STATE OF NEW YORK

1830

2023-2024 Regular Sessions

IN SENATE

January 17, 2023

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

AN ACT to amend the executive law, in relation to law enforcement officer grant funds (Part A); to amend the criminal procedure law, in relation to providing judges more discretion regarding securing orders and limiting the lengths of certain orders; and to repeal certain provisions of the criminal procedure law, the judiciary law and the executive law relating thereto (Part B); to amend the criminal procedure law, in relation to requiring affirmative consent for the disclosure of contact information of witnesses to a defendant (Part C); and to amend the criminal procedure law, in relation to consideration of the death penalty for the commission of certain provisions of murder in the first degree (Part D)

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

Section 1. This act enacts into law components of legislation relating to certain criminal justice reform in the state of New York. Each component is wholly contained within a Part identified as Parts A through D. The effective date for each particular provision contained within such Part is set forth in the last section of such Part. Any provision in any section contained within a Part, including the effective date of the Part, which makes reference to a section "of this act", when used in connection with that particular component, shall be deemed to mean and refer to the corresponding section of the Part in which it is found. Section three of this act sets forth the general effective date of this act.

PART A

Section 1. The executive law is amended by adding a new section 844 to read as follows:

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

LBD05170-01-3

§ 844. Law enforcement officer grant funds. 1. Within amounts appropriated for such purpose, in the years two thousand twenty-four, two thousand twenty-five and two thousand twenty-six, one hundred million dollars shall be available and allocated each year pursuant to subdivisions two and three of this section and shall be paid to cover all expenses related to hiring law enforcement officers, including any benefits provided to such officers through employment with their respective law enforcement agency.

2. Eighty million dollars of the funds allocated pursuant to subdivision one of this section shall be available to law enforcement agencies for the purpose of hiring new police officers or re-hiring police officers who have been laid off, hiring members of the armed forces to serve as law enforcement officers in crime prevention, and supporting non-hiring initiatives, such as training law enforcement officers in crime prevention, community policing techniques, and developing technologies that support crime prevention strategies. Eligible law enforcement agencies shall be eligible for up to ninety percent of the costs associated with such hiring or non-hiring initiatives; provided, however that such law enforcement agencies shall commit to employing such officers for at least five years, retaining such officers for at least two additional years after the three years of grant funding expires.

3. Twenty million dollars of the funds allocated pursuant to subdivision one of this section shall be available to law enforcement agencies for the purchase of equipment, such as firearms, riot gear, and protective vests; provided, however, that such grant funds shall not be expended on the purchase or maintenance of police cruisers or other vehicles used by law enforcement agencies.

4. The commissioner, in cooperation with the attorney general and the superintendent of state police, shall establish eligibility criteria and the application process for the grants provided for pursuant to this section. Grant information and application forms shall be made available through the New York state grants gateway.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

PART B

Section 1. Subdivision 3 of section 150.10 of the criminal procedure law is REPEALED.

§ 2. Subdivision 1 of section 1.20 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 450 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

1. "Accusatory instrument" means[~~: (a)~~] an indictment, an indictment ordered reduced pursuant to subdivision one-a of section 210.20 of this [~~chapter~~] part, an information, a simplified information, a prosecutor's information, a superior court information, a misdemeanor complaint or a felony complaint. Every accusatory instrument, regardless of the person designated therein as accuser, constitutes an accusation on behalf of the state as plaintiff and must be entitled "the people of the state of New York" against a designated person, known as the defendant[~~; and~~

~~(b) an appearance ticket issued for a parking infraction when (i) such ticket is based on personal knowledge or information and belief of the police officer or other public servant who issues the ticket, (ii) the police officer or other public servant who issues such ticket verifies that false statements made therein are punishable as a class A misdemeanor, (iii) the infraction or infractions contained therein are stated in detail and not in conclusory terms so as to provide the defendant with~~

~~sufficient notice including, but not limited, to the applicable provision of law allegedly violated, and the date, time and particular place of the alleged infraction, and (iv) such ticket contains: (1) the license plate designation of the ticketed vehicle, (2) the license plate type of the ticketed vehicle, (3) the expiration of the ticketed vehicle's registration, (4) the make or model of the ticketed vehicle, and (5) the body type of the ticketed vehicle, provided, however, that where the plate type or the expiration date are not shown on either the registration plates or sticker of a vehicle or where the registration sticker is covered, faded, defaced or mutilated so that it is unreadable, the plate type or the expiration date may be omitted, provided, further, however, that such condition must be so described and inserted on the instrument~~].

§ 3. Subdivision 1 of section 150.20 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 1-a of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, subparagraph (viii) of paragraph (b) as amended and subparagraphs (ix), (x) and (xi) of paragraph (b) as added by section 1 of subpart B of part UU of chapter 56 of the laws of 2022, is amended to read as follows:

1. [~~(a)~~] Whenever a police officer is authorized pursuant to section 140.10 of this title to arrest a person without a warrant for an offense other than a class A, B, C or D felony or a violation of section 130.25, 130.40, 205.10, 205.17, 205.19 or 215.56 of the penal law, he [~~shall, except as set out in paragraph (b) of this subdivision~~] **or she may**, subject to the provisions of subdivisions three and four of section 150.40 of this [~~title~~] **article**, instead issue to and serve upon such person an appearance ticket.

[~~(b) An officer is not required to issue an appearance ticket if:~~

~~(i) the person has one or more outstanding local criminal court or superior court warrants;~~

~~(ii) the person has failed to appear in court proceedings in the last two years;~~

~~(iii) the person has been given a reasonable opportunity to make their verifiable identity and a method of contact known, and has been unable or unwilling to do so, so that a custodial arrest is necessary to subject the individual to the jurisdiction of the court. For the purposes of this section, an officer may rely on various factors to determine a person's identity, including but not limited to personal knowledge of such person, such person's self-identification, or photographic identification. There is no requirement that a person present photographic identification in order to be issued an appearance ticket in lieu of arrest where the person's identity is otherwise verifiable; however, if offered by such person, an officer shall accept as evidence of identity the following: a valid driver's license or non-driver identification card issued by the commissioner of motor vehicles, the federal government, any United States territory, commonwealth or possession, the District of Columbia, a state government or municipal government within the United States or a provincial government of the dominion of Canada; a valid passport issued by the United States government or any other country; an identification card issued by the armed forces of the United States; a public benefit card, as defined in paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section 158.00 of the penal law;~~

~~(iv) the person is charged with a crime between members of the same family or household, as defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this chapter;~~

~~(v) the person is charged with a crime defined in article 130 of the penal law;~~

~~(vi) it reasonably appears the person should be brought before the court for consideration of issuance of an order of protection, pursuant to section 530.13 of this chapter, based on the facts of the crime or offense that the officer has reasonable cause to believe occurred;~~

~~(vii) the person is charged with a crime for which the court may suspend or revoke his or her driver license;~~

~~(viii) it reasonably appears to the officer, based on the observed behavior of the individual in the present contact with the officer and facts regarding the person's condition that indicates a sign of distress to such a degree that the person would face harm without immediate medical or mental health care, that bringing the person before the court would be in such person's interest in addressing that need; provided, however, that before making the arrest, the officer shall make all reasonable efforts to assist the person in securing appropriate services;~~

~~(ix) the person is eighteen years of age or older and charged with criminal possession of a weapon on school grounds as defined in section 265.01-a of the penal law;~~

~~(x) the person is eighteen years of age or older and charged with a hate crime as defined in section 485.05 of the penal law; or~~

~~(xi) the offense is a qualifying offense pursuant to paragraph (t) of subdivision four of section 510.10 of this chapter, or pursuant to paragraph (t) of subdivision four of section 530.40 of this chapter.~~]

§ 4. The criminal procedure law is amended by adding a new section 150.30 to read as follows:

§ 150.30 Appearance ticket; issuance and service thereof after arrest upon posting of pre-arraignment bail.

1. Issuance and service of an appearance ticket by a police officer following an arrest without a warrant, as prescribed in subdivision two of section 150.20 of this article, may be made conditional upon the posting of a sum of money, known as pre-arraignment bail. In such case, the bail becomes forfeit upon failure of such person to comply with the directions of the appearance ticket. The person posting such bail must complete and sign a form which states (a) the name, residential address and occupation of each person posting cash bail; and (b) the title of the criminal action or proceeding involved; and (c) the offense or offenses which are the subjects of the action or proceeding involved, and the status of such action or proceeding; and (d) the name of the principal and the nature of his or her involvement in or connection with such action or proceeding; and (e) the date of the principal's next appearance in court; and (f) an acknowledgement that the cash bail will be forfeited if the principal does not comply with the directions of the appearance ticket; and (g) the amount of money posted as cash bail. Such pre-arraignment bail may be posted as provided in subdivision two or three of this section.

2. A desk officer in charge at a police station, county jail, or police headquarters, or any of his or her superior officers, may in such place, fix pre-arraignment bail, in an amount prescribed in this subdivision, and upon the posting thereof must issue and serve an appearance ticket upon the arrested person, give a receipt for the bail, and release such person from custody. Such pre-arraignment bail may be fixed in the following amounts:

(a) If the arrest was for a class E felony, any amount not exceeding seven hundred fifty dollars.

(b) If the arrest was for a class A misdemeanor, any amount not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(c) If the arrest was for a class B misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor, any amount not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars.

(d) If the arrest was for a petty offense, any amount not exceeding one hundred dollars.

3. A police officer, who has arrested a person without a warrant pursuant to subdivision two of section 150.20 of this article for a traffic infraction, may, where he or she reasonably believes that such arrested person is not licensed to operate a motor vehicle by this state or any state covered by a reciprocal compact guaranteeing appearance as is provided in section five hundred seventeen of the vehicle and traffic law, fix pre-arraignment bail in the amount of fifty dollars; provided, however, such bail shall be posted by means of a credit card or similar device. Upon the posting thereof, said officer must issue and serve an appearance ticket upon the arrested person, give a receipt for the bail, and release such person from custody.

4. The chief administrator of the courts shall establish a system for the posting of pre-arraignment bail by means of credit card or similar device, as is provided by section two hundred twelve of the judiciary law. The head of each police department or police force and of any state department, agency, board, commission or public authority having police officers who fix pre-arraignment bail as provided herein may elect to use the system established by the chief administrator or may establish such other system for the posting of pre-arraignment bail by means of credit card or similar device as he or she may deem appropriate.

§ 5. Subdivision 1 of section 150.40 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 8 of part UU of chapter 56 of the laws of 2020, is amended to read as follows:

1. An appearance ticket must be made returnable [~~at a date as soon as possible, but in no event later than twenty days from the date of issuance; or at the next scheduled session of the appropriate local criminal court if such session is scheduled to occur more than twenty days from the date of issuance; or at a later date, with the court's permission due to enrollment in a pre-arraignment diversion program. The appearance ticket shall be made returnable~~] in a local criminal court designated in section 100.55 of this title as one with which an information for the offense in question may be filed.

§ 6. Subdivision 1 of section 150.50 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 450 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

1. A police officer or other public servant who has issued and served an appearance ticket must, at or before the time such appearance ticket is returnable, file or cause to be filed with the local criminal court in which it is returnable a local criminal court accusatory instrument charging the person named in such appearance ticket with the offense specified therein[~~; provided, however, that no separate accusatory instrument shall be required to be filed for an appearance ticket issued for a parking infraction which conforms to the requirements set forth in paragraph (b) of subdivision one of section 1.20 of this chapter~~]. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the use of a simplified information when not authorized by law.

§ 7. Section 150.80 of the criminal procedure law is REPEALED.

§ 8. Subdivisions 3-a, 3-b, 21 and 22 of section 500.10 of the criminal procedure law are REPEALED.

§ 9. Subdivisions 5, 6, 7 and 9 of section 500.10 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 1-e of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, are amended to read as follows:

5. "Securing order" means an order of a court committing a principal to the custody of the sheriff or fixing bail, [~~where authorized,~~] or releasing the principal on the principal's own recognizance [~~or releasing the principal under non-monetary conditions~~].

6. "Order of recognizance or bail" means a securing order releasing a principal on the principal's own recognizance or [~~under non-monetary conditions or, where authorized,~~] fixing bail.

7. "Application for recognizance or bail" means an application by a principal that the court, instead of committing the principal to or retaining the principal in the custody of the sheriff, either release the principal on the principal's own recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions, or, where authorized,~~] **or** fix bail.

9. "Bail" means cash bail[~~,~~] **or** a bail bond [~~or money paid with a credit card~~].

§ 10. Section 510.10 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 2 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, subdivision 1 as amended by section 1 of subpart C of part UU of chapter 56 of the laws of 2022, subdivision 4 as amended by section 2 of part UU of chapter 56 of the laws of 2020 and paragraphs (s) and (t) of subdivision 4 as amended and paragraph (u) of subdivision 4 as added by section 2 of subpart B of part UU of chapter 56 of the laws of 2022, is amended to read as follows:

§ 510.10 Securing order; when required[~~; alternatives available; standard to be applied~~].

1. When a principal, whose future court attendance at a criminal action or proceeding is or may be required, **initially** comes under the control of a court, such court shall[~~, in accordance with this title,~~] by a securing order**, either** release the principal on the principal's own recognizance, [~~release the principal under non-monetary conditions, or, where authorized,~~] fix bail or commit the principal to the custody of the sheriff. [~~In all such cases, except where another type of securing order is shown to be required by law, the court shall release the principal pending trial on the principal's own recognizance, unless it is demonstrated and the court makes an individualized determination that the principal poses a risk of flight to avoid prosecution. If such a finding is made, the court must select the least restrictive alternative and condition or conditions that will reasonably assure the principal's return to court. The court shall explain its choice of release, release with conditions, bail or remand on the record or in writing. In making its determination, the court must consider and take into account available information about the principal, including:~~

~~(a) The principal's activities and history;~~

~~(b) If the principal is a defendant, the charges facing the principal;~~

~~(c) The principal's criminal conviction record if any;~~

~~(d) The principal's record of previous adjudication as a juvenile delinquent, as retained pursuant to section 354.1 of the family court act, or, of pending cases where fingerprints are retained pursuant to section 306.1 of such act, or a youthful offender, if any;~~

~~(e) The principal's previous record with respect to flight to avoid criminal prosecution;~~

~~(f) If monetary bail is authorized, according to the restrictions set forth in this title, the principal's individual financial circumstances, and, in cases where bail is authorized, the principal's ability to post bail without posing undue hardship, as well as his or her ability to obtain a secured, unsecured, or partially secured bond;~~

~~(g) Any violation by the principal of an order of protection issued by any court;~~

~~(h) The principal's history of use or possession of a firearm;~~

~~(i) Whether the charge is alleged to have caused serious harm to an individual or group of individuals; and~~

~~(j) If the principal is a defendant, in the case of an application for a securing order pending appeal, the merit or lack of merit of the appeal.~~

~~2. A principal is entitled to representation by counsel under this chapter in preparing an application for release, when a securing order is being considered and when a securing order is being reviewed for modification, revocation or termination. If the principal is financially unable to obtain counsel, counsel shall be assigned to the principal.~~

~~3. In cases other than as described in subdivision four of this section the court shall release the principal pending trial on the principal's own recognizance, unless the court finds on the record or in writing that release on the principal's own recognizance will not reasonably assure the principal's return to court. In such instances, the court shall release the principal under non-monetary conditions, selecting the least restrictive alternative and conditions that will reasonably assure the principal's return to court. The court shall explain its choice of alternative and conditions on the record or in writing.~~

~~4. Where the principal stands charged with a qualifying offense, the court, unless otherwise prohibited by law, may in its discretion release the principal pending trial on the principal's own recognizance or under non-monetary conditions, fix bail, or, where the defendant is charged with a qualifying offense which is a felony, the court may commit the principal to the custody of the sheriff. A principal stands charged with a qualifying offense for the purposes of this subdivision when he or she stands charged with:~~

~~(a) a felony enumerated in section 70.02 of the penal law, other than robbery in the second degree as defined in subdivision one of section 160.10 of the penal law, provided, however, that burglary in the second degree as defined in subdivision two of section 140.25 of the penal law shall be a qualifying offense only where the defendant is charged with entering the living area of the dwelling;~~

~~(b) a crime involving witness intimidation under section 215.15 of the penal law;~~

~~(c) a crime involving witness tampering under section 215.11, 215.12 or 215.13 of the penal law;~~

~~(d) a class A felony defined in the penal law, provided that for class A felonies under article two hundred twenty of the penal law, only class A-I felonies shall be a qualifying offense;~~

~~(e) a sex trafficking offense defined in section 230.34 or 230.34-a of the penal law, or a felony sex offense defined in section 70.80 of the penal law, or a crime involving incest as defined in section 255.25, 255.26 or 255.27 of such law, or a misdemeanor defined in article one hundred thirty of such law;~~

~~(f) conspiracy in the second degree as defined in section 105.15 of the penal law, where the underlying allegation of such charge is that the defendant conspired to commit a class A felony defined in article one hundred twenty-five of the penal law;~~

~~(g) money laundering in support of terrorism in the first degree as defined in section 470.24 of the penal law; money laundering in support of terrorism in the second degree as defined in section 470.23 of the~~

~~penal law; money laundering in support of terrorism in the third degree as defined in section 470.22 of the penal law; money laundering in support of terrorism in the fourth degree as defined in section 470.21 of the penal law; or a felony crime of terrorism as defined in article four hundred ninety of the penal law, other than the crime defined in section 490.20 of such law;~~

~~(h) criminal contempt in the second degree as defined in subdivision three of section 215.50 of the penal law, criminal contempt in the first degree as defined in subdivision (b), (c) or (d) of section 215.51 of the penal law or aggravated criminal contempt as defined in section 215.52 of the penal law, and the underlying allegation of such charge of criminal contempt in the second degree, criminal contempt in the first degree or aggravated criminal contempt is that the defendant violated a duly served order of protection where the protected party is a member of the defendant's same family or household as defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this title;~~

~~(i) facilitating a sexual performance by a child with a controlled substance or alcohol as defined in section 263.30 of the penal law, use of a child in a sexual performance as defined in section 263.05 of the penal law or luring a child as defined in subdivision one of section 120.70 of the penal law, promoting an obscene sexual performance by a child as defined in section 263.10 of the penal law or promoting a sexual performance by a child as defined in section 263.15 of the penal law;~~

~~(j) any crime that is alleged to have caused the death of another person;~~

~~(k) criminal obstruction of breathing or blood circulation as defined in section 121.11 of the penal law, strangulation in the second degree as defined in section 121.12 of the penal law or unlawful imprisonment in the first degree as defined in section 135.10 of the penal law, and is alleged to have committed the offense against a member of the defendant's same family or household as defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this title;~~

~~(l) aggravated vehicular assault as defined in section 120.04-a of the penal law or vehicular assault in the first degree as defined in section 120.04 of the penal law;~~

~~(m) assault in the third degree as defined in section 120.00 of the penal law or arson in the third degree as defined in section 150.10 of the penal law, when such crime is charged as a hate crime as defined in section 485.05 of the penal law;~~

~~(n) aggravated assault upon a person less than eleven years old as defined in section 120.12 of the penal law or criminal possession of a weapon on school grounds as defined in section 265.01-a of the penal law;~~

~~(o) grand larceny in the first degree as defined in section 155.42 of the penal law, enterprise corruption as defined in section 460.20 of the penal law, or money laundering in the first degree as defined in section 470.20 of the penal law;~~

~~(p) failure to register as a sex offender pursuant to section one hundred sixty-eight-t of the correction law or endangering the welfare of a child as defined in subdivision one of section 260.10 of the penal law, where the defendant is required to maintain registration under article six-C of the correction law and designated a level three offender pursuant to subdivision six of section one hundred sixty-eight-l of the correction law;~~

~~(q) a crime involving bail jumping under section 215.55, 215.56 or 215.57 of the penal law, or a crime involving escaping from custody under section 205.05, 205.10 or 205.15 of the penal law;~~

~~(r) any felony offense committed by the principal while serving a sentence of probation or while released to post release supervision;~~

~~(s) a felony, where the defendant qualifies for sentencing on such charge as a persistent felony offender pursuant to section 70.10 of the penal law;~~

~~(t) any felony or class A misdemeanor involving harm to an identifiable person or property, or any charge of criminal possession of a firearm as defined in section 265.01-b of the penal law, where such charge arose from conduct occurring while the defendant was released on his or her own recognizance, released under conditions, or had yet to be arraigned after the issuance of a desk appearance ticket for a separate felony or class A misdemeanor involving harm to an identifiable person or property, or any charge of criminal possession of a firearm as defined in section 265.01-b of the penal law, provided, however, that the prosecutor must show reasonable cause to believe that the defendant committed the instant crime and any underlying crime. For the purposes of this subparagraph, any of the underlying crimes need not be a qualifying offense as defined in this subdivision. For the purposes of this paragraph, "harm to an identifiable person or property" shall include but not be limited to theft of or damage to property. However, based upon a review of the facts alleged in the accusatory instrument, if the court determines that such theft is negligible and does not appear to be in furtherance of other criminal activity, the principal shall be released on his or her own recognizance or under appropriate non-monetary conditions; or~~

~~(u) criminal possession of a weapon in the third degree as defined in subdivision three of section 265.02 of the penal law or criminal sale of a firearm to a minor as defined in section 265.16 of the penal law.~~

~~5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions three and four of this section, with respect to any charge for which bail or remand is not ordered, and for which the court would not or could not otherwise require bail or remand, a defendant may, at any time, request that the court set bail in a nominal amount requested by the defendant in the form specified in paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section 520.10 of this title; if the court is satisfied that the request is voluntary, the court shall set such bail in such amount.~~

~~6.~~] When a securing order is revoked or otherwise terminated in the course of an uncompleted action or proceeding but the principal's future court attendance still is or may be required and the principal is still under the control of a court, a new securing order must be issued. When the court revokes or otherwise terminates a securing order which committed the principal to the custody of the sheriff, the court shall give written notification to the sheriff of such revocation or termination of the securing order.

2. The court shall release the principal on personal recognizance or on bail unless the court makes an individualized determination that: (a) the principal poses a risk of flight to avoid prosecution; (b) the principal poses a risk of failing to appear in court based on the principal's record of a prior criminal conviction or failure to appear in prior court proceedings; or (c) the principal poses a risk of endangering the safety of any other person or the community. If the court finds that the principal poses a risk of flight or a risk of failure to appear but does not pose a risk of endangering the safety of any other person

or the community, the court shall release the principal subject to the lowest reasonable bail and/or the least restrictive further condition or combination of conditions that will reasonably ensure the appearance of the principal considering the nature and circumstances of the charged offense, the weight of the evidence, the history and characteristics of the principal, and the nature and seriousness of the danger posed by the principal's release. If the court determines that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the principal and the safety of any other person of the community, the court shall order detention without bail.

3. If the principal is arrested during the interim period while awaiting a preliminary hearing or trial, the court shall revoke or otherwise terminate the securing order and issue a new securing order taking into account the subsequent arrest.

4. (a) All securing orders issued under this section where the principal is incarcerated solely because of said order shall be reviewed and re-evaluated by the court no later than:

(i) every four weeks thereafter where a class A misdemeanor is the highest grade offense;

(ii) every six weeks thereafter where a class E felony is the highest grade offense;

(iii) every eight weeks thereafter where a class D felony is the highest grade offense;

(iv) every ten weeks thereafter where a class C felony is the highest grade offense; or

(v) every twelve weeks thereafter where a class B felony is the highest grade offense.

(b) Upon such review or re-evaluation, the court shall reconsider whether the principal should be released on personal recognizance or upon posting reduced bail in the interests of justice after considering the length of time the principal has already been incarcerated, the likely sentence that would be imposed if the principal were found guilty or plead guilty to the charged offense, the nature and circumstances of the charged offense, the weight of the evidence, the history and characteristics of the principal, the nature and seriousness of the danger posed by the principal's release, and whether the principal should be released subject to a further condition, or combination of conditions, that reasonably justifies the release of the principal on personal recognizance or reduced bail, and such other factors in the interests of justice as reasonably determined by the court based on an individualized determination as to whether and to what extent that the principal continues to pose a risk of flight to avoid prosecution, continues to pose a risk of failing to appear in court based on the principal's record of a prior criminal conviction or failure to appear in prior court proceedings, or continues to pose a risk of endangering the safety of any other person or the community. If the court determines that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably ensure the appearance of the principal and the safety of any other person of the community, the court shall continue to detain the principal without bail or without a reduction in the amount of the bail.

§ 11. Section 510.20 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 3 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

§ 510.20 Application for [~~a change in securing order~~] recognizance or bail; making and determination thereof in general.

1. Upon any occasion when a court [~~has issued~~] **is required to issue** a securing order with respect to a principal [~~and the~~]**, or at any time when a** principal is confined in the custody of the sheriff as a result of the securing order or a previously issued securing order, the principal may make an application for recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions~~] or bail.

2. [~~(a) The principal is entitled to representation by counsel in the making and presentation of such application. If the principal is financially unable to obtain counsel, counsel shall be assigned to the principal.~~

~~(b)~~] Upon such application, the principal must be accorded an opportunity to be heard[~~, present evidence~~] and to contend that an order of recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions~~] or[~~, where authorized,~~] bail must or should issue, that the court should release the principal on the principal's own recognizance [~~or under non-monetary conditions~~] rather than fix bail, and that if bail is [~~authorized and~~] fixed it should be in a suggested amount and form.

§ 12. Section 510.30 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 5 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, subdivision 1 as amended by section 2 of subpart C of part UU of chapter 56 of the laws of 2022, is amended to read as follows:

§ 510.30 Application for [~~securing order~~] **recognizance or bail**; rules of law and criteria controlling determination.

1. Determinations of applications for recognizance or bail shall not be in all cases discretionary but shall be subject to rules, prescribed in article five hundred thirty of this title and other provisions of law relating to specific kinds of criminal actions and proceedings, providing (a) that in some circumstances such an application shall as a matter of law be granted, (b) that in others it shall as a matter of law be denied and the principal committed to or retained in the custody of the sheriff, and (c) that in others the granting or denial thereof shall be a matter of judicial discretion.

2. To the extent that the issuance of an order of recognizance or bail and the terms thereof are matters of discretion rather than of law, an application shall be determined on the basis of the following factors and criteria:

(a) With respect to any principal, the court [~~in all cases, unless otherwise provided by law, must impose the least restrictive~~] **shall consider the** kind and degree of control or restriction that is necessary to secure the principal's return to court when required. In determining that matter, the court [~~must~~] **shall**, on the basis of available information, consider and take into account [~~information about the principal that is relevant to the principal's return to court, including~~]:

[~~(a) The principal's activities and history;~~

~~(b) If the principal is a defendant, the charges facing the principal;~~

~~(c)~~] **(i) The principal's character, reputation, habits and mental condition;**

(ii) The principal's employment and financial resources;

(iii) The principal's family ties and the length of his or her residence if any in the community;

(iv) The principal's criminal [~~conviction~~] record if any;

[~~(d)~~] **(v)** The principal's record of previous adjudication as a juvenile delinquent, as retained pursuant to section 354.2 of the family court act, or, of pending cases where fingerprints are retained pursuant to section 306.1 of such act, or a youthful offender, if any;

[~~(c)~~] (vi) The principal's previous record if any in responding to court appearances when required or with respect to flight to avoid criminal prosecution;

[~~(f) If monetary bail is authorized, according to the restrictions set forth in this title, the principal's individual financial circumstances, and, in cases where bail is authorized, the principal's ability to post bail without posing undue hardship, as well as his or her ability to obtain a secured, unsecured, or partially secured bond;~~

~~(g) any violation by the principal of an order of protection issued by any court;~~

~~(h)~~] (vii) Where the principal is charged with a crime or crimes against a member or members of the same family or household as that term is defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this title, the following factors:

(A) any violation by the principal of an order of protection issued by any court for the protection of a member or members of the same family or household as that term is defined in subdivision one of section 530.11 of this title, whether or not such order of protection is currently in effect; and

(B) the principal's history of use or possession of a firearm;

[~~(i) whether the charge is alleged to have caused serious harm to an individual or group of individuals; and~~

~~(j)~~] (viii) If the principal is a defendant, the weight of the evidence against him or her in the pending criminal action and any other factor indicating probability of conviction; or, in the case of an application for [~~a securing order~~] bail or recognizance pending appeal, the merit or lack of merit of the appeal; and

(ix) If he or she is a defendant, the sentence which may be or has been imposed upon conviction.

[~~2.~~] (b) Where the principal is a defendant-appellant in a pending appeal from a judgment of conviction, the court must also consider the likelihood of ultimate reversal of the judgment. A determination that the appeal is palpably without merit alone justifies, but does not require, a denial of the application, regardless of any determination made with respect to the factors specified in paragraph (a) of this subdivision [~~one of this section~~].

3. When bail or recognizance is ordered, the court shall inform the principal, if the principal is a defendant charged with the commission of a felony, that the release is conditional and that the court may revoke the order of release and [~~may be authorized~~] to commit the principal to the custody of the sheriff in accordance with the provisions of subdivision two of section 530.60 of this [~~chapter~~] title if the principal commits a subsequent felony while at liberty upon such order.

§ 13. Section 510.40 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 6 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, paragraph (c) of subdivision 4 as amended by section 7 of part UU of chapter 56 of the laws of 2020, is amended to read as follows:

§ 510.40 [~~Court notification to principal of conditions of release and of alleged violations of conditions of release~~] Application for recognizance or bail; determination thereof, form of securing order and execution thereof.

1. An application for recognizance or bail must be determined by a securing order which either:

(a) Grants the application and releases the principal on his or her own recognizance; or

(b) Grants the application and fixes bail; or

(c) Denies the application and commits the principal to, or retains him or her in, the custody of the sheriff.

2. Upon ordering that a principal be released on the principal's own recognizance, [~~or released under non-monetary conditions, or, if bail has been fixed, upon the posting of bail,~~] the court must direct the principal to appear in the criminal action or proceeding involved whenever the principal's attendance may be required and to [~~be~~] **render the principal** at all times amenable to the orders and processes of the court. If such principal is in the custody of the sheriff or at liberty upon bail at the time of the order, the court must direct that the principal be discharged from such custody or, as the case may be, that the principal's bail be exonerated.

[~~2.~~] **3.** Upon the issuance of an order fixing bail[~~, where authorized,~~] and upon the posting thereof, the court must examine the bail to determine whether it complies with the order. If it does, the court must, in the absence of some factor or circumstance which in law requires or authorizes disapproval thereof, approve the bail and must issue a certificate of release, authorizing the principal to be at liberty, and, if the principal is in the custody of the sheriff at the time, directing the sheriff to discharge the principal therefrom. If the bail fixed is not posted, or is not approved after being posted, the court must order that the principal be committed to the custody of the sheriff. [~~In the event of any such non-approval, the court shall explain promptly in writing the reasons therefor.~~

~~3. Non-monetary conditions of release shall be individualized and established in writing by the court. At future court appearances, the court shall consider a lessening of conditions or modification of conditions to a less burdensome form based on the principal's compliance with such conditions of release. In the event of alleged non-compliance with the conditions of release in an important respect, pursuant to this subdivision, additional conditions may be imposed by the court, on the record or in writing, only after notice of the facts and circumstances of such alleged non-compliance, reasonable under the circumstances, affording the principal and the principal's attorney and the people an opportunity to present relevant, admissible evidence, relevant witnesses and to cross-examine witnesses, and a finding by clear and convincing evidence that the principal violated a condition of release in an important respect. Following such a finding, in determining whether to impose additional conditions for non-compliance, the court shall consider and may select conditions consistent with the court's obligation to impose the least restrictive condition or conditions that will reasonably assure the defendant's return to court. The court shall explain on the record or in writing the reasons for its determination and for any changes to the conditions imposed.~~

~~4. (a) Electronic monitoring of a principal's location may be ordered only if the court finds, after notice, an opportunity to be heard and an individualized determination explained on the record or in writing, that the defendant qualifies for electronic monitoring in accordance with subdivision twenty-one of section 500.10 of this title, and no other realistic non-monetary condition or set of non-monetary conditions will suffice to reasonably assure a principal's return to court.~~

~~(b) The specific method of electronic monitoring of the principal's location must be approved by the court. It must be the least restrictive procedure and method that will reasonably assure the principal's return to court, and unobtrusive to the greatest extent practicable.~~

~~(c) Electronic monitoring of the location of a principal may be conducted only by a public entity under the supervision and control of a county or municipality or a non-profit entity under contract to the county, municipality or the state. A county or municipality shall be authorized to enter into a contract with another county or municipality in the state to monitor principals under non-monetary conditions of release in its county, but counties, municipalities and the state shall not contract with any private for-profit entity for such purposes. Counties, municipalities and the state may contract with a private for-profit entity to supply electronic monitoring devices or other items, provided that any interaction with persons under electronic monitoring or the data produced by such monitoring shall be conducted solely by employees of a county, municipality, the state, or a non-profit entity under contract with such county, municipality or the state.~~

~~(d) Electronic monitoring of a principal's location may be for a maximum period of sixty days, and may be renewed for such period, after notice, an opportunity to be heard and a de novo, individualized determination in accordance with this subdivision, which shall be explained on the record or in writing.~~

~~A defendant subject to electronic location monitoring under this subdivision shall be considered held or confined in custody for purposes of section 180.80 of this chapter and shall be considered committed to the custody of the sheriff for purposes of section 170.70 of the chapter, as applicable.~~

~~5. If a principal is released under non-monetary conditions, the court shall, on the record and in an individualized written document provided to the principal, notify the principal, in plain language and a manner sufficiently clear and specific:~~

~~(a) of any conditions to which the principal is subject, to serve as a guide for the principal's conduct; and~~

~~(b) that the possible consequences for violation of such a condition may include revocation of the securing order and the ordering of a more restrictive securing order.~~]

§ 14. Sections 510.43 and 510.45 of the criminal procedure law are REPEALED.

§ 15. Section 510.50 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 9 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

§ 510.50 Enforcement of securing order.

[~~1.~~] When the attendance of a principal confined in the custody of the sheriff is required at the criminal action or proceeding at a particular time and place, the court may compel such attendance by directing the sheriff to produce the principal at such time and place. If the principal is at liberty on the principal's own recognizance [~~or non-monetary conditions~~] or on bail, the principal's attendance may be achieved or compelled by various methods, including notification and the issuance of a bench warrant, prescribed by law in provisions governing such matters with respect to the particular kind of action or proceeding involved.

[~~2. Except when the principal is charged with a new crime while at liberty, absent relevant, credible evidence demonstrating that a principal's failure to appear for a scheduled court appearance was willful, the court, prior to issuing a bench warrant for a failure to appear for a scheduled court appearance, shall provide at least forty-eight hours notice to the principal or the principal's counsel that the principal is required to appear, in order to give the principal an opportunity to appear voluntarily.~~]

§ 16. Paragraph (b) of subdivision 2 of section 520.10 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 10 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

(b) The court [~~shall~~] may direct that the bail be posted in any one of [~~three~~] two or more of the forms specified in subdivision one of this section, designated in the alternative, and may designate different amounts varying with the forms[~~, except that one of the forms shall be either an unsecured or partially secured surety bond, as selected by the court~~].

§ 17. Section 530.10 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 11 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

§ 530.10 Order of recognizance [~~release under non-monetary conditions~~] or bail; in general.

Under circumstances prescribed in this article, a court, upon application of a defendant charged with or convicted of an offense, is required [~~to issue a securing order~~] or authorized to order bail or recognizance for the release or prospective release of such defendant during the pendency of either:

1. A criminal action based upon such charge; or

2. An appeal taken by the defendant from a judgment of conviction or a sentence or from an order of an intermediate appellate court affirming or modifying a judgment of conviction or a sentence.

§ 18. Subdivision 4 of section 530.11 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 12 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

4. When a person is arrested for an alleged family offense or an alleged violation of an order of protection or temporary order of protection or arrested pursuant to a warrant issued by the supreme or family court, and the supreme or family court, as applicable, is not in session, such person shall be brought before a local criminal court in the county of arrest or in the county in which such warrant is returnable pursuant to article one hundred twenty of this chapter. Such local criminal court may issue any order authorized under subdivision eleven of section 530.12 of this article, section one hundred fifty-four-d or one hundred fifty-five of the family court act or subdivision three-b of section two hundred forty or subdivision two-a of section two hundred fifty-two of the domestic relations law, in addition to discharging other arraignment responsibilities as set forth in this chapter. In making such order, the local criminal court shall consider [~~de novo~~] the bail recommendation [~~and securing order~~], if any, made by the supreme or family court as indicated on the warrant or certificate of warrant. Unless the petitioner or complainant requests otherwise, the court, in addition to scheduling further criminal proceedings, if any, regarding such alleged family offense or violation allegation, shall make such matter returnable in the supreme or family court, as applicable, on the next day such court is in session.

§ 19. Subdivision 11 of section 530.12 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 15 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

11. If a defendant is brought before the court for failure to obey any lawful order issued under this section, or an order of protection issued by a court of competent jurisdiction in another state, territorial or tribal jurisdiction, and if, after hearing, the court is satisfied by competent proof that the defendant has willfully failed to obey any such order, the court may:

(a) revoke an order of recognizance [~~or release under non-monetary conditions~~] or revoke an order of bail or order forfeiture of such bail and commit the defendant to custody; or

(b) restore the case to the calendar when there has been an adjournment in contemplation of dismissal and commit the defendant to custody; or

(c) revoke a conditional discharge in accordance with section 410.70 of this chapter and impose probation supervision or impose a sentence of imprisonment in accordance with the penal law based on the original conviction; or

(d) revoke probation in accordance with section 410.70 of this chapter and impose a sentence of imprisonment in accordance with the penal law based on the original conviction. In addition, if the act which constitutes the violation of the order of protection or temporary order of protection is a crime or a violation the defendant may be charged with and tried for that crime or violation.

§ 20. The opening paragraph of subdivision 1 of section 530.13 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 14 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

When any criminal action is pending, and the court has not issued a temporary order of protection pursuant to section 530.12 of this article, the court, in addition to the other powers conferred upon it by this chapter, may for good cause shown issue a temporary order of protection in conjunction with any securing order **committing the defendant to the custody of the sheriff or as a condition of a pre-trial release, or as a condition of release on bail** or an adjournment in contemplation of dismissal. In addition to any other conditions, such an order may require that the defendant:

§ 21. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 8 of section 530.13 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 13 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

(a) revoke an order of recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions~~] or bail and commit the defendant to custody; or

§ 22. Section 530.20 of the criminal procedure law is REPEALED and a new section 530.20 is added to read as follows:

§ 530.20 Order of recognizance or bail; by local criminal court when action is pending therein.

When a criminal action is pending in a local criminal court, such court, upon application of a defendant, must or may order recognizance or bail as follows:

1. When the defendant is charged, by information, simplified information, prosecutor's information or misdemeanor complaint, with an offense or offenses of less than felony grade only, the court must order recognizance or bail.

2. When the defendant is charged, by felony complaint, with a felony, the court may, in its discretion, order recognizance or bail except as otherwise provided in this subdivision:

(a) A city court, a town court or a village court may not order recognizance or bail when (i) the defendant is charged with a class A felony, or (ii) it appears that the defendant has two previous felony convictions;

(b) No local criminal court may order recognizance or bail with respect to a defendant charged with a felony unless and until:

(i) The district attorney has been heard in the matter or, after knowledge or notice of the application and reasonable opportunity to be

heard, has failed to appear at the proceeding or has otherwise waived his or her right to do so; and

(ii) The court has been furnished with a report of the division of criminal justice services concerning the defendant's criminal record if any or with a police department report with respect to the defendant's prior arrest record. If neither report is available, the court, with the consent of the district attorney, may dispense with this requirement; provided, however, that in an emergency, including but not limited to a substantial impairment in the ability of such division or police department to timely furnish such report, such consent shall not be required if, for reasons stated on the record, the court deems it unnecessary. When the court has been furnished with any such report or record, it shall furnish a copy thereof to counsel for the defendant or, if the defendant is not represented by counsel, to the defendant.

3. The court shall make an individualized determination if: (a) the defendant poses a risk of flight to avoid prosecution; (b) the defendant poses a risk of failing to appear in court based on the defendant's record of a prior criminal conviction or failure to appear in prior court proceedings; or (c) the defendant poses a risk of endangering the safety of any other person or the community. If the court finds that the defendant poses a risk of flight or a risk of failure to appear but does not pose a risk of endangering the safety of any other person or the community, the court shall release the defendant subject to the lowest reasonable bail and/or the least restrictive further condition or combination of conditions that will reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant considering the nature and circumstances of the charged offense, the weight of the evidence, the history and characteristics of the defendant, and the nature and seriousness of the danger posed by the defendant's release. If the court determines that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant and the safety of any other person of the community, the court shall order detention without bail.

4. If the defendant is arrested during the interim period while awaiting a preliminary hearing or trial, the court shall revoke or otherwise terminate the previous order and issue a new order taking into account the subsequent arrest.

5. (a) All orders issued under this section where the defendant is incarcerated solely because of said order shall be reviewed and re-evaluated by the court no later than:

(i) every four weeks thereafter where a class A misdemeanor is the highest grade offense;

(ii) every six weeks thereafter where a class E felony is the highest grade offense;

(iii) every eight weeks thereafter where a class D felony is the highest grade offense;

(iv) every ten weeks thereafter where a class C felony is the highest grade offense; or

(v) every twelve weeks thereafter where a class B felony is the highest grade offense.

(b) Upon such review or re-evaluation, the court shall reconsider whether the defendant should be released on personal recognizance or upon posting reduced bail in the interests of justice after considering the length of time the defendant has already been incarcerated, the likely sentence that would be imposed if the defendant were found guilty or pled guilty to the charged offense, the nature and circumstances of the charged offense, the weight of the evidence, the history and charac-

teristics of the defendant, the nature and seriousness of the danger posed by the defendant's release, and whether the principal should be released subject to a further condition, or combination of conditions, that reasonably justifies the release of the defendant on personal recognizance or reduced bail, and such other factors in the interests of justice as reasonably determined by the court based on an individualized determination as to whether and to what extent that the defendant continues to pose a risk of flight to avoid prosecution, continues to pose a risk of failing to appear in court based on the defendant's record of a prior criminal conviction or failure to appear in prior court proceedings, or continues to pose a risk of endangering the safety of any other person or the community. If the court determines that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant and the safety of any other person of the community, the court shall continue to detain the defendant without bail or without a reduction in the amount of the bail.

§ 23. The section heading and subdivisions 1 and 2 of section 530.30 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 17 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, are amended to read as follows:

Order of recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions~~] or bail; by superior court judge when action is pending in local criminal court.

1. When a criminal action is pending in a local criminal court, other than one consisting of a superior court judge sitting as such, a judge of a superior court holding a term thereof in the county, upon application of a defendant, may order recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions~~] or[~~, where authorized,~~] bail when such local criminal court:

(a) Lacks authority to issue such an order, pursuant to the relevant provisions of section 530.20 of this article; or

(b) Has denied an application for recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions~~] or bail; or

(c) Has fixed bail[~~, where authorized,~~] which is excessive[~~; or~~

~~(d) Has set a securing order of release under non-monetary conditions which are more restrictive than necessary to reasonably assure the defendant's return to court~~].

In such case, such superior court judge may vacate the order of such local criminal court and release the defendant on his or her own recognizance [~~or under non-monetary conditions,~~] or [~~where authorized,~~] fix bail in a lesser amount or in a less burdensome form[~~, whichever are the least restrictive alternative and conditions that will reasonably assure the defendant's return to court. The court shall explain its choice of alternative and conditions on the record or in writing~~].

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision one of this section, when the defendant is charged with a felony in a local criminal court, a superior court judge may not order recognizance, [~~release under non-monetary conditions~~] or[~~, where authorized,~~] bail unless and until the district attorney has had an opportunity to be heard in the matter and such judge [~~and counsel for the defendant have~~] has been furnished with a report as described in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of subdivision two of section 530.20 of this article.

§ 24. Section 530.40 of the criminal procedure law is REPEALED and a new section 530.40 is added to read as follows:

§ 530.40 Order of recognizance or bail; by superior court when action is pending therein.

When a criminal action is pending in a superior court, such court, upon application of a defendant, must or may order recognizance or bail as follows:

1. When the defendant is charged with an offense or offenses of less than felony grade only, the court must order recognizance or bail.

2. When the defendant is charged with a felony, the court may, in its discretion, order recognizance or bail. In any such case in which an indictment (a) has resulted from an order of a local criminal court holding the defendant for the action of the grand jury, or (b) was filed at a time when a felony complaint charging the same conduct was pending in a local criminal court, and in which such local criminal court or a superior court judge has issued an order of recognizance or bail which is still effective, the superior court's order may be in the form of a direction continuing the effectiveness of the previous order.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision two of this section, a superior court may not order recognizance or bail, or permit a defendant to remain at liberty pursuant to an existing order, after the defendant has been convicted of either: (a) a class A felony or (b) any class B or class C felony defined in article one hundred thirty of the penal law committed or attempted to be committed by a person eighteen years of age or older against a person less than eighteen years of age. In either case the court must commit or remand the defendant to the custody of the sheriff.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision two of this section, a superior court may not order recognizance or bail when the defendant is charged with a felony unless and until the district attorney has had an opportunity to be heard in the matter and such court has been furnished with a report as described in subparagraph (ii) of paragraph (b) of subdivision two of section 530.20 of this article.

5. The court shall make an individualized determination if: (a) the defendant poses a risk of flight to avoid prosecution; (b) the defendant poses a risk of failing to appear in court based on the defendant's record of a prior criminal conviction or failure to appear in prior court proceedings; or (c) the defendant poses a risk of endangering the safety of any other person or the community. If the court finds that the defendant poses a risk of flight or a risk of failure to appear but does not pose a risk of endangering the safety of any other person or the community, the court shall release the defendant subject to the lowest reasonable bail and/or the least restrictive further condition or combination of conditions that will reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant considering the nature and circumstances of the charged offense, the weight of the evidence, the history and characteristics of the defendant, and the nature and seriousness of the danger posed by the defendant's release. If the court determines that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant and the safety of any other person of the community, the court shall order detention without bail.

6. If the defendant is arrested during the interim period while awaiting a preliminary hearing or trial, the court shall revoke or otherwise terminate the previous order and issue a new order taking into account the subsequent arrest.

7. (a) All orders issued under this section where the defendant is incarcerated solely because of said order shall be reviewed and re-evaluated by the court no later than:

(i) every four weeks thereafter where a class A misdemeanor is the highest grade offense;

(ii) every six weeks thereafter where a class E felony is the highest grade offense;

(iii) every eight weeks thereafter where a class D felony is the highest grade offense;

(iv) every ten weeks thereafter where a class C felony is the highest grade offense; or

(v) every twelve weeks thereafter where a class B felony is the highest grade offense.

(b) Upon such review or re-evaluation, the court shall reconsider whether the defendant should be released on personal recognizance or upon posting reduced bail in the interests of justice after considering the length of time the defendant has already been incarcerated, the likely sentence that would be imposed if the defendant were found guilty or pled guilty to the charged offense, the nature and circumstances of the charged offense, the weight of the evidence, the history and characteristics of the defendant, the nature and seriousness of the danger posed by the defendant's release, and whether the principal should be released subject to a further condition, or combination of conditions, that reasonably justifies the release of the defendant on personal recognizance or reduced bail, and such other factors in the interests of justice as reasonably determined by the court based on an individualized determination as to whether and to what extent that the defendant continues to pose a risk of flight to avoid prosecution, continues to pose a risk of failing to appear in court based on the defendant's record of a prior criminal conviction or failure to appear in prior court proceedings, or continues to pose a risk of endangering the safety of any other person or the community. If the court determines that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably ensure the appearance of the defendant and the safety of any other person of the community, the court shall continue to detain the defendant without bail or without a reduction in the amount of the bail.

§ 25. Subdivision 1 of section 530.45 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 19 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

1. When the defendant is at liberty in the course of a criminal action as a result of a prior order of recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions~~] or bail and the court revokes such order and then[~~, where authorized,~~] either fixes no bail or fixes bail in a greater amount or in a more burdensome form than was previously fixed and remands or commits defendant to the custody of the sheriff, [~~or issues a more restrictive securing order,~~] a judge designated in subdivision two of this section, upon application of the defendant following conviction of an offense other than a class A felony or a class B or class C felony offense as defined in article one hundred thirty of the penal law committed or attempted to be committed by a person eighteen years of age or older against a person less than eighteen years of age, and before sentencing, may issue a securing order and either release the defendant on the defendant's own recognizance, [~~release the defendant under non-monetary conditions,~~] or[~~, where authorized,~~] fix bail or fix bail in a lesser amount or in a less burdensome form[~~, or issue a less restrictive securing order,~~] than fixed by the court in which the conviction was entered.

§ 26. Subdivision 2-a of section 530.45 of the criminal procedure law is REPEALED.

§ 27. Section 530.50 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 264 of the laws of 2003, subdivision 1 as designated and subdi-

vision 2 as added by section 10 of part UU of chapter 56 of the laws of 2020 and subdivision 3 as added by section 4 of subpart D of part UU of chapter 56 of the laws of 2022, is amended to read as follows:

§ 530.50 Order of recognizance or bail; during pendency of appeal.

1. A judge who is otherwise authorized pursuant to section 460.50 or [~~section~~] 460.60 **of this chapter** to issue an order of recognizance or bail pending the determination of an appeal, may do so unless the defendant received a class A felony sentence or a sentence for any class B or class C felony offense defined in article one hundred thirty of the penal law committed or attempted to be committed by a person eighteen years of age or older against a person less than eighteen years of age.

[~~2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision four of section 510.10, paragraph (b) of subdivision one of section 530.20 and subdivision four of section 530.40 of this title, when a defendant charged with an offense that is not such a qualifying offense applies, pending determination of an appeal, for an order of recognizance or release on non-monetary conditions, where authorized, or fixing bail, a judge identified in subdivision two of section 460.50 or paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section 460.60 of this chapter may, in accordance with law, and except as otherwise provided by law, issue a securing order releasing the defendant on the defendant's own recognizance or under non-monetary conditions where authorized, fixing bail, or remanding the defendant to the custody of the sheriff where authorized.~~]

[~~3.~~] **2.** Where an appeal by the people has been taken from an order dismissing one or more counts of an accusatory instrument for failure to comply with a discovery order pursuant to subdivision twelve of section 450.20 of this chapter and the defendant is charged with a qualifying offense in the remaining counts in the accusatory instrument, pending determination of an appeal, the defendant may apply for an order of recognizance or release on non-monetary conditions, where authorized, or fixing bail. A judge identified in subdivision two of section 460.50 of this chapter or paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section 460.60 of this chapter may, in accordance with law, and except as otherwise provided by law, issue a securing order releasing the defendant on the defendant's own recognizance or under non-monetary conditions where authorized, fixing bail, or remanding the defendant to the custody of the sheriff where authorized.

§ 28. Section 530.60 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 20 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

§ 530.60 [~~Certain modifications of a securing order~~] **Order of recognizance or bail; revocation thereof**.

1. Whenever in the course of a criminal action or proceeding a defendant is at liberty as a result of an order of recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions~~] or bail issued pursuant to this chapter, and the court considers it necessary to review such order, [~~whether due to a motion by the people or otherwise,~~] the court may, and [~~except as provided in subdivision two of section 510.50 of this title concerning a failure to appear in court,~~] by a bench warrant if necessary, require the defendant to appear before the court. Upon such appearance, the court, for good cause shown, may revoke the order of recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions,~~] or bail. If the defendant is entitled to recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions,~~] or bail as a matter of right, the court must issue another such order. If the defendant is not, the court may either issue such an order or commit

the defendant to the custody of the sheriff in accordance with this section.

Where the defendant is committed to the custody of the sheriff and is held on a felony complaint, a new period as provided in section 180.80 of this chapter shall commence to run from the time of the defendant's commitment under this subdivision.

2. (a) Whenever in the course of a criminal action or proceeding a defendant charged with the commission of a felony is at liberty as a result of an order of recognizance, [~~release under non-monetary conditions~~] or bail issued pursuant to this article it shall be grounds for revoking such order that the court finds reasonable cause to believe the defendant committed one or more specified class A or violent felony offenses or intimidated a victim or witness in violation of section 215.15, 215.16 or 215.17 of the penal law while at liberty.

[~~(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a) of this subdivision or any other law, whenever in the course of a criminal action or proceeding a defendant charged with the commission of an offense is at liberty as a result of an order of recognizance, release under non-monetary conditions or bail issued pursuant to this article it shall be grounds for revoking such order and fixing bail in such criminal action or proceeding when the court has found, by clear and convincing evidence, that the defendant:~~

~~(i) persistently and willfully failed to appear after notice of scheduled appearances in the case before the court; or~~

~~(ii) violated an order of protection in the manner prohibited by subdivision (b), (c) or (d) of section 215.51 of the penal law while at liberty; or~~

~~(iii) stands charged in such criminal action or proceeding with a misdemeanor or violation and, after being so charged, intimidated a victim or witness in violation of section 215.15, 215.16 or 215.17 of the penal law or tampered with a witness in violation of section 215.11, 215.12 or 215.13 of the penal law, law while at liberty; or~~

~~(iv) stands charged in such action or proceeding with a felony and, after being so charged, committed a felony while at liberty.~~

~~(c)~~] Before revoking an order of recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions,~~] or bail pursuant to this subdivision, the court must hold a hearing and shall receive any relevant, admissible evidence not legally privileged. The defendant may cross-examine witnesses and may present relevant, admissible evidence on his own behalf. Such hearing may be consolidated with, and conducted at the same time as, a felony hearing conducted pursuant to article one hundred eighty of this chapter. A transcript of testimony taken before the grand jury upon presentation of the subsequent offense shall be admissible as evidence during the hearing. The district attorney may move to introduce grand jury testimony of a witness in lieu of that witness' appearance at the hearing.

[~~(d)~~] **(b)** Revocation of an order of recognizance[~~, release under non-monetary conditions~~] or bail and [~~a new securing order fixing bail or~~] commitment[~~, as specified in this paragraph and~~] pursuant to this subdivision shall be for the following periods**, either**:

(i) [~~Under paragraph (a) of this subdivision, revocation of the order of recognizance, release under non-monetary conditions or, as the case may be, bail, and a new securing order fixing bail or committing the defendant to the custody of the sheriff shall be as follows:~~

~~(A)~~] For a period not to exceed ninety days exclusive of any periods of adjournment requested by the defendant; or

[~~(B)~~] (ii) Until the charges contained within the accusatory instrument have been reduced or dismissed such that no count remains which charges the defendant with commission of a felony; or

[~~(C)~~] (iii) Until reduction or dismissal of the charges contained within the accusatory instrument charging the subsequent offense such that no count remains which charges the defendant with commission of a class A or violent felony offense.

Upon expiration of any of the three periods specified within this [~~subparagraph~~] paragraph, whichever is shortest, the court may grant or deny release upon an order of bail or recognizance in accordance with the provisions of this article. Upon conviction to an offense the provisions of this article [~~five hundred thirty of this chapter~~] shall apply[~~; and~~].

[~~(ii) Under paragraph (b) of this subdivision, revocation of the order of recognizance, release under non-monetary conditions or, as the case may be, bail shall result in the issuance of a new securing order which may, if otherwise authorized by law, permit the principal's release on recognizance or release under non-monetary conditions, but shall also render the defendant eligible for an order fixing bail provided, however, that in accordance with the principles in this title the court must select the least restrictive alternative and condition or conditions that will reasonably assure the principal's return to court. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be interpreted as shortening the period of detention, or requiring or authorizing any less restrictive form of a securing order, which may be imposed pursuant to any other law.~~

[~~(c)~~] (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) [~~or (b)~~] of this subdivision a defendant, against whom a felony complaint has been filed which charges the defendant with commission of a class A or violent felony offense [~~or violation of section 215.15, 215.16 or 215.17 of the penal law~~] committed while he or she was at liberty as specified therein, may be committed to the custody of the sheriff pending a revocation hearing for a period not to exceed seventy-two hours. An additional period not to exceed seventy-two hours may be granted by the court upon application of the district attorney upon a showing of good cause or where the failure to commence the hearing was due to the defendant's request or occurred with his or her consent. Such good cause must consist of some compelling fact or circumstance which precluded conducting the hearing within the initial prescribed period.

§ 29. Paragraph (a) of subdivision 9 of section 216.05 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by chapter 435 of the laws of 2021, is amended to read as follows:

(a) If at any time during the defendant's participation in the judicial diversion program, the court has reasonable grounds to believe that the defendant has violated a release condition [~~in an important respect~~] or has [~~willfully~~] failed to appear before the court as requested, the court [~~except as provided in subdivision two of section 510.50 of this chapter regarding a failure to appear,~~] shall direct the defendant to appear or issue a bench warrant to a police officer or an appropriate peace officer directing him or her to take the defendant into custody and bring the defendant before the court without unnecessary delay; provided, however, that under no circumstances shall a defendant who requires treatment for opioid use be deemed to have violated a release condition on the basis of his or her participation in medically prescribed drug treatments under the care of a health care professional licensed or certified under title eight of the education law, acting within his or her lawful scope of practice. The [~~relevant~~] provisions of

subdivision one of section 530.60 of this chapter relating to [~~issuance of securing orders~~] revocation of recognizance or bail shall apply to such proceedings under this subdivision.

§ 30. Section 410.60 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 23 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

§ 410.60 Appearance before court.

A person who has been taken into custody pursuant to section 410.40 or [~~section~~] 410.50 of this article for violation of a condition of a sentence of probation or a sentence of conditional discharge must forthwith be brought before the court that imposed the sentence. Where a violation of probation petition and report has been filed and the person has not been taken into custody nor has a warrant been issued, an initial court appearance shall occur within ten business days of the court's issuance of a notice to appear. If the court has reasonable cause to believe that such person has violated a condition of the sentence, it may commit such person to the custody of the sheriff[~~,~~] or fix bail[~~, release such person under non-monetary conditions~~] or release such person on such person's own recognizance for future appearance at a hearing to be held in accordance with section 410.70 of this article. If the court does not have reasonable cause to believe that such person has violated a condition of the sentence, it must direct that such person be released.

§ 31. Subdivision 3 of section 620.50 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 24 of part JJJ of chapter 59 of the laws of 2019, is amended to read as follows:

3. A material witness order must be executed as follows:

(a) If the bail is posted and approved by the court, the witness must, as provided in subdivision [~~two~~] three of section 510.40 of this part, be released and be permitted to remain at liberty; provided that, where the bail is posted by a person other than the witness himself or herself, he or she may not be so released except upon his or her signed written consent thereto;

(b) If the bail is not posted, or if though posted it is not approved by the court, the witness must, as provided in subdivision [~~two~~] three of section 510.40 of this part, be committed to the custody of the sheriff.

§ 32. Subdivision 5 of section 216 of the judiciary law is REPEALED.

§ 33. Section 837-u of the executive law is REPEALED.

§ 34. This act shall take effect immediately.

PART C

Section 1. Paragraph (c) of subdivision 1 of section 245.20 of the criminal procedure law, as amended by section 2 of part HHH of chapter 56 of the laws of 2020, is amended to read as follows:

(c) The names and adequate contact information for all persons other than law enforcement personnel whom the prosecutor knows to have evidence or information relevant to any offense charged or to any potential defense thereto who have given affirmative consent for such disclosure of his or her contact information or have been denied a protective order pursuant to section 245.70 of this article, including a designation by the prosecutor as to which of those persons may be called as witnesses. Affirmative consent to disclose contact information shall be requested by law enforcement personnel conducting the initial interview of persons who have evidence or information relevant to any offense

charged or to any potential defense thereto. A person who does not provide affirmative consent for disclosure of his or her contact information shall provide good cause for such denial, and the prosecution shall make a motion for a protective order pursuant to section 245.70 of this article on the behalf of such person. Nothing in this paragraph shall require the disclosure of physical addresses; provided, however, upon a motion and good cause shown the court may direct the disclosure of a physical address. Information under this subdivision relating to the identity of a 911 caller, the victim or witness of an offense defined under article one hundred thirty or section 230.34 or 230.34-a of the penal law, any other victim or witness of a crime where the defendant has substantiated affiliation with a criminal enterprise as defined in subdivision three of section 460.10 of the penal law, or a confidential informant may be withheld, and redacted from discovery materials, without need for a motion pursuant to section 245.70 of this article; but the prosecution shall notify the defendant in writing that such information has not been disclosed, unless the court rules otherwise for good cause shown.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

PART D

Section 1. Subdivisions 1 and 10 of section 400.27 of the criminal procedure law, as added by chapter 1 of the laws of 1995, are amended to read as follows:

1. Upon [~~the~~] conviction of a defendant for the offense of murder in the first degree as defined by subparagraph (i), (ii), (ii-a) or (iii) of paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section 125.27 of the penal law, the court shall promptly conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant shall be sentenced to death or to life imprisonment without parole pursuant to subdivision five of section 70.00 of the penal law. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the people at any time from determining that the death penalty shall not be sought in a particular case, in which case the separate sentencing proceeding shall not be conducted and the court may sentence such defendant to life imprisonment without parole or to a sentence of imprisonment for the class A-I felony of murder in the first degree other than a sentence of life imprisonment without parole.

10. (a) At the conclusion of all the evidence, the people and the defendant may present argument in summation for or against the sentence sought by the people. The people may deliver the first summation and the defendant may then deliver the last summation. Thereafter, the court shall deliver a charge to the jury on any matters appropriate in the circumstances. In its charge, the court must instruct the jury that with respect to each count of murder in the first degree, as defined in subparagraph (i), (ii), (ii-a) or (iii) of paragraph (a) of subdivision one of section 125.27 of the penal law, the jury should consider whether or not a sentence of death should be imposed and whether or not a sentence of life imprisonment without parole should be imposed[~~, and~~].

(b) The court must instruct the jury that the jury must be unanimous with respect to either sentence. The court must also instruct the jury that in the event the jury fails to reach unanimous agreement with respect to the sentence, the court will sentence the defendant to a term of imprisonment with a minimum term of between twenty and twenty-five years and a maximum term of life.

(c) Following the court's charge, the jury shall retire to consider the sentence to be imposed. Unless inconsistent with the provisions of this section, the provisions of sections 310.10, 310.20 and 310.30 **of this part** shall govern the deliberations of the jury.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately and shall apply to offenses committed on or after such effective date.

§ 2. Severability clause. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or part of this act shall be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered. It is hereby declared to be the intent of the legislature that this act would have been enacted even if such invalid provisions had not been included herein.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately provided, however, that the applicable effective date of Parts A through D of this act shall be as specifically set forth in the last section of such Parts.