

STATE OF NEW YORK, _____ COURT
COUNTY OF _____: CRIMINAL TERM, PART ____

-----X
PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

Case No. _____

-against-

Order to Counsel in
Criminal Cases

_____, Defendant.

-----X
_____, J.

The court, pursuant to an Administrative Order of the Chief Administrative Judge and at the recommendation of the New York State Justice Task Force and in furtherance of the fair administration of justice, issues this order as both a reminder and a directive that counsel uphold their constitutional, statutory and ethical responsibilities in the above-captioned proceedings.

To the Prosecutor:

The District Attorney and the Assistant responsible for the case, or, if the matter is not being prosecuted by the District Attorney, the prosecuting agency and its assigned representative, is directed to make timely disclosures of information favorable to the defense as required by *Brady v Maryland*, 373 US 83 (1963), *Giglio v United States*, 405 US 150 (1972), *People v Geaslen*, 54 NY2d 510 (1981), and their progeny under the United States and New York State constitutions, and by Rule 3.8(b) of the New York State Rules of Professional Conduct, as described hereafter.

- The District Attorney and the Assistant responsible for the case have a duty to learn of such favorable information that is known to others acting on the government's behalf in the case, including the police, and should therefore confer with investigative and prosecutorial personnel who acted in this case and review their and their agencies' files directly related to the prosecution or investigation of this case.
- Favorable information could include, but is not limited to:
 - a) Information that impeaches the credibility of a testifying prosecution witness, including (i) benefits, promises, or inducements, express or tacit, made to a witness by a law enforcement official or law enforcement victim services agency in connection with giving testimony or cooperating in the case; (ii) a witness's prior inconsistent statements, written or oral; (iii) a witness's prior convictions and uncharged criminal conduct; (iv) information that tends to show that a witness has a motive to lie to inculcate the defendant, or a bias against the defendant or in favor of the complainant or the prosecution; and (v) information that tends to show impairment of a witness's ability to perceive, recall, or recount relevant events, including impairment resulting from mental or physical illness or substance abuse.
 - b) Information that tends to exculpate, reduce the degree of an offense, or support a potential defense to a charged offense.

- c) Information that tends to mitigate the degree of the defendant's culpability as to a charged offense, or to mitigate punishment.
- d) Information that tends to undermine evidence of the defendant's identity as a perpetrator of a charged crime, such as a non-identification of the defendant by a witness to a charged crime or an identification or other evidence implicating another person in a manner that tends to cast doubt on the defendant's guilt.
- e) Information that could affect in the defendant's favor the ultimate decision on a suppression motion.

- Favorable information shall be disclosed whether or not it is recorded in tangible form, and irrespective of whether the prosecutor credits the information.

- Favorable information must be timely disclosed in accordance with the United States and New York State constitutional standards, as well as CPL article 240. ~~Disclosures are presumptively "timely" if they are completed no later than 30 days before commencement of trial in a felony case and 15 days before commencement of trial in a misdemeanor case.~~ Records of a judgment of conviction or a pending criminal action ordinarily are discoverable within the time frame provided in CPL 240.44 or 240.45(1). Disclosures that pertain to a suppression hearing are presumptively "timely" if they are made no later than 15 days before the scheduled hearing date. The prosecutor is reminded that the obligation to disclose is a continuing one. Prosecutors should strive to determine if favorable information exists. Nothing herein shall be understood to diminish a prosecutor's obligation to disclose exculpatory information as soon as reasonably possible.

- A protective order may be issued for good cause, and CPL 240.50 shall be deemed to apply, with respect to disclosures required under this order. The prosecutor may request a ruling from the court on the need for disclosure.

- Only willful and deliberate conduct will constitute a violation of this order or be eligible to result in personal sanctions against a prosecutor.

To Defense Counsel:

Defense counsel, having filed a notice of appearance in the above captioned case, is obligated under both the New York State and the United States Constitution to provide effective representation of defendant. Although the following list is not meant to be exhaustive, counsel shall remain cognizant of the obligation to:

- a) Confer with the client about the case and keep the client informed about all significant developments in the case;
- b) Timely communicate to the client any and all guilty plea offers, and provide reasonable advice about the advantages and disadvantages of such guilty plea offers and about the potential sentencing ranges that would apply in the case;

- c) When applicable based upon the client's immigration status, ensure that the client receives competent advice regarding the immigration consequences in the case as required under *Padilla v Kentucky*, 559 US 356 (2010);
- d) Perform a reasonable investigation of both the facts and the law pertinent to the case (including as applicable, e.g., visiting the scene, interviewing witnesses, subpoenaing pertinent materials, consulting experts, inspecting exhibits, reviewing all discovery materials obtained from the prosecution, researching legal issues, etc.), or, if appropriate, make a reasonable professional judgment not to investigate a particular matter;
- e) Comply with the requirements of the New York State Rules of Professional Conduct regarding conflicts of interest, and when appropriate, timely notify the court of a possible conflict so that an inquiry may be undertaken or a ruling made;
- f) Possess or acquire a reasonable knowledge and familiarity with criminal procedural and evidentiary law to ensure constitutionally effective representation in the case; and
- g) When the statutory requirements necessary to trigger notice from the defense are met (e.g., a demand, intent to introduce the evidence, etc.), comply with the statutory notice obligations for the defense as specified in CPL 250.10, 250.20, and 250.30.

So ordered.

Judge or Justice

Dated: