



# FINES AND FEES INDEX NEW YORK

**National Rank:**

**3rd**

**Score:**

**48/100**

In New York and across the country, state and local governments impose fines as punishment for everything from traffic and municipal code violations to felonies. Courts then tax people with fees, surcharges, and other assessments that fund law enforcement, the court system, and other government operations. Fines and fees for even a single incident can add up to thousands of dollars. People unable to pay these sums immediately may face steep penalties, including additional fees, driver's license suspensions, revocation of voting rights, and even incarceration.

Fines and fees can keep people in a cycle of poverty, causing people to lose their jobs, their homes, and sometimes their children. The same monetary sanction that trivially inconveniences an affluent person can prevent a low-income family from paying the rent. But fines and fees are often set without regard to a person's financial situation. They create a two-tiered system, placing justice out of reach for many low-income people, including a disproportionate number of people of color.<sup>i</sup>

That is why the National Center for Access to Justice (NCAJ) based at Fordham Law School convened a task force of experts from around the country to identify best policies to rein in these abuses. In all, NCAJ identified 17 policies that are critical to creating a fairer system that does not criminalize poverty and respects the rights of litigants. NCAJ researched state and local laws in all 50 states and Washington, D.C. and graded the jurisdictions on a scale of 0 to 100 according to how their policies measure up, creating the Fines and Fees Justice Index. In short, no state did well. Only three states scored higher than 50 out of 100 and no state received a passing score.

The good news, however, is that almost every policy we track has been adopted by at least one state. That means that states need not invent good policies whole cloth. Rather, each state could implement more rights-respecting policies simply by looking to what other states are already doing.

This report provides a snapshot of how New York fared on all 17 policy benchmarks — and sub-benchmarks — along with recommendations for how the state can improve access to justice. To see how all states scored on the Fines and Fees Justice Index, read about their policies, and see the methodology for how NCAJ arrived at the scores, visit the Fines and Fees Justice Index at <https://ncaj.org/state-rankings/fines-and-fees>.



# Fines and Fees Justice Index Score

## New York At-a-Glance

National Rank:

3rd

Score:

48/100

1. Abolition of fees	Weight	Score: 4/10
<b>Has the state abolished all fees?</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Or:</b>		
a. Has at least one county or municipality abolished all local fees?	1	No
b. Has the state abolished "counsel fees"?	2	Yes
c. Has the state abolished "incarceration fees"?	2	Yes
d. Did the state take steps to end fees in past 4 years?	3	No
2. Abolition of juvenile court fees and fines	Weight	Score: 6/6
<b>Has the state abolished all juvenile court fees and fines?</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Or:</b>		
a. Do all but some counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	3	N/A
b. Do most counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	1	N/A
c. Has the state abolished juvenile fees but not fines?	2	N/A
d. Has the state abolished juvenile fines but not fees	4	N/A
e. Has the state taken significant steps to abolish juvenile court fines and/or fees in the last 4 years?	2	N/A
3. Conflicts of interest	Weight	Score: 6/6
<b>Does the state ensure that fines &amp; fees revenue does not directly fund law enforcement and courts?</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Or:</b>		
a. Do all but some counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	1	N/A
b. Does at least one major county/municipality meet the benchmark?	1	N/A
c. Has the state capped the % of local budgets raised from fines & fees?	1	N/A
4. Private debt collection	Weight	Score: 0/3
<b>Does the state bar courts from using private collection firms?</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Or:</b>		
a. Do all but some counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	1.5	No
b. Does at least one major county/municipality meet the benchmark?	1	No
c. Does the state require private collectors' compensation be unrelated to the amount collected?	1	No
d. Does the state bar courts from imposing surcharges on fines and fees in private collection?	1	No
e. Does the state have protections of the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act?	1	No
5. Ability to pay determinations	Weight	Score: 2/6
<b>Does the state require courts to conduct an ability to pay determinations when imposing fines, fees, assessments or surcharges?</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Or:</b>		
a. Do all but some counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	3	No
b. Does at least one major county/municipality meet the benchmark?	1	No
c. Does the state require ability to pay determinations for fines?	3	No
d. Can people request an ability to pay determination?	2	Yes
6. Willful failure to pay	Weight	Score: 0/10
<b>Does the state require the government to prove failure to pay is willful before imposing sanctions, including incarceration?</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Or:</b>		
a. Do most counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	5	No
b. Does at least one major county/municipality meet the benchmark?	1	No
7. Ability to pay standards	Weight	Score: 0/5
<b>Has the state codified standards for judges to determine ability to pay?</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Or:</b>		
a. Do all but some counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	2.5	No
b. Does at least one major county/municipality meet the benchmark?	1	No

<b>8. Presumption of indigence</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score: 0/5</b>
<b>Has state codified standards for the presumption of indigence?</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Or:</b> a. Do all but some counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	2.5	No
b. Does at least one major county/municipality meet the benchmark?	1	No
<b>9. Waiver or modification of fines and fees</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score: 4/8</b>
<b>Do judges have discretion to waive or modify fines and fees?</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Or:</b> a. Do all but some counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	3	No
b. Does at least one major county/municipality meet the benchmark?	1	No
c. Does the state meet the benchmark a) only for fines, or b) only for some fees, assessments and/or surcharges?	4	Yes
<b>10. Payment plans</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score: 0/3</b>
<b>Can anyone pay fines &amp; fees on a payment plan without penalty?</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Or:</b> a. Do all but some counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	1.5	No
b. Does at least one major county/municipality meet the benchmark?	1	No
<b>11. Day fines</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score: 0/3</b>
<b>Does the state mandate or encourage courts to use day fines?</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Or:</b> a. Is at least one court in the state piloting or using day fines?	1	No
<b>12. Right to counsel</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score: 6/6</b>
<b>Is there a right to counsel for people facing incarceration for failure to pay?</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Or:</b> a. Do all but some counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	3	N/A
b. Does at least one major county/municipality meet the benchmark?	1	N/A
<b>13. Driver's license suspension</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score: 3/6</b>
<b>Does the state law bar driver's license suspension for failure to pay and failure to appear in court?</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Or:</b> a. Does the state allow suspension of driver's licenses for failure to pay, but only in some driving-related cases?	2	No
b. Does the state bar driver's license suspension for failure to pay but permit it for failure to appear?	3	Yes
c. Does the state bar driver's license suspension for failure to appear but permit it for failure to pay?	3	No
<b>14. Voting Rights</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score: 6/6</b>
<b>Does the state allow restoration of voting rights if people have unpaid fines and fees, including where fines and fees are a condition of probation or parole?</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>15. Records expungement</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score: 6/6</b>
<b>Does the state allow sealing of records or records expungement if people have outstanding fines and/or fees?</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Yes</b>
<b>Or:</b> a. Do all but some counties/municipalities meet the benchmark?	3	N/A
<b>16. Data collection and reporting</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score: 3/6</b>
a. Does the state collect/publish data on fines & fees imposed, and revenue collected?	1	No
b. Data on people incarcerated for failure to pay fines and fees?	1	No
c. Data on fines and fees imposed, broken down by race?	1	Yes
d. Data on fines and fees imposed, broken down by age?	1	Yes
e. Data on fines and fees imposed, broken down by gender?	1	Yes
<b>17. COVID response</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Score: 2/5</b>
<b>Did the state enact at least one significant, temporary measure to mitigate impact of fines and fees during the COVID-19 pandemic?</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>No</b>
a. Does at least one major county/municipality meet the benchmark?	2	Yes

# New York's Fines and Fees Justice Index Score

New York scored 48 out of 100 points on the Fines and Fees Justice Index. It tied with Colorado and New Jersey for third place. Below, we explain in more detail how New York fared on each of the Fines and Fees Justice Index benchmarks and we describe how it could do better.

## Benchmark 1: Abolition of Fees

**New York Score: 4 out of 10 points**

Recognizing that fees serve no role in making communities safer and that they unfairly force people who come into contact with the courts to pay for a system that serves all of society, the Justice Index sets a goal of abolishing all court fees. No state has yet abolished all court fees, but one in three has moved to abolish some of the most pernicious fees. These include fees for appointed counsel in criminal cases and fees for a person's incarceration, such as per diem "pay to stay" fees and charges for the cost of meals and other basic necessities. New York imposes mandatory surcharges for everything from violations to felonies, essentially rolling many of the fees that other states charge into large up-front surcharges. It received partial credit because the state does not charge fees for appointed counsel in criminal cases or significant incarceration fees (but it does charge people a \$1 weekly fee while they are in prison if they are working).<sup>ii</sup>

**Recommendation:** *New York should abolish all fees.*

## Benchmark 2: Juvenile Court Fines and Fees

**New York Score: 6 out of 6 points**

A growing body of research shows that juvenile court fines and fees, which require children or their families to pay when a child has contact with the juvenile courts, impede rehabilitation, increase recidivism, and can create family instability by placing financial stress on families already struggling to make ends meet. For that reason, a growing number of states are moving to abolish juvenile court fines and fees. New York does not impose juvenile court fines and fees.<sup>iii</sup>

**Recommendation:** *New York should continue its current policies.*

## Benchmark 3: Barring Conflicts of Interest Around Fines and Fees Revenue

**New York Score: 6 out of 6 points**

In many states, fines and fees pay for some or all of law enforcement and court system budgets. This use of the revenue can create perverse incentives, encouraging police to make more stops and arrests and court personnel to ratchet up punishments to pay their own salaries. New York is one of four states that ensures that fines and fees revenues do not go directly into law enforcement or court budgets.<sup>iv</sup>

**Recommendation:** *The state should continue the practice of ensuring that fines and fees revenues do not fund law enforcement or court budgets.*

#### **Benchmark 4: Private Collection of Fines and Fees Debt**

**New York Score: 0 out of 3 points**

Debt collection agencies often add large surcharges to bills they are collecting. Because they may only get paid when they collect money, debt collection agencies also have an incentive to use predatory practices to squeeze money from people who may not be able to afford it. When states allow private agencies to collect fines and fees, those agencies profit while people who cannot pay incur even more debt. For that reason, one in three states have either outlawed the use of private debt collection agencies to collect unpaid court debts or have taken steps to rein in abusive practices. New York, however, still allows this practice.<sup>v</sup>

**Recommendation:** *New York should bar the use of private debt collection agencies to collect fines and fees.*

#### **Benchmark 5: Consideration of Ability to Pay at Sentencing**

**New York Score: 2 out of 6 points**

Recognizing the harms of charging people fines and fees they simply cannot afford to pay, one in four states require courts to conduct ability to pay assessments every time they order a person to pay a fine, fee, assessment or surcharge. New York requires courts to consider a person's ability to pay when imposing fines in felony cases, but it does not require such an assessment for fines in misdemeanor or violation cases, or for fees or surcharges. New York received partial credit because it does allow people to apply for resentencing if they are unable to pay.<sup>vi</sup>

**Recommendation:** *New York should require courts to conduct an ability to pay assessment every time they order a person to pay a fine, fee, assessment, or surcharge.*

#### **Benchmark 6: Proof of Willful Failure to Pay Before Incarceration or Other Sanctions**

**New York Score: 0 out of 10 points**

In 1983 the United States Supreme Court ruled in *Bearden v. Georgia* that courts cannot incarcerate a person for failure to pay court debts unless the failure to pay was "willful." Nevertheless, only 15 states require courts to conduct a hearing and find that the person's failure to pay was willful before ordering incarceration or the imposition of other sanctions, including the suspension of a driver's license. New York does not require the state to prove that a person's failure to pay was willful before a judge imposes sanctions. Rather, it places the burden of proof on the person, who is required to prove that their failure to pay was not willful.<sup>vii</sup>

**Recommendation:** New York should abolish incarceration as a sanction for failure to pay. Short of that, the state should require the government to prove that a person's failure to pay was willful before ordering incarceration or imposing other sanctions.

### **Benchmark 7: Ability to Pay Standards**

**New York Score: 0 out of 5 points**

When courts conduct ability to pay determinations, they often do so without clear, uniform standards about how to conduct the proceedings, the evidence to consider, and the criteria to gauge what a person is able to pay. This can lead to wildly different results across court rooms, leaving many people unprotected. For that reason, 11 states have codified standards giving clear guidance to judges. New York has not codified an ability to pay standard.<sup>viii</sup>

**Recommendation:** New York should codify a substantive ability to pay standard that all state and local courts must use so that there is consistency across the state in determining whether a person can afford to pay and, if so, how much.

### **Benchmark 8: Standards that Trigger a Presumption of Indigence**

**New York Score: 0 out of 5 points**

Eight states have codified standards that trigger a presumption that a person is indigent and, therefore, unable to pay fines, fees, costs, surcharges or assessments. In some states, the fact that a person is entitled to appointed counsel or receives public benefits is enough to trigger the presumption that they cannot pay fines and fees. In others, a certain income threshold triggers the presumption. New York codifies standards for determining indigence, but these apply only to the appointment of counsel and not to the question of whether a person can afford to pay fines or fees.<sup>ix</sup>

**Recommendation:** New York should codify a clear standard that triggers the presumption that a person is indigent and, therefore, cannot afford to pay fines or fees.

### **Benchmark 9: Discretion to Modify or Waive Fines and Fees**

**New York Score: 4 out of 8 points**

To ensure that fines and fees reflect what people can actually afford to pay, judges must have discretion in individual cases. Eighteen states give judges the ability to waive or modify all fines, fees, surcharges and assessments according to the person's ability to pay, and nearly every state give judges the ability to waive or modify these costs in at least some circumstances. New York has some mandatory fees and surcharges that judges cannot waive or modify, but it received partial credit because judges have discretion to waive or modify some fines and fees.<sup>x</sup>

**Recommendation:** New York should give judges discretion to waive or modify all fines, fees, and other costs.

### **Benchmark 10: Payment Plans**

**New York Score: 0 out of 3 points**

Bars on payment plans create needless barriers to payment for people who cannot pay an entire fine or fee up front, but some states never allow people to use payment plans. Others authorize—but do not require—judges to allow payment plans, leaving some people who cannot afford to pay upfront vulnerable. States should mandate that anyone can choose to pay fines and fees on a payment plan if they cannot afford to pay immediately, without incurring any additional fees or interest charges, but only five do so to date. New York, as of June 2021, provides for installment plans as a matter of right for fines related to traffic and vehicle violations. For other fines and fees, the law authorizes—but does not require—judges to allow people to pay fines and fees in installment plans.<sup>xi</sup>

**Recommendation:** New York should mandate that anyone can choose to pay fines and fees on a payment plan, without incurring any additional fees or interest charges.

### **Benchmark 11: Individualized Fines**

**New York Score: 0 out of 3 points**

To date, Oklahoma is the only state that has adopted individualized fines, sometimes referred to as “day fines.” Individualized fines, long used in Germany and other European countries, are scaled to the severity of the offense and the person’s income, helping to ensure that fines are adjusted to what people can afford to pay, and that people with greater income experience penalty of equivalent impact for violation of the same law.<sup>xii</sup>

**Recommendation:** New York should follow Oklahoma’s lead and institute day fines. Scaling fines not only to the severity of the person’s offense but also to their income helps to ensure that people who are poor or working class do not experience much harsher punishments for the same behavior as wealthy people who can afford to pay.

### **Benchmark 12: Right to Counsel When Incarceration is Possible**

**New York Score: 6 out of 6 points**

More than half of states give people the right to an attorney at court hearings if the person may face jail time for failure to pay a fine, fee, surcharge, or assessment. New York provides such a right to counsel.<sup>xiii</sup>



**Recommendation:** New York should continue the practice of providing counsel when a person may face incarceration for failure to pay. It could become a national model by eliminating the possibility of incarceration altogether in such cases.

### **Benchmark 13: Driver's License Suspension for Failure to Pay Fines and Fees**

**New York Score: 3 out of 6 points**

Eighty-six percent of Americans drive to work. A driver's license is also necessary to take children to school, buy groceries, go to doctor's appointments, and meet many other basic needs. But courts often suspend driver's licenses for failure to pay fines and fees, or for failure to appear at hearings connected with fines and fees payments, forcing people either to lose their jobs and face other hardships, or drive with a suspended license risking further penalties and punishments. For that reason, there is growing momentum to end the suspension of driver's licenses. Now, three in five states bar the suspension of driver's licenses for failure to pay fines and fees. New York enacted landmark legislation to bar the suspension of licenses for failure to pay in early 2021, but it received only partial credit because it continues to authorize driver's license suspensions for failure to appear in fines and fees-related cases.<sup>xiv</sup>

**Recommendation:** New York should eliminate the practice of suspending driver's licenses for failure to appear.

### **Benchmark 14: Voting Rights**

**New York Score: 6 out of 6 points**

During the Jim Crow era, states passed laws designed to prevent Black people from voting, including poll taxes. There is no defensible good government nexus between money and voting. Today, however, a form of poll tax still exists. In many states, people lose the right to vote when they are convicted of a felony. Almost half of states block people from restoring their voting rights unless and until they pay all fines and fees. In 2021, New York passed a law restoring the right to vote to people with felony convictions upon release from prison. It does not condition voting rights on payment of fines and fees.<sup>xv</sup>

**Recommendation:** New York should continue to allow people to exercise the fundamental right to vote, regardless of whether they have outstanding fines and fees.

### **Benchmark 15: Conditioning Expungement on the Payment of Fines and Fees**

**New York Score: 6 out of 6 points**

One in three people in the United States has a criminal record, which can interfere with a person's ability to find a job, rent or buy a home, enroll in higher education, access government benefits and more. Some criminal records can be sealed from public view or removed through expungement, making it easier for people to get back on their feet after satisfying a criminal sentence. One in four states allows people to



expunge or seal their records notwithstanding that they have unpaid fines and fees. New York does not condition sealing of records on the payment of fines and fees.<sup>xvi</sup>

**Recommendation:** *New York should continue this policy.*

### **Benchmark 16: Data Transparency**

**New York Score: 3 out of 6 points**

To understand the magnitude of the problem and to identify solutions, it is critical for states to collect and publicize data about fines and fees, including the totals that state and local governments assess and actually collect; fines and fee amounts imposed, broken down by race and ethnicity, age, gender, and income level; and number of people incarcerated for failure to pay. New York received partial credit because it publishes criminal justice data that includes information about fines, fees, and surcharges imposed in cases. The data is broken down by race and ethnicity, age, and sex. The state does not, however, report on the total amounts of fines, fees, and surcharges collected or imposed, the number of people incarcerated for failure to pay, or the income levels of people ordered to pay fines and fees.<sup>xvii</sup>

**Recommendation:** *New York should collect and report in one place data on the total amounts of revenue raised from fines and fees, the income levels of people ordered to pay fines and fees, and the number of people incarcerated for failure to pay.*

### **Benchmark 17: Temporary Measures to Mitigate the of Fines and Fees During the COVID-19 Pandemic**

**New York Score: 2 out of 5 points**

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic fallout caused financial hardship across our society. Early in the crisis, tens of millions of people lost their jobs. Although employment numbers gradually improved, the challenges persisted. Near the end of 2021, 20 million households reported that they did not have enough to eat and 10 million households reported that they were behind on rent.<sup>xviii</sup> Almost half of states took steps to change their fines and fees policies in light of these new economic circumstances. New York received partial credit because, although it did not change any statewide policies in response to the pandemic, several localities did. Brooklyn, for example, stopped issuing warrants or civil judgments for unpaid court debt.<sup>xix</sup>

**Recommendation:** *The COVID-19 pandemic and its financial toll revealed many ways society could be operating differently, including in practices around fines and fees. In anticipation of future pandemic surges and other potential challenges, including financial hardships, New York should continue to review and reform its policies on fines and fees, guided by the benchmarks set forth above.*

## Conclusion

The overall findings of the Fines and Fees Justice Index are sobering. No state received a passing score. The findings do, however, provide some room for optimism. Almost all of the 17 benchmarks have been adopted by at least one state. That means that states need not reinvent the wheel. To implement better, more rights-respecting policies, in most cases they need only look to what other states are already doing. To see how other states fare, visit <https://ncaj.org/state-rankings/fines-and-fees>.

## End Notes

<sup>i</sup> See, e.g., U.S. Comm’n on Civil Rights, Targeted Fines and Fees Against Communities of Color: Civil Rights & Constitutional Implications (Sept. 2017), <https://perma.cc/W7Y7-C7MW>.

<sup>ii</sup> See N.Y. Penal Law § 80.00; N.Y. Penal Law § 80.05; N.Y. Judiciary Law § 35(c); N.Y. Correct. Law § 189.

<sup>iii</sup> See N.Y. Penal Law § 60.02.

<sup>iv</sup> Collected fines or fees are allocated to the NYS general fund or a number of specialized funds, none of which are linked to the criminal legal system or law enforcement. See N.Y. Penal Law § 80.00. See also 50-State Criminal Justice Debt Reform Builder, “Revenue Flow,” filter: New York, (Criminal Justice Policy Program at Harvard Law School), <https://perma.cc/8HVU-VNZK>.

<sup>v</sup> Unpaid criminal fees and fines are collected by “an official or organization other than the district attorney,” designated by the chief elected official in each county, and “in the city of New York the mayor,” and this official or organization “shall be eligible for the designated surcharge” of 5% of the entire amount of a restitution or reparation, under N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 420.10(8)(a) and N.Y. Penal Law § 60.27(8). This task is generally handled by government agencies and there is no evidence that the state makes use of private collections firms for this purpose. New York does explicitly prohibit the use of collections agencies to pursue payment of parole supervision fees. See N.Y. Exec. Law § 259-i.

<sup>vi</sup> See N.Y. Penal Law § 80.00; N.Y. Penal Law § 80.05; N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 420.10(3).

<sup>vii</sup> See N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 420.10.

<sup>viii</sup> New York statute allows—but does not require—courts to factor in the person’s economic circumstances, which include the ability to pay and the effect of the fine on his or her immediate family. See N.Y. Penal Law § 80.00.

<sup>ix</sup> See N.Y. Exec. Law § 832(3)(b)(viii). See also NY Penal Law Section 80.00.

<sup>x</sup> See N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 420.35(2). But see, e.g., N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 420.10 (fines stemming from any charge can be revoked or modified for inability to pay), § 420.40 (mandatory surcharge, sex offender registration fee or DNA databank fee can be deferred in whole or in part).

<sup>xi</sup> N.Y. Veh. & Traf. Law § 1802(2); N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 420.10(1)(a)(III).

<sup>xii</sup> See 22 Okla. Stat. Ann. § 991a(A)(1)(y).

<sup>xiii</sup> See N.Y. Crim. Proc. Law § 170.10 (3) (“The defendant has the right to the aid of counsel ... at every subsequent stage of the action.”)

<sup>xiv</sup> See N.Y. Veh. & Traf. Law § 510(4-a).

<sup>xv</sup> N.Y. Election Law . § 5-106.

<sup>xvi</sup> New York’s sealing law allows people who have been convicted in no more than two cases (only one of which can be a felony case) to apply to seal certain conviction(s) from New York, if it has been at least 10 years since their sentencing or release from jail or prison. N.Y. Crim. Proc. § 160.59 (2017).

<sup>xvii</sup> State law requires the Unified Court System to compile and publish data on violations and misdemeanors, including the fines, fees, and surcharges imposed in cases. The dataset also includes information broken down by race and ethnicity, age, and sex. N.Y. Judiciary Law § 212 (2) (u-1)(viii). Although not required to do so by law, the court system began compiling and publishing the same data for felonies. See OCA STAT-Act Report, N.Y. State Unified Ct. Sys. Div. of Tech. & Ct. Research, <https://perma.cc/4U34-Q96J>.

<sup>xviii</sup> “Tracking the COVID-19 Economy’s Effect on Food, Housing, and Employment Hardships,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Feb. 10, 2022, <https://perma.cc/E9GQ-SFNJ>.

<sup>xix</sup> “COVID-19 Fines and Fees Policy Tracker,” Fines and Fees Justice Center (2020), <https://perma.cc/E6F8-H7YC>. See also, “Ending the Burden of Fines and Fees During COVID-19,” Brennan Center for Justice (Jan. 7, 2022), <https://perma.cc/7N85-E6F9>.