

Memorandum in Support

NYSBA #9-B

February 17, 2026

A.2620-B

By: M. of A. Hevesi
Assembly Committee: Third-Reading
Effective Date: 180 days after becoming law

AN ACT to amend the family court act and the criminal procedure law, in relation to the custodial interrogation of juveniles by law enforcement.

LAW AND SECTION REFERRED TO: Section 305.2 of the Family Court Act and Sections 140.20(6), 140.27(5) and 140.40(5) of the Criminal Procedure Law.

THE NEW YORK STATE BAR ASSOCIATION SUPPORTS THIS LEGISLATION

This bill would mandate that children under the age of 18 who are questioned while in custody following arrest consult with an attorney, in person, by telephone, or via video conference prior to questioning or waiving rights. A failure to consult would result in the suppression of any confession or admission. The bill would also strengthen current provisions regarding the notification and presence of a child's parent or other legal guardian during the child's interrogation.

The fact that confessions or alleged out-of-court admissions by adolescents are highly unreliable is well known. In the past twenty years multiple cases of false confessions have been documented. The local example is the Central Park case. Similar cases have been documented nationally. The rate of false confessions by youths is alarming.

In New York, and nationally, statutes to protect children during custodial questioning have been enacted. New York has recently mandated the videotaping of custodial questioning. The problems with the interrogating of children requires still further legislative attention. Children, who are neurologically less developed than adults, and are more easily intimidated by authority, do not comprehend, or have only a limited comprehension, of Miranda, regardless of efforts to adapt the Miranda warnings. While it is imperative for a parent or a responsible adult to be present, some are equally unable to comprehend Miranda, while others are unable to do so due to either the emotionally charged nature of a custodial interrogation or a conflict of interest. Hence the need for the involvement of legal counsel before the commencement of questioning to safeguard children during interrogations. California and Washington State require the assistance of counsel, similar to the New York bill, at least via telephone, or by video, or in person. Other states are considering similar measures. Counsel is the key to minimizing the danger of risk adolescent confessions.

Accordingly, the New York State Bar Association **SUPPORTS** this legislation.