STATE OF NEW YORK

5824

2023-2024 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

March 17, 2023

Introduced by Sen. COMRIE -- read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be committed to the Committee on Judiciary

AN ACT to amend the court of claims act, in relation to claims for unjust conviction and imprisonment

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

Section 1. Section 8-b of the court of claims act, as added by chapter 1009 of the laws of 1984, subdivision 2 as amended by chapter 210 of the laws of 2007, is amended to read as follows:

§ 8-b. Claims for unjust conviction and imprisonment. 1. The legislature finds and declares that innocent persons who have been wrongly convicted of crimes and subsequently imprisoned have been frustrated in seeking legal redress due to a variety of substantive and technical obstacles in the law and that such persons should have an available 9 avenue of redress over and above the existing tort remedies to seek compensation for damages. The legislature intends by enactment of the 10 11 provisions of this section that those innocent persons who can demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that they were unjustly 12 convicted and imprisoned be able to recover damages against the state. 13 14 In light of the substantial burden of proof that must be carried by such 15 persons, it is the intent of the legislature that the court, in exercising its discretion as permitted by law regarding the weight and admissi-17 bility of evidence submitted pursuant to this section, shall, in the interest of justice, give due consideration to difficulties of proof 18 caused by the passage of time, the death or unavailability of witnesses, 19 20 the destruction of evidence or other factors not caused by such persons 21 or those acting on their behalf.

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2. Any person convicted and subsequently imprisoned for one or more 23 felonies or misdemeanors against the state which he or she did not 24 commit may, under the conditions hereinafter provided, present a claim 25 for damages against the state. In scheduling court appearances and

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

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filing deadlines, the court shall give docket priority at each stage of the proceeding to such claims for damages under this subdivision where the claimant asserts proof of innocence through DNA evidence. Any adjournments granted in the course of such a proceeding should be for as short a time as is practicable.

- 3. In order to present the claim for unjust conviction and imprisonment, claimant must establish by documentary evidence that:
- (a) he or she has been convicted of one or more felonies or misdemeanors against the state and subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and has served all or any part of the sentence; and
- (b) [(i)] he [has been pardoned upon the ground of innogence of the crime or crimes for which he was sentenced and which are the grounds for the complaint; or (ii) his judgment of conviction was reversed or vacated, and the accusatory instrument dismissed or, if a new trial was ordered, either he was found not guilty at the new trial or he was not retried and the accusatory instrument dismissed; provided that the judgement of conviction was reversed or vacated, and the accusatory instrument was dismissed, on any of the following grounds: (A) paragraph (a), (b), (c), (e) or (g) of subdivision one of section 440.10 of the griminal procedure law; or (B) subdivision one (where based upon grounds set forth in item (A) hereof), two, three (where the count dismissed was the sole basis for the imprisonment complained of) or five of section 470.20 of the criminal procedure law; or (C) comparable provisions of the former code of criminal procedure or subsequent law; or (D) the statute, or application thereof, on which the accusatory instrument was based violated the constitution of the United States or the state of New York or she has had one or more felonies and misdemeanors dismissed with prejudice following serving all or part of the sentence; and
- (c) his or her claim is not time-barred by the provisions of subdivision seven of this section.
- 4. The claim shall state facts in sufficient detail to permit the court to find that claimant is likely to succeed at trial in proving that (a) he or she did not commit any of the acts charged in the accusatory instrument or conviction or his or her acts or omissions charged in the accusatory instrument or conviction did not constitute a felony or misdemeanor against the state, and (b) he or she did not by his or her own conduct cause or bring about his or her conviction. The claim shall be verified by the claimant. If the court finds after reading the claim that claimant is not likely to succeed at trial, it shall dismiss the claim, either on its own motion or on the motion of the state.
- 5. In order to obtain a judgment in his or her favor, claimant must prove by clear and convincing evidence that:
- (a) he or she has been convicted of one or more felonies or misdemeanors against the state and subsequently sentenced to a term of imprisonment, and has served all or any part of the sentence; and
- (b) [(i)] he [has been pardoned upon the ground of innocence of the crime or crimes for which he was sentenced and which are the grounds for the complaint; or (ii) his judgment of conviction was reversed or vacated, and the accusatory instrument dismissed or, if a new trial was ordered, either he was found not guilty at the new trial or he was not retried and the accusatory instrument dismissed; provided that the judgement of conviction was reversed or vacated, and the accusatory instrument was dismissed, on any of the following grounds: (A) paragraph (a), (b), (c), (e) or (g) of subdivision one of section 440.10 of the criminal procedure law; or (B) subdivision one (where based upon grounds 56 set forth in item (A) hereof), two, three (where the count dismissed was

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the sole basis for the imprisonment complained of) or five 470.20 of the criminal procedure law; or (C) comparable provisions of the former code of criminal procedure or subsequent law; or (D) the statute, or application thereof, on which the accusatory instrument was based violated the constitution of the United States or the state of New York or she has had one or more felonies and misdemeanors dismissed with prejudice following serving all or part of the sentence; and

- (c) he or she did not commit any of the acts charged in the accusatory instrument $\underline{\text{or conviction}}$ or his $\underline{\text{or her}}$ acts or omissions charged in the accusatory instrument or conviction did not constitute a felony or misdemeanor against the state; and
- (d) he or she did not by his or her own conduct cause or bring about his or her conviction.
- 6. If the court finds that the claimant is entitled to a judgment, it shall award damages in such sum of money as the court determines will fairly and reasonably compensate him or her.
- 7. Any person claiming compensation under this section based on a pardon that was granted before the effective date of this section or the dismissal of an accusatory instrument or conviction that occurred before the effective date of this section shall file his or her claim within 20 [two] five years after the effective date of this section. Any person 22 claiming compensation under this section based on a pardon that was 23 granted on or after the effective date of this section or the dismissal of an accusatory instrument or conviction that occurred on or after the 25 effective date of this section shall file his or her claim within [two] 26 **five** years after the pardon or dismissal.
 - § 2. This act shall take effect immediately.