

STATE OF NEW YORK

5576

2021-2022 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

February 19, 2021

Introduced by M. of A. FORREST, HUNTER, RICHARDSON, NIOU, SEPTIMO, MAMDANI, BURDICK, GONZALEZ-ROJAS, JACKSON, GALLAGHER, KELLES, MITAYNES, MEEKS, CLARK, EPSTEIN -- read once and referred to the Committee on Correction

AN ACT to amend the executive law and the penal law, in relation to revocation of community supervision

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

Section 1. Section 259 of the executive law is amended by adding five new subdivisions 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 to read as follows:

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

6. "Technical violation" means any violation of a condition of community supervision in an important respect other than conduct that if proved would be a felony offense, or a misdemeanor offense under article one hundred twenty, one hundred twenty-one, one hundred thirty, one hundred thirty-five, two hundred sixty-five or four hundred eighty-five of the penal law.

7. "Absconding" means intentionally avoiding supervision by failing to maintain contact or communication with the releasee's assigned community supervision officer or area bureau office and to notify his or her assigned community supervision officer or area bureau office of a change in residence, and reasonable efforts by the assigned community supervision officer to re-engage the releasee have been unsuccessful.

8. "Tier 1 violation" means any technical violation not included in the definition of a Tier 2 violation.

9. "Tier 2 violation" means any of the following technical violations: violating curfew; failure to pay surcharges and fees, including fees imposed pursuant to section 60.35 of the penal law, sections eighteen

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

LBD04981-01-1

1 hundred nine and eighteen hundred nine-c of the vehicle and traffic law,
2 or section 27.12 of the parks, recreation and historic preservation law;
3 obtaining a driver's license or driving a car with a valid driver's
4 license, provided however it shall not be a tier 2 violation if such
5 action is explicitly prohibited as a condition of such person's
6 sentence; positive test for or use or possession of alcohol, drugs, a
7 controlled substance without proper medical authorization, or drug
8 paraphernalia, provided however it shall not be a tier 2 violation if
9 the releasee is subject to community supervision due to a conviction
10 related to alcohol or drugs pursuant to section eleven hundred ninety-
11 two of the vehicle and traffic law; failing to notify a community super-
12 vision officer of a change in employment or program status; failing to
13 notify a community supervision officer of a change in residence,
14 provided however it shall not be a tier 2 violation if the releasee was
15 absconding; failure to make office or written reports as directed,
16 provided however it shall not be a tier 2 violation if the releasee was
17 absconding; leaving the state of New York or any other state to which
18 the releasee is released or transferred or any area defined in writing
19 by his parole officer, without permission, provided however it shall not
20 be a tier 2 violation if the releasee was absconding; failure to notify
21 community supervision officer of contact with any law enforcement agen-
22 cy, provided however it shall not be a tier 2 violation if the releasee
23 intended to hide evidence of his or others' behavior that constitutes a
24 violation of the penal law; and failure to obey any other special condi-
25 tion of community supervision, provided however it shall not be a tier 2
26 violation if the failure cannot be addressed in the community with coun-
27 seling, treatment, or programming and all reasonable community-based
28 means to address the failure have been exhausted.

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

34 3. Delinquency. (a) When a person is alleged to have violated the
35 terms of presumptive release or parole by absconding, and the state
36 board of parole has declared such person to be delinquent, the declara-
37 tion of delinquency shall interrupt the person's sentence as of the date
38 of the delinquency and such interruption shall continue until the
39 ~~[return of the person to an institution under the jurisdiction of the~~
40 ~~state department of corrections and community supervision]~~ releasee's
41 appearance in response to a notice of violation or the date of the
42 execution of a warrant, whichever is earlier.

43 (b) When a person is alleged to have violated the terms of his or her
44 conditional release or post-release supervision by absconding and has
45 been declared delinquent by the parole board or the local conditional
46 release commission having supervision over such person, the declaration
47 of delinquency shall interrupt the period of supervision or post-release
48 supervision as of the date of the delinquency. For a conditional
49 release, such interruption shall continue until the ~~[return of the~~
50 ~~person to the institution from which he or she was released or, if he or~~
51 ~~she was released from an institution under the jurisdiction of the state~~
52 ~~department of corrections and community supervision, to an institution~~
53 ~~under the jurisdiction of that department. Upon such return, the person~~
54 ~~shall resume service of his or her sentence]~~ releasee's appearance in
55 response to a notice of violation or the date of the execution of a
56 warrant, whichever is earlier. For a person released to post-release

supervision, the provisions of section 70.45 of this article shall apply.

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

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

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

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

4. Earned time credits. (a) After a person has begun a period of community supervision pursuant to this section and section 70.45 of this article, such period shall be reduced by thirty days for every thirty days that such person does not violate a condition of his or her community supervision, provided the person is not subject to any sentence with a maximum term of life imprisonment. The calculation of earned time credit periods shall begin on the releasee's first day of community supervision and shall be awarded after each completed thirty day period. Any such awarded earned time credits shall be applied against such person's unserved portion of the maximum term, aggregate maximum term or period of post-release supervision for any current sentence.

(b) Earned time credits may be withheld or revoked only for the thirty-day period commencing from the date of violative behavior sustained at a final revocation hearing, except that earned time credits may be withheld or revoked for the entire time period during which a releasee absconded from supervision, as sustained at a final revocation hearing, and as defined in subparagraph (xii) of paragraph (f) of subdivision three of section two hundred fifty-nine-i of the executive law. Earned time credits may not be earned during a period of incarceration imposed based on a sustained violation or new criminal conviction. After a sustained violation, the calculation of an earned time credit period shall recommence on the thirty-first day after the date of the violative behavior or, if the sustained violation resulted in a term of incarceration, on the day the releasee is restored to community supervision, whichever is later.

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

(d) Earned time credits shall be awarded to any person subject to community supervision at the time this legislation becomes effective retroactive to the initial date such person began his or her earliest current period of community supervision. Provided however, if a releasee's current period of community supervision has been interrupted by a period of incarceration prior to the effective date of the chapter of the laws of two thousand twenty-one which added this subdivision, no earned time credits shall be awarded for such period of incarceration. The department shall have six months from the effective date of this subdivision to calculate all retroactive earned time credits; however, the department of corrections and community supervision shall prioritize

earned time credit calculations for releasees whose terms of community supervision are due to terminate before the conclusion of such six months. Retroactive earned time credits shall not be awarded to any releasee serving a term of incarceration for a sustained parole violation at the time of the effective date of the chapter of the laws of two thousand twenty-one which added this subdivision until the releasee is returned to community supervision.

§ 3. Paragraph (d) of subdivision 5 of section 70.45 of the penal law, as amended by section 127-j of subpart B of part C of chapter 62 of the laws of 2011, is amended to read as follows:

(d) When a person is alleged to have violated a condition of post-release supervision by absconding and the department of corrections and community supervision has declared such person to be delinquent: (i) the declaration of delinquency shall interrupt the period of post-release supervision; (ii) such interruption shall continue until the person is restored to post-release supervision; (iii) if the person is restored to post-release supervision without being returned to the department of corrections and community supervision, any time spent in custody from the date of delinquency until restoration to post-release supervision shall first be credited to the maximum or aggregate maximum term of the sentence or sentences of imprisonment, but only to the extent authorized by subdivision three of section 70.40 of this article. Any time spent in custody solely pursuant to such delinquency after completion of the maximum or aggregate maximum term of the sentence or sentences of imprisonment shall be credited to the period of post-release supervision, if any; and (iv) if the person is ordered returned to the department of corrections and community supervision, the person shall be required to serve the time assessment before being re-released to post-release supervision. ~~[In the event the balance of the remaining period of post-release supervision is six months or less, such time assessment may be up to six months unless a longer period is authorized pursuant to subdivision one of this section. The]~~

If the person is detained pursuant to paragraph (a) of subdivision three of section two hundred fifty-nine-i of the executive law pending preliminary or revocation hearings, the time assessment shall commence upon the execution of the warrant. If a warrant was executed pursuant to paragraph (a) of subdivision three of section two hundred fifty-nine-i of the executive law but a trial court released the person pending preliminary or revocation hearings, the time assessment shall commence upon the issuance of a determination after a final hearing that the person has violated one or more conditions of community supervision, and shall include the time period between execution of the warrant and release of the person pending preliminary or revocation hearings. If a releasee is committed to the custody of the sheriff pursuant to article five hundred thirty of the criminal procedure law, the time assessment shall include any time the releasee spent in such detention. If a notice of violation was issued pursuant to subdivision three of section two hundred fifty-nine-i of the executive law, the time assessment shall commence upon the issuance of a determination after a final hearing that the person has violated one or more conditions of supervision. While serving such assessment, the person shall not receive any good behavior allowance pursuant to section eight hundred three of the correction law. Any time spent in custody from the date of delinquency until return to the department of corrections and community supervision shall first be credited to the maximum or aggregate maximum term of the sentence or sentences of imprisonment, but only to the extent authorized by subdivision three of section 70.40 of this

1 article. The maximum or aggregate maximum term of the sentence or
2 sentences of imprisonment shall run while the person is serving such
3 time assessment in the custody of the department of corrections and
4 community supervision. Any time spent in custody solely pursuant to such
5 delinquency after completion of the maximum or aggregate maximum term of
6 the sentence or sentences of imprisonment shall be credited to the peri-
7 od of post-release supervision, if any.

8 § 4. Subparagraph (i) of paragraph (a) of subdivision 3 of section
9 259-i of the executive law, as amended by chapter 545 of the laws of
10 2015, is amended and five new subparagraphs (iv), (v), (vi), (vii) and
11 (viii) are added to read as follows:

12 (i) If the parole officer having charge of a presumptively released,
13 paroled or conditionally released person or a person released to post-
14 release supervision or a person received under the uniform act for out-
15 of-state parolee supervision shall have [~~reasonable~~] probable cause to
16 believe that such person has [~~lapsed into criminal ways or company, or~~
17 ~~has violated one or more conditions of his presumptive release, parole,~~
18 ~~conditional release or post-release supervision~~] committed a technical
19 violation, such parole officer shall report such fact to a member of the
20 board, or to any officer of the department designated by the board, and
21 thereupon a written notice of violation may be issued according to the
22 terms of subparagraph (iii) of paragraph (c) of this subdivision, and
23 shall be promptly served upon such person. If the releasee has failed to
24 appear as directed in response to a notice of violation and has failed
25 to appear voluntarily within forty-eight hours after such time and the
26 person would be subject to incarceration pursuant to subparagraph (xii)
27 of paragraph (f) of this subdivision should the violation be sustained
28 at a final revocation hearing, a warrant may be issued for the retaking
29 of such person and for his temporary detention in accordance with the
30 rules of the board. If the person has failed to appear as directed in
31 response to a notice of violation and has failed to appear voluntarily
32 within forty-eight hours after such time and the person would not be
33 subject to incarceration pursuant to subparagraph (xii) of paragraph (f)
34 of this subdivision should the violation be sustained at a final revoca-
35 tion hearing, no warrant shall issue and the violation shall be deemed
36 sustained. Notice of that decision shall be promptly served upon the
37 releasee. In such case, within one month of the date the notice of deci-
38 sion was served upon the releasee, the releasee may move to vacate such
39 a sustained violation if the releasee can show that the notice of
40 violation was not properly served or the failure to appear was otherwise
41 excusable. If the parole officer having charge of a presumptively
42 released, paroled or conditionally released person or a person released
43 to post-release supervision or a person received under the uniform act
44 for out of state parolee supervision shall have probable cause to
45 believe that such person has committed a non-technical violation, such
46 parole officer shall report such fact to a member of the board, or to
47 any officer of the department designated by the board, and thereupon a
48 notice of violation may be issued or a warrant may be issued for the
49 retaking of such person and for his temporary detention in accordance
50 with the rules of the board [~~unless such person~~]. However, if a releasee
51 has been determined to be currently unfit to proceed to trial or is
52 currently subject to a temporary or final order of observation pursuant
53 to article seven hundred thirty of the criminal procedure law, [~~in which~~
54 case] no notice of violation or warrant shall be issued. The issuance of
55 a notice of violation, service of a notice of violation, service of a
56 notice of decision, and the retaking and detention of any [~~such~~] person

1 for whom a warrant has been issued pursuant to this subparagraph may be
2 further regulated by rules and regulations of the department not incon-
3 sistent with this article. A warrant issued pursuant to this section
4 shall constitute sufficient authority to the superintendent or other
5 person in charge of any jail, penitentiary, lockup or detention pen to
6 whom it is delivered to hold in temporary detention the person named
7 therein[~~, except that a warrant issued with respect to a person who has~~
8 ~~been released on medical parole pursuant to section two hundred fifty-~~
9 ~~nine-r of this article and whose parole is being revoked pursuant to~~
10 ~~paragraph (h) of subdivision four of such section shall constitute~~
11 ~~authority for the immediate placement of the parolee only into imprison-~~
12 ~~ment in the custody of the department to hold in temporary detention. A~~
13 ~~warrant issued pursuant to this section shall also constitute sufficient~~
14 ~~authority to the person in charge of a drug treatment campus, as defined~~
15 ~~in subdivision twenty of section two of the correction law, to hold the~~
16 ~~person named therein, in accordance with the procedural requirements of~~
17 ~~this section, for a period of at least ninety days to complete an inten-~~
18 ~~sive drug treatment program mandated by the board as an alternative to~~
19 ~~presumptive release or parole or conditional release revocation, or the~~
20 ~~revocation of post-release supervision, and shall also constitute suffi-~~
21 ~~cient authority for return of the person named therein to local custody~~
22 ~~to hold in temporary detention for further revocation proceedings in the~~
23 ~~event said person does not successfully complete the intensive drug~~
24 ~~treatment program. The board's rules shall provide for cancellation of~~
25 ~~delinquency and restoration to supervision upon the successful~~
26 ~~completion of the program] for up to twenty-four hours pending a recog-
27 nizance hearing pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of this paragraph. It
28 shall no longer be a condition of parole nor may a notice of violation
29 or a warrant be issued due to a releasee being in the company of or
30 fraternizing with any person the releasee knows has a criminal record or
31 knows has been adjudicated a youthful offender.~~

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

36 (v) At a recognizance hearing, the department shall have the burden to
37 demonstrate to the court that the executed warrant was properly issued
38 and served pursuant to this section.

39 (vi) At a recognizance hearing, the court shall consider all available
40 evidence of the releasee's employment, family and community ties includ-
41 ing length of residency in the community, history of reporting in a
42 timely fashion to a parole or supervisory officer, and other indicators
43 of stability. At the conclusion of the recognizance hearing, the court
44 may order that the releasee be detained pending preliminary or final
45 revocation hearings only upon a finding that the releasee currently
46 presents a substantial risk of willfully failing to appear at the
47 preliminary or final revocation hearings and that no non-monetary condi-
48 tion or combination of conditions in the community will reasonably
49 assure the releasee's appearance at the preliminary or final revocation
50 hearings. Otherwise, the court shall release the releasee on the least
51 restrictive non-monetary conditions that will reasonably assure the
52 releasee's appearance at subsequent preliminary or revocation hearings,
53 with a presumption of release on recognizance. The court shall explain
54 its decision on the record or in writing. If non-monetary conditions of
55 release are imposed, the releasee shall not be required to pay for any
56 part of the cost of such conditions.

(vii) The alleged violator shall have a right to representation by counsel at the recognizance hearing. In any case, including when a court is called upon to evaluate the capacity of an alleged violator in a recognizance proceeding, where such person is financially unable to retain counsel, the criminal court of the city of New York, the county court or district court in the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred or where the hearing is held, shall assign counsel in accordance with the county or city plan for representation placed in operation pursuant to article eighteen-B of the county law.

(viii) Such recognizance hearing may be held at the same time as a proceeding pursuant to article five hundred thirty of the criminal procedure law based on the same alleged conduct. If at the proceeding pursuant to article five hundred thirty of the criminal procedure law the court imposes bail or commits the releasee to the custody of the sheriff pursuant to article five hundred thirty of the criminal procedure law and the releasee secures release by paying bail or by operation of law, then the releasee shall not be detained further based solely on the warrant issued by the department. If the department issues a warrant for a non-technical violation for alleged criminal conduct that has already been the subject of a court's order pursuant to article five hundred thirty of the criminal procedure law, then within twenty-four hours of execution of the warrant the releasee shall be provided a recognizance hearing pursuant to this subparagraph.

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

(i) ~~[Within fifteen days after the warrant for retaking and temporary detention has been executed, unless the releasee has been convicted of a new crime committed while under presumptive release, parole, conditional release or post-release supervision, the board of parole shall afford the alleged presumptive release, parole, conditional release or post-release supervision violator a preliminary revocation hearing before a hearing officer designated by the board of parole. Such hearing officer shall not have had any prior supervisory involvement over the alleged violator]~~ (A) For any alleged technical violation for which a notice of violation was issued or a person was released on recognizance pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision, the department shall within ten days of the issuance of the notice of violation or the order of release on recognizance afford the person a preliminary revocation hearing before a hearing officer designated by the department. Such hearing officer shall not have had any prior supervisory involvement over the alleged violator. Such hearing shall not be held at a correctional facility, detention center or local correctional facility.

(B) For any alleged technical violation for which a court issued an order detaining a person pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision and the person would be subject to reincarceration of up to thirty days pursuant to subparagraph (x) of paragraph (f) of this subdivision should the violation be sustained at a final revocation hearing, then within five days of the issuance of the order of detention the department shall afford such person a preliminary revocation hearing before a hearing officer designated by the department. Such hearing

1 officer shall not have had any prior supervisory involvement over the
2 alleged violator.

3 (C) For any alleged non-technical violation, within ten days of the
4 issuance of a notice or execution of a warrant for the violation the
5 department shall afford such person a preliminary hearing before a hear-
6 ing officer designated by the department. Such hearing officer shall not
7 have had any prior supervisory involvement over the alleged violator.

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

34 (iv) [~~The preliminary hearing shall be scheduled to take place no~~
35 ~~later than fifteen days from the date of execution of the warrant.~~] The
36 standard of proof at the preliminary hearing shall be [~~probable cause~~] a
37 preponderance of the evidence to believe that the [~~presumptive releasee,~~
38 ~~parolee, conditional releasee or person under post-release supervision~~]
39 releasee has violated one or more conditions of his or her [~~presumptive~~
40 ~~release, parole, conditional release or post-release~~] community super-
41 vision in an important respect. Proof of conviction of a crime committed
42 while under supervision shall constitute [~~probable cause~~] prima facie
43 evidence of a violation of a condition of community supervision for the
44 purposes of this section.

45 (ix) If the hearing officer finds by a preponderance of the evidence
46 that such person has violated one or more conditions of community super-
47 vision in an important respect, the releasee shall, at the conclusion of
48 the preliminary hearing be given written notice of the time, place and
49 purpose of the final revocation hearing. The notice shall state what
50 conditions of community supervision are alleged to have been violated,
51 when, where and in what manner; that such person shall have the right to
52 representation by counsel at any final revocation hearing; that such
53 person shall have the right to appear and speak in his or her own
54 behalf; that he or she shall have the right to introduce letters and
55 documents; that he or she may present witnesses who can give relevant
56 information to the hearing officer; that he or she has the right to

1 confront the witnesses against him or her; and the name and contact
2 details for institutional defenders or assigned private counsel, as
3 applicable. Any additional documents having been collected or prepared
4 that support the charge shall be delivered to the releasee. Adverse
5 witnesses may be compelled to attend the final revocation hearing unless
6 the prisoner has been convicted of a new crime while on supervision or
7 unless the hearing officer finds good cause for their non-attendance.

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

17 § 6. Paragraph (f) of subdivision 3 of section 259-i of the executive
18 law, as amended by section 11 of part E of chapter 62 of the laws of
19 2003, subparagraph (v) as amended and subparagraph (xii) as added by
20 chapter 545 of the laws of 2015 and subparagraph (x) as amended by
21 section 38-f-1 of subpart A of part C of chapter 62 of the laws of 2011,
22 is amended to read as follows:

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

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

36 (B) If a court issued an order detaining such person pursuant to
37 subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision and the person
38 would be subject to reincarceration of up to fifteen days pursuant to
39 subparagraph (x) of this paragraph should the violation be sustained at
40 a final revocation hearing, then within four days of the issuance of the
41 order of detention, the department shall afford such person a final
42 revocation hearing in person before a hearing officer designated by the
43 department. Such hearing officer shall not have had any prior superviso-
44 ry involvement over the alleged violator. No preliminary revocation
45 hearing shall be held in this instance.

46 (C) If a court issued an order detaining such person pursuant to
47 subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subdivision and the person
48 would be subject to reincarceration of up to thirty days or more pursu-
49 ant to subparagraph (x) of this paragraph should the violation be
50 sustained at a final revocation hearing, then within ten days after the
51 issuance of the order of detention, the department shall afford such
52 person a final revocation hearing in person before a hearing officer
53 designated by the department. Such hearing officer shall not have had
54 any prior supervisory involvement over the alleged violator.

55 (D) If a notice of violation was issued or such person was released on
56 recognizance pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this

subdivision the department shall within thirty days of the issuance of the notice of violation or the order of release on recognizance afford the person a final revocation hearing in person before a hearing officer designated by the department. Such hearing officer shall not have had any prior supervisory involvement over the alleged violator. Such hearing shall not be held at a correctional facility, detention center or local correctional facility. The department shall have six months from the date of the effective date of the chapter of the laws of two thousand twenty-one that amended this paragraph to begin to hold such hearings at allowable locations.

(E) If such person is accused of a non-technical violation, the department shall within thirty days of the execution of the warrant afford such person a final revocation hearing in person before a hearing officer designated by the department. Such hearing officer shall not have had any supervisory involvement over the alleged violator.

(F) However, if an alleged violator requests and receives any postponement of his revocation hearing, or consents to a postponed revocation proceeding initiated by the board, or if an alleged violator, by his actions otherwise precludes the prompt conduct of such proceedings, the time limit may be extended.

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

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

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

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

(vi) At the revocation hearing, the charges shall be read and the alleged violator shall be permitted to plead not guilty, guilty, guilty with explanation or to stand mute. As to each charge, evidence shall be introduced through witnesses and documents, if any, in support of that charge. At the conclusion of each witness's direct testimony, he shall be made available for cross-examination. If the alleged violator intends to present a defense to the charges or to present evidence of mitigating

1 circumstances, the alleged violator shall do so after presentation of
2 all the evidence in support of a violation of presumptive release,
3 parole, conditional release or post-release supervision.

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

6 (viii) At the conclusion of the hearing the presiding officer may
7 sustain any or all of the violation charges or may dismiss any or all
8 violation charges. He may sustain a violation charge only if the charge
9 is supported by [~~a preponderance of the evidence adduced~~] clear and
10 convincing evidence. Conduct that formed the basis of an arrest shall
11 not form a basis of a sustained parole violation if a court has adjudi-
12 cated the matter with an acquittal, adjournment in contemplation of
13 dismissal, or violation.

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

19 (x) If the presiding officer is satisfied that there is [~~a preponder-~~
20 ~~ance of~~] clear and convincing evidence that the alleged violator
21 violated one or more conditions of release in an important respect, he
22 or she shall so find. For each violation found, other than absconding,
23 the presiding officer shall direct that no earned time credits shall be
24 awarded for the thirty day period commencing from the date of the
25 sustained violation. For any absconding violation found, the presiding
26 officer shall direct that no earned time credits shall be awarded for
27 the entire time period during which a releasee was found to have
28 absconded from supervision.

29 (xi) Incarceration shall not be imposed for any tier 2 violation.

30 (xii) For each violation [~~so~~] found, the presiding officer may (A)
31 direct that the [~~presumptive releasee, parolee, conditional releasee or~~
32 ~~person serving a period of post release supervision~~] releasee be
33 restored to supervision; (B) as an alternative to reincarceration,
34 direct the [~~presumptive releasee, parolee, conditional releasee or~~
35 ~~person serving a period of post release supervision~~ be placed in a
36 ~~parole transition facility for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty~~
37 ~~days and subsequent restoration to supervision~~] releasee receive re-en-
38 try services in the community from qualified nonprofit agencies; or (C)
39 [~~in the case of presumptive releasees, parolees or conditional releas-~~
40 ~~ees,~~] direct the violator's reincarceration [~~and fix a date for consid-~~
41 ~~eration by the board for re-release on presumptive release, or parole or~~
42 ~~conditional release, as the case may be, or (D) in the case of persons~~
43 ~~released to a period of post-release supervision, direct the violator's~~
44 ~~reincarceration up to the balance of the remaining period of post-re-~~
45 ~~lease supervision, not to exceed five years, provided, however, that a~~
46 ~~defendant serving a term of post-release supervision for a conviction of~~
47 ~~a felony sex offense defined in section 70.80 of the penal law may be~~
48 ~~subject to a further period of imprisonment up to the balance of the~~
49 ~~remaining period of post-release supervision~~], subject to the following
50 limitations: (1) for absconding, which is defined as failing to notify
51 his or her community supervision officer of a change in residence will-
52 fully for the purpose of permanently avoiding supervision; failure to
53 make office or written reports as directed willfully for the purpose of
54 permanently avoiding supervision; and leaving the state of New York or
55 any other state to which the releasee is released or transferred, or any
56 area defined in writing by his parole officer, without permission, will-

1 fully for the purpose of permanently avoiding supervision, up to seven
2 days reincarceration may be imposed for the first violation, up to
3 fifteen days reincarceration may be imposed for the second violation,
4 and up to thirty days reincarceration may be imposed for the third or
5 any subsequent violation; (2) for all other tier 1 violations no period
6 of reincarceration may be imposed for the first and second substantiated
7 technical violations for which incarceration may be imposed; up to seven
8 days reincarceration may be imposed for the third substantiated techni-
9 cal violation for which incarceration may be imposed; up to fifteen days
10 reincarceration may be imposed for the fourth substantiated technical
11 violation for which incarceration may be imposed; up to thirty days
12 reincarceration may be imposed for the fifth and subsequent substanti-
13 ated technical violations for which incarceration may be imposed; and
14 (3) for non-technical violations, up to ninety days reincarceration may
15 be imposed. If a warrant was executed pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of
16 paragraph (a) of this subdivision and the person was detained pursuant
17 to such subparagraph pending preliminary or revocation hearings, any
18 period of reincarceration imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall be
19 counted from the date of the execution of the warrant. If a warrant was
20 executed pursuant to subparagraph (iv) of paragraph (a) of this subdivi-
21 sion but a criminal court released the person pending preliminary or
22 revocation hearings, any period of reincarceration imposed pursuant to
23 this paragraph shall be counted from the date of issuance of a determi-
24 nation after a final hearing that the person has violated one or more
25 conditions of community supervision, and the time between execution of
26 the warrant and release of the person pending preliminary or revocation
27 hearings shall count toward the period of reincarceration imposed pursu-
28 ant to this paragraph. If a releasee is committed to the custody of the
29 sheriff pursuant to article five hundred thirty of the criminal proce-
30 dure law, any time the person spent confined in jail shall count towards
31 any period of reincarceration imposed pursuant to this paragraph. In all
32 cases, the presiding officer shall impose the least restrictive reason-
33 able sanction. Any periods of reincarceration shall run concurrently if
34 more than one violation is adjudicated. If a period of reincarceration
35 is imposed pursuant to this paragraph, the releasee shall be released
36 from custody upon expiration of the period or the end of the releasee's
37 period of community supervision, whichever shall be sooner. For the
38 violator serving an indeterminate sentence who while re-incarcerated has
39 not been found by the department to have committed a serious discipli-
40 nary infraction, such violator shall be re-released on the date fixed at
41 the revocation hearing. For the violator serving an indeterminate
42 sentence who has been found by the department to have committed a seri-
43 ous disciplinary infraction while re-incarcerated, the department shall
44 refer the violator to the board for consideration for re-release to
45 community supervision. Upon such referral the board may waive the
46 personal interview between a member or members of the board and the
47 violator to determine the suitability for re-release when the board
48 directs that the violator be re-released upon expiration of the time
49 assessment. The board shall retain the authority to suspend the date
50 fixed for re-release based on the violator's commission of a serious
51 disciplinary infraction and shall in such case require a personal inter-
52 view be conducted within a reasonable time between a panel of members of
53 the board and the violator to determine suitability for re-release. If
54 an interview is required, the board shall notify the violator in advance
55 of the date and time of such interview in accordance with the rules and
56 regulations of the board.

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

6 ~~[(xii)]~~ (xiv) If at any time during a revocation proceeding the
7 alleged violator, his or her counsel, or an employee of the department
8 contends, or if it reasonably appears to the hearing officer, that the
9 alleged violator is an incapacitated person as that term is defined in
10 subdivision one of section 730.10 of the criminal procedure law and no
11 judicial determination has been made that the alleged violator is an
12 incapacitated person, the revocation proceeding shall be temporarily
13 stayed until the superior court determines whether or not the person is
14 fit to proceed. The matter shall be promptly referred to the superior
15 court for determination of the alleged violator's fitness to proceed in
16 a manner consistent with the provisions of article seven hundred thirty
17 of the criminal procedure law, provided however that the superior court
18 shall immediately appoint counsel for any unrepresented alleged violator
19 eligible for appointed counsel under subparagraph (v) of this paragraph

20 ~~[(f) of subdivision three of section two hundred fifty nine i of this~~
21 ~~chapter]~~. The court shall decide whether or not the alleged violator is
22 incapacitated within thirty days of the referral from the hearing offi-
23 cer. If the court determines that the alleged violator is not an inca-
24 pacitated person, the court shall order that the matter be returned to
25 the board of parole for continuation and disposition of the revocation
26 proceeding. If the court determines that the alleged violator is an
27 incapacitated person and if no felony charges are pending against the
28 alleged violator, the court shall issue a final order of observation
29 committing such person to the custody of the commissioner of mental
30 health or the commissioner of developmental disabilities for care and
31 treatment in an appropriate institution in a manner consistent with
32 subdivision one of section 730.40 of the criminal procedure law. If a
33 final order of observation has been issued pursuant to this section, the
34 hearing officer shall dismiss the violation charges and such dismissal
35 shall act as a bar to any further proceeding under this section against
36 the alleged violator for such violations. If felony criminal charges are
37 pending at any time against an alleged violator who has been referred to
38 superior court for a fitness evaluation but before a determination of
39 fitness has been made pursuant to this section, the court shall decide
40 whether or not the alleged violator is incapacitated pursuant to article
41 seven hundred thirty of the criminal procedure law and the revocation
42 proceeding shall be held in abeyance until such decision has been
43 reached. The hearing officer shall adopt the capacity finding of the
44 court and either terminate the revocation process if an order of obser-
45 vation has been made by the court or proceed with the revocation hearing
46 if the alleged violator has been found not to be an incapacitated
47 person.

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

50 9. The board shall promulgate rules and regulations to facilitate the
51 presence of nonprofit service providers able to offer relevant communi-
52 ty-based services to releasees at all preliminary and final revocation
53 hearings for the purpose of helping people subject to community super-
54 vision successfully complete such supervision and avoid future such
55 supervision, and to help ensure presiding officers impose the least

1 restrictive reasonable sanction for any violation of community super-
2 vision.

3 § 8. This act shall take effect on the first of April next succeeding
4 the date on which it shall have become a law; provided however the
5 department of corrections and community supervision shall have six
6 months from the effective date of this act to begin holding preliminary
7 revocation hearings required by the amendments to paragraph (c) of
8 subdivision 3 of section 259-i of the executive law made by section five
9 of this act, including establishing preliminary revocation hearing
10 facilities that are not at correctional facilities for people who are
11 not detained pending their hearings. Provided further, however, that the
12 board of parole shall have two months from the effective date of this
13 act to identify each releasee incarcerated for a sustained parole
14 violation and recalculate such releasee's sentence in accordance with
15 this act. If no incarceration may be imposed pursuant to subparagraph
16 (xi) of paragraph (f) of subdivision 3 of section 259-i of the executive
17 law, as added by section six of this act, the board shall immediately
18 restore the releasee to community supervision. If the releasee may be
19 incarcerated for the sustained violation the board shall fix a new date
20 for release pursuant to subparagraph (xii) of paragraph (f) of subdivi-
21 sion 3 of section 259-i of the executive law, as amended by section six
22 of this act. If such release date has passed, the board shall immediate-
23 ly restore the releasee to community supervision. Provided further,
24 however, the department of corrections and community supervision shall
25 have six months from the effective date of this act to set up the final
26 revocation hearing courtrooms that are not at correctional facilities
27 for people who are not detained pending their hearing pursuant to the
28 amendments to paragraph (f) of subdivision 3 of section 259-i of the
29 executive law as made by section six of this act. Effective immediate-
30 ly, the addition, amendment and/or repeal of any rule or regulation
31 necessary for the implementation of this act on its effective date are
32 authorized to be made and completed on or before such effective date.