condi-  
34 tions of his or her presumptive release, parole, conditional release or  
35 post-release supervision in an important respect. Proof of conviction of  
36 a crime committed while under supervision shall constitute probable  
37 cause for the purposes of this section.

38 (ix) If the hearing officer finds probable cause to believe that such  
39 person has violated one or more conditions of release in an important  
40 respect, the releasee shall, at the conclusion of the preliminary hear-  
41 ing be given written notice of the time, place and purpose of the final  
42 revocation hearing. The notice shall state what conditions of community  
43 supervision are alleged to have been violated, when, where and in what  
44 manner; that such person shall have the right to representation by coun-  
45 sel at any final revocation hearing; that such person shall have the  
46 right to appear and speak in his or her own behalf; that he or she shall  
47 have the right to introduce letters and documents; that he or she may  
48 present witnesses who can give relevant information to the hearing offi-  
49 cer; that he or she has the right to confront the witnesses against him  
50 or her. As far as practicable or feasible, any additional documents  
51 having been collected or prepared that support the charge shall be  
52 delivered to the releasee. Adverse witnesses may be compelled to attend  
53 the final revocation hearing unless the prisoner has been convicted of a  
54 new crime while on supervision or unless the hearing officer finds good  
55 cause for their non-attendance.

1 (x) The alleged violator shall be permitted representation by counsel  
2 at the preliminary hearing. In any case, including when a court is  
3 called upon to evaluate the capacity of an alleged violator in a parole  
4 preliminary proceeding, where such person is financially unable to  
5 retain counsel, the criminal court of the city of New York, the county  
6 court or district court in the county where the violation is alleged to  
7 have occurred or where the hearing is held, shall assign counsel in  
8 accordance with the county or city plan for representation placed in  
9 operation pursuant to article eighteen-b of the county law.

10 § 6. Paragraph (f) of subdivision 3 of section 259-i of the executive  
11 law, as amended by section 11 of part E of chapter 62 of the laws of  
12 2003, subparagraph (v) as amended and subparagraph (xii) as added by  
13 chapter 545 of the laws of 2015 and subparagraph (x) as amended by  
14 section 38-f-1 of subpart A of part C of chapter 62 of the laws of 2011,  
15 is amended to read as follows:

16 (f) (i) [~~Revocation hearings shall be scheduled to be held within~~  
17 ~~ninety days of the probable cause determination]~~ For any releasee  
18 charged with a violation:

19 (A) If a court issued an order detaining such person pursuant to  
20 subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision and the person  
21 would be subject to reincarceration of up to seven days pursuant to  
22 subparagraph (x) of this paragraph should the violation be sustained at  
23 a final revocation hearing, then within two days of the issuance of the  
24 order of detention, the department shall afford such person a final  
25 revocation hearing before a hearing officer designated by the depart-  
26 ment. Such hearing officer shall not have had any prior supervisory  
27 involvement over the alleged violator. No preliminary revocation hearing  
28 shall be held in this instance.

29 (B) If a court issued an order detaining such person pursuant to  
30 subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision and the person  
31 would be subject to reincarceration of up to fifteen days pursuant to  
32 subparagraph (x) of this paragraph should the violation be sustained at  
33 a final revocation hearing, then within four days of the issuance of the  
34 order of detention, the department shall afford such person a final  
35 revocation hearing before a hearing officer designated by the depart-  
36 ment. Such hearing officer shall not have had any prior supervisory  
37 involvement over the alleged violator. No preliminary revocation hearing  
38 shall be held in this instance.

39 (C) If a court issued an order detaining such person pursuant to  
40 subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision and the person  
41 would be subject to reincarceration of up to thirty days or more pursu-  
42 ant to subparagraph (x) of this paragraph should the violation be  
43 sustained at a final revocation hearing, then within ten days after the  
44 issuance of the order of detention, the department shall afford such  
45 person a final revocation hearing before a hearing officer designated by  
46 the department. Such hearing officer shall not have had any prior super-  
47 visory involvement over the alleged violator.

48 (D) If a notice of violation was issued or such person was released on  
49 recognizance pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this  
50 subdivision, or the person is accused of a non-technical violation, the  
51 department shall within thirty days of the issuance of the notice of  
52 violation or the order of release on recognizance afford the person a  
53 final revocation hearing before a hearing officer designated by the  
54 department. Such hearing officer shall not have had any prior superviso-  
55 ry involvement over the alleged violator. Such hearing shall not be  
56 held at a correctional facility, detention center or local correctional

1 facility. Localities shall have six months from the date of the effec-  
2 tive date of the chapter of the laws of two thousand nineteen that  
3 amended this paragraph to begin hold such hearings at allowable  
4 locations.

5 (E) However, if an alleged violator requests and receives any post-  
6 ponement of his revocation hearing, or consents to a postponed revoca-  
7 tion proceeding initiated by the board, or if an alleged violator, by  
8 his actions otherwise precludes the prompt conduct of such proceedings,  
9 the time limit may be extended.

10 (ii) The revocation hearing shall be conducted by a presiding officer  
11 who may be a member or a hearing officer designated by the board in  
12 accordance with rules of the board.

13 (iii) Both the alleged violator and an attorney who has filed a notice  
14 of appearance on his behalf in accordance with the rules of the board of  
15 parole shall be given written notice of the date, place and time of the  
16 hearing [~~as soon as possible but at least fourteen days prior to the~~  
17 ~~scheduled date~~] pursuant to subparagraph (ix) of paragraph (c) of this  
18 subdivision.

19 (iv) The alleged violator shall be given written notice of the rights  
20 enumerated in subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (c) of this subdivision as  
21 well as of his right to present mitigating evidence relevant to restora-  
22 tion to presumptive release, parole, conditional release or post-release  
23 supervision and his right to counsel.

24 (v) The alleged violator shall be permitted representation by counsel  
25 at the revocation hearing. In any case, including when a superior court  
26 is called upon to evaluate the capacity of an alleged violator in a  
27 parole revocation proceeding, where such person is financially unable to  
28 retain counsel, the criminal court of the city of New York, the county  
29 court or district court in the county where the violation is alleged to  
30 have occurred or where the hearing is held, shall assign counsel in  
31 accordance with the county or city plan for representation placed in  
32 operation pursuant to article eighteen-B of the county law. He or she  
33 shall have the right to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses,  
34 unless there is good cause for their non-attendance as determined by the  
35 presiding officer; present witnesses and documentary evidence in defense  
36 of the charges; and present witnesses and documentary evidence relevant  
37 to the question whether reincarceration of the alleged violator is  
38 appropriate.

39 (vi) At the revocation hearing, the charges shall be read and the  
40 alleged violator shall be permitted to plead not guilty, guilty, guilty  
41 with explanation or to stand mute. As to each charge, evidence shall be  
42 introduced through witnesses and documents, if any, in support of that  
43 charge. At the conclusion of each witness's direct testimony, he shall  
44 be made available for cross-examination. If the alleged violator intends  
45 to present a defense to the charges or to present evidence of mitigating  
46 circumstances, the alleged violator shall do so after presentation of  
47 all the evidence in support of a violation of presumptive release,  
48 parole, conditional release or post-release supervision.

49 (vii) All persons giving evidence at the revocation hearing shall be  
50 sworn before giving any testimony as provided by law.

51 (viii) At the conclusion of the hearing the presiding officer may  
52 sustain any or all of the violation charges or may dismiss any or all  
53 violation charges. He may sustain a violation charge only if the charge  
54 is supported by [~~a preponderance of the evidence adduced~~] clear and  
55 convincing evidence. Conduct that formed the basis of a criminal case  
56 shall not form a basis of a sustained parole violation if the criminal

1 court has adjudicated the matter with an acquittal, adjournment in  
2 contemplation of dismissal, or violation.

3 (ix) If the presiding officer is not satisfied that there is [~~a~~  
4 ~~preponderance of~~] clear and convincing evidence in support of the  
5 violation, he shall dismiss the violation, cancel the delinquency and  
6 restore the person to presumptive release, parole, conditional release  
7 or post-release supervision.

8 (x) If the presiding officer is satisfied that there is [~~a preponder-~~  
9 ~~ance of~~] clear and convincing evidence that the alleged violator  
10 violated one or more conditions of release in an important respect, he  
11 or she shall so find. For each violation found, the presiding officer  
12 shall direct that no earned time credits shall be awarded for the thirty  
13 day period commencing from the date of the sustained violation.

14 (xi) Incarceration shall not be imposed for any of the following  
15 violations: (A) positive drug test for drugs or a controlled substance  
16 without proper medical authorization, or possession of drug parapher-  
17 naliam, unless the releasee is subject to community supervision due to a  
18 conviction for driving while ability impaired at least in part by drugs  
19 pursuant to section eleven hundred ninety-two of the vehicle and traffic  
20 law; (B) positive alcohol test or use or possession of alcohol, unless  
21 the releasee is subject to community supervision due to a conviction for  
22 driving while ability impaired at least in part by alcohol or while  
23 intoxicated pursuant to section eleven hundred ninety-two of the vehicle  
24 and traffic law; (C) failing to notify community supervision officer of  
25 a change in employment or program status; (D) failing to notify communi-  
26 ty supervision officer of a change in residence, absent clear and  
27 convincing evidence that the releasee acted willfully for the purpose of  
28 permanently avoiding supervision; (E) violating curfew; (F) failure to  
29 pay surcharges and fees, including fees imposed pursuant to section  
30 60.35 of the penal law, sections eighteen hundred nine and eighteen  
31 hundred nine-c of the vehicle and traffic law, or section 27.12 of the  
32 parks, recreation and historic preservation law; (G) being in the compa-  
33 ny of or fraternizing with any person with a criminal record or who has  
34 been adjudicated a youthful offender, juvenile delinquent, juvenile or  
35 adolescent offender; (H) failure to make office or written reports as  
36 directed, absent clear and convincing evidence that the releasee acted  
37 willfully for the purpose of permanently avoiding supervision; (I) leav-  
38 ing the state of New York or any other state to which the releasee is  
39 released or transferred, or any area defined in writing by his parole  
40 officer, without permission, absent clear and convincing evidence that  
41 the releasee acted willfully for the purpose of permanently avoiding  
42 supervision; (J) failure to notify community supervision officer of  
43 contact with any law enforcement agency, absent clear and convincing  
44 evidence that the releasee intended to hide evidence of his or others'  
45 behavior that constitutes a violation of the penal law; (K) failure to  
46 obey special conditions of community supervision, absent clear and  
47 convincing evidence that the failure poses a substantial risk to public  
48 safety and cannot be addressed safely in the community including with  
49 counseling or programming; and (L) obtaining a driver's license or driv-  
50 ing a car with a valid driver's license, unless either action is explic-  
51 itly prohibited by the person's conviction.

52 (xii) For each violation [~~se~~] found, the presiding officer may (A)  
53 direct that the presumptive releasee, parolee, conditional releasee or  
54 person serving a period of post-release supervision be restored to  
55 supervision; (B) as an alternative to reincarceration, direct the  
56 presumptive releasee, parolee, conditional releasee or person serving a

1 period of post-release supervision [~~be placed in a parole transition~~  
2 ~~facility for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days and subse-~~  
3 ~~quent restoration to supervision]~~ receive re-entry services in the  
4 community from qualified nonprofit agencies; (C) in the case of presump-  
5 tive releasees, parolees or conditional releasees, direct the violator's  
6 reincarceration [~~and fix a date for consideration by the board for~~  
7 ~~re-release on presumptive release, or parole or conditional release, as~~  
8 ~~the case may be; or (D) in the case of persons released to a period of~~  
9 ~~post-release supervision, direct the violator's reincarceration up to~~  
10 ~~the balance of the remaining period of post release supervision, not to~~  
11 ~~exceed five years; provided, however, that a defendant serving a term of~~  
12 ~~post-release supervision for a conviction of a felony sex offense~~  
13 ~~defined in section 70.80 of the penal law may be subject to a further~~  
14 ~~period of imprisonment up to the balance of the remaining period of~~  
15 ~~post-release supervision]~~, subject to the following limitations: (1) for  
16 absconding, which is defined as failing to notify his or her community  
17 supervision officer of a change in residence after a finding of clear  
18 and convincing evidence that the releasee acted willfully for the  
19 purpose of permanently avoiding supervision; failure to make office or  
20 written reports as directed after a finding of clear and convincing  
21 evidence that the releasee acted willfully for the purpose of permanent-  
22 ly avoiding supervision; and leaving the state of New York or any other  
23 state to which the releasee is released or transferred, or any area  
24 defined in writing by his parole officer, without permission, after a  
25 finding of clear and convincing evidence that the releasee acted will-  
26 fully for the purpose of permanently avoiding supervision, up to seven  
27 days incarceration may be imposed for the first violation, up to fifteen  
28 days incarceration may be imposed for the second violation, and up to  
29 thirty days incarceration may be imposed for the third or any subsequent  
30 violation; (2) for all other technical violations no period of reincar-  
31 ceration may be imposed for the first and second substantiated technical  
32 violations; up to seven days reincarceration may be imposed for the  
33 third substantiated technical violation; up to fifteen days reincarcera-  
34 tion may be imposed for the fourth substantiated technical violation; up  
35 to thirty days reincarceration may be imposed for the fifth and subse-  
36 quent substantiated technical violations; and (3) for non-technical  
37 violations, up to ninety days reincarceration may be imposed. If a  
38 warrant was executed pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of  
39 this subdivision and the person was detained pursuant to such subpara-  
40 graph pending preliminary or revocation hearings, any period of incar-  
41 ceration imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall be counted from the  
42 date of the execution of the warrant. If a warrant was executed pursuant  
43 to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision but a criminal  
44 court released the person pending preliminary or revocation hearings,  
45 any period of incarceration imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall be  
46 counted from the date of issuance of a determination after a final hear-  
47 ing that the person has violated one or more conditions of community  
48 supervision, and the time between execution of the warrant and release  
49 of the person pending preliminary or revocation hearings shall count  
50 toward the period of reincarceration imposed pursuant to this paragraph.  
51 If a releasee is detained on bail pursuant to section 530.10 of the  
52 criminal procedure law, any time the person spent in detention on bail  
53 shall count towards any period of incarceration imposed pursuant to this  
54 paragraph. In all cases, the presiding officer shall impose the least  
55 restrictive reasonable sanction. Any periods of reincarceration shall  
56 run concurrently if more than one violation is adjudicated at a time. If

1 a period of incarceration is imposed pursuant to this paragraph, the  
2 releasee shall be released from custody upon expiration of the period or  
3 the end of the releasee's period of community supervision, whichever  
4 shall be sooner. For the violator serving an indeterminate sentence who  
5 while re-incarcerated has not been found by the department to have  
6 committed a serious disciplinary infraction, such violator shall be  
7 re-released on the date fixed at the revocation hearing. For the viola-  
8 tor serving an indeterminate sentence who has been found by the depart-  
9 ment to have committed a serious disciplinary infraction while re-incar-  
10 cerated, the department shall refer the violator to the board for  
11 consideration for re-release to community supervision. Upon such refer-  
12 ral the board may waive the personal interview between a member or  
13 members of the board and the violator to determine the suitability for  
14 re-release when the board directs that the violator be re-released upon  
15 expiration of the time assessment. The board shall retain the authority  
16 to suspend the date fixed for re-release based on the violator's commis-  
17 sion of a serious disciplinary infraction and shall in such case require  
18 a personal interview be conducted within a reasonable time between a  
19 panel of members of the board and the violator to determine suitability  
20 for re-release. If an interview is required, the board shall notify the  
21 violator in advance of the date and time of such interview in accordance  
22 with the rules and regulations of the board.

23 ~~[(xii)]~~ (xiii) If the presiding officer sustains any violations, he  
24 must prepare a written statement, to be made available to the alleged  
25 violator and his counsel, indicating the evidence relied upon and the  
26 reasons for revoking presumptive release, parole, conditional release or  
27 post-release supervision, and for the disposition made.

28 ~~[(xii)]~~ (xiv) If at any time during a revocation proceeding the  
29 alleged violator, his or her counsel, or an employee of the department  
30 contends, or if it reasonably appears to the hearing officer, that the  
31 alleged violator is an incapacitated person as that term is defined in  
32 subdivision one of section 730.10 of the criminal procedure law and no  
33 judicial determination has been made that the alleged violator is an  
34 incapacitated person, the revocation proceeding shall be temporarily  
35 stayed until the superior court determines whether or not the person is  
36 fit to proceed. The matter shall be promptly referred to the superior  
37 court for determination of the alleged violator's fitness to proceed in  
38 a manner consistent with the provisions of article seven hundred thirty  
39 of the criminal procedure law, provided however that the superior court  
40 shall immediately appoint counsel for any unrepresented alleged violator  
41 eligible for appointed counsel under subparagraph (v) of this paragraph  
42 ~~[(f) of subdivision three of section two hundred fifty nine i of this~~  
43 ~~chapter]~~. The court shall decide whether or not the alleged violator is  
44 incapacitated within thirty days of the referral from the hearing offi-  
45 cer. If the court determines that the alleged violator is not an inca-  
46 pacitated person, the court shall order that the matter be returned to  
47 the board of parole for continuation and disposition of the revocation  
48 proceeding. If the court determines that the alleged violator is an  
49 incapacitated person and if no felony charges are pending against the  
50 alleged violator, the court shall issue a final order of observation  
51 committing such person to the custody of the commissioner of mental  
52 health or the commissioner of developmental disabilities for care and  
53 treatment in an appropriate institution in a manner consistent with  
54 subdivision one of section 730.40 of the criminal procedure law. If a  
55 final order of observation has been issued pursuant to this section, the  
56 hearing officer shall dismiss the violation charges and such dismissal

1 shall act as a bar to any further proceeding under this section against  
2 the alleged violator for such violations. If felony criminal charges are  
3 pending at any time against an alleged violator who has been referred to  
4 superior court for a fitness evaluation but before a determination of  
5 fitness has been made pursuant to this section, the court shall decide  
6 whether or not the alleged violator is incapacitated pursuant to article  
7 seven hundred thirty of the criminal procedure law and the revocation  
8 proceeding shall be held in abeyance until such decision has been  
9 reached. The hearing officer shall adopt the capacity finding of the  
10 court and either terminate the revocation process if an order of obser-  
11 vation has been made by the court or proceed with the revocation hearing  
12 if the alleged violator has been found not to be an incapacitated  
13 person.

14 § 7. Section 259-i of the executive law is amended by adding a new  
15 subdivision 9 to read as follows:

16 9. The board shall promulgate rules and regulations to facilitate the  
17 presence of nonprofit service providers able to offer relevant communi-  
18 ty-based services to releasees at all preliminary and final revocation  
19 hearings for the purpose of helping people subject to community super-  
20 vision successfully complete such supervision and avoid future such  
21 supervision, and to help ensure presiding officers impose the least  
22 restrictive reasonable sanction for any violation of community super-  
23 vision.

24 § 8. This act shall take effect on the ninetieth day after it shall  
25 have become a law; provided however the department of corrections and  
26 community supervision shall have six months from the effective date of  
27 this act to begin holding preliminary revocation hearings required by  
28 the amendments to paragraph (c) of subdivision 3 of section 259-i of the  
29 executive law made by section five of this act. Provided further, howev-  
30 er, that the board of parole shall have two months from the effective  
31 date of this act to identify each releasee incarcerated for a sustained  
32 parole violation and determine whether incarceration may be imposed for  
33 the sustained parole violation pursuant to subparagraph (xi) of para-  
34 graph (f) of subdivision 3 of section 259-i of the executive law, as  
35 added by section six of this act. If no incarceration may be imposed  
36 pursuant to such subparagraph, the board shall immediately restore the  
37 releasee to community supervision. If the releasee may be incarcerated  
38 for the sustained violation the board shall fix a new date for release  
39 pursuant to subparagraph (xii) of paragraph (f) of subdivision 3 of  
40 section 259-i of the executive law, as amended by section six of this  
41 act. If such release date has passed, the board shall immediately  
42 restore the releasee to community supervision. Provided further, howev-  
43 er, the department of corrections and community supervision shall have  
44 six months from the effective date of this act to set up the final revo-  
45 cation hearing courtrooms that are not at correctional facilities for  
46 people who are not detained pending their hearing pursuant to the amend-  
47 ments to paragraph (f) of subdivision 3 of section 259-p of the execu-  
48 tive law as made by section six of this act. Effective immediately, the  
49 addition, amendment and/or repeal of any rule or regulation necessary  
50 for the implementation of this act on its effective date are authorized  
51 and directed to be made and completed on or before such effective date.