

1 SENATE BILL 197

2 **54TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2020**

3 INTRODUCED BY

4 Gregory A. Baca

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9  
10 AN ACT

11 RELATING TO THE DELINQUENCY ACT; ALLOWING FOR THE IMPOSITION OF  
12 A STAYED ADULT CRIMINAL SENTENCE UPON ADJUDICATION OF A  
13 YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.

14  
15 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

16 SECTION 1. Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,  
17 Chapter 77, Section 32, as amended) is amended to read:

18 "32A-2-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Delinquency Act:

19 A. "amenable to treatment" means the ability of a  
20 child to be rehabilitated or treated sufficiently by the time  
21 the child reaches twenty-one years of age to protect the  
22 public's safety;

23 [~~A.~~] B. "delinquent act" means an act committed by  
24 a child that would be designated as a crime under the law if  
25 committed by an adult, not including a violation of Section

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1 30-9-2 NMSA 1978, including the following offenses:

2 (1) any of the following offenses pursuant to  
3 municipal traffic codes or the Motor Vehicle Code:

4 (a) driving while under the influence of  
5 intoxicating liquor or drugs;

6 (b) failure to stop in the event of an  
7 accident causing death, personal injury or damage to property;

8 (c) unlawful taking of a vehicle or  
9 motor vehicle;

10 (d) receiving or transferring of a  
11 stolen vehicle or motor vehicle;

12 (e) homicide by vehicle;

13 (f) injuring or tampering with a  
14 vehicle;

15 (g) altering or changing of an engine  
16 number or other vehicle identification numbers;

17 (h) altering or forging of a driver's  
18 license or permit or any making of a fictitious license or  
19 permit;

20 (i) reckless driving;

21 (j) driving with a suspended or revoked  
22 license; or

23 (k) an offense punishable as a felony;

24 (2) buying, attempting to buy, receiving,  
25 possessing or being served any alcoholic liquor or being

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1 present in a licensed liquor establishment, other than a  
2 restaurant or a licensed retail liquor establishment, except in  
3 the presence of the child's parent, guardian, custodian or  
4 adult spouse. As used in this paragraph, "restaurant" means an  
5 establishment where meals are prepared and served primarily for  
6 on-premises consumption and that has a dining room, a kitchen  
7 and the employees necessary for preparing, cooking and serving  
8 meals. "Restaurant" does not include an establishment, as  
9 defined in regulations promulgated by the director of the  
10 special investigations unit of the department of public safety,  
11 that serves only hamburgers, sandwiches, salads and other fast  
12 foods;

13 (3) a violation of Section 30-29-2 NMSA 1978  
14 regarding the illegal use of a glue, aerosol spray product or  
15 other chemical substance;

16 (4) a violation of the Controlled Substances  
17 Act;

18 (5) escape from the custody of a law  
19 enforcement officer or a juvenile probation or parole officer  
20 or from any placement made by the department by a child who has  
21 been adjudicated a delinquent child;

22 (6) a violation of Section 30-15-1.1 NMSA 1978  
23 regarding unauthorized graffiti on personal or real property;  
24 or

25 (7) a violation of an order of protection

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1 issued pursuant to the provisions of the Family Violence  
2 Protection Act;

3 ~~[B-]~~ C. "delinquent child" means a child who has  
4 committed a delinquent act;

5 ~~[G-]~~ D. "delinquent offender" means a delinquent  
6 child who is subject to juvenile sanctions only and who is not  
7 a youthful offender or a serious youthful offender;

8 ~~[D-]~~ E. "detention facility" means a place where a  
9 child may be detained under the Children's Code pending court  
10 hearing and does not include a facility for the care and  
11 rehabilitation of an adjudicated delinquent child;

12 ~~[E-]~~ F. "felony" means an act that would be a  
13 felony if committed by an adult;

14 ~~[F-]~~ G. "misdemeanor" means an act that would be a  
15 misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor if committed by an adult;

16 ~~[G-]~~ H. "restitution" means financial reimbursement  
17 by the child to the victim or community service imposed by the  
18 court and is limited to easily ascertainable damages for injury  
19 to or loss of property, actual expenses incurred for medical,  
20 psychiatric and psychological treatment for injury to a person  
21 and lost wages resulting from physical injury, which are a  
22 direct and proximate result of a delinquent act. "Restitution"  
23 does not include reimbursement for damages for mental anguish,  
24 pain and suffering or other intangible losses. As used in this  
25 subsection, "victim" means a person who is injured or suffers

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1 damage of any kind by an act that is the subject of a complaint  
2 or referral to law enforcement officers or juvenile probation  
3 authorities. Nothing contained in this definition limits or  
4 replaces the provisions of Subsections A and B of Section  
5 32A-2-27 NMSA 1978;

6 [~~H.~~] I. "serious youthful offender" means an  
7 individual fifteen to eighteen years of age who is charged with  
8 and indicted or bound over for trial for first degree murder.  
9 A "serious youthful offender" is not a delinquent child as  
10 defined pursuant to the provisions of this section;

11 [~~F.~~] J. "supervised release" means the release of a  
12 juvenile, whose term of commitment has not expired, from a  
13 facility for the care and rehabilitation of adjudicated  
14 delinquent children, with specified conditions to protect  
15 public safety and promote successful transition and  
16 reintegration into the community. A juvenile on supervised  
17 release is subject to monitoring by the department until the  
18 term of commitment has expired and may be returned to custody  
19 for violating conditions of release; and

20 [~~J.~~] K. "youthful offender" means a delinquent  
21 child subject to adult or juvenile sanctions who is:

22 (1) fourteen to eighteen years of age at the  
23 time of the offense and who is adjudicated for at least one of  
24 the following offenses:

25 (a) second degree murder, as provided in

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1 Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978;

2 (b) assault with intent to commit a  
3 violent felony, as provided in Section 30-3-3 NMSA 1978;

4 (c) kidnapping, as provided in Section  
5 30-4-1 NMSA 1978;

6 (d) aggravated battery, as provided in  
7 Subsection C of Section 30-3-5 NMSA 1978;

8 (e) aggravated battery against a  
9 household member, as provided in Subsection C of Section  
10 30-3-16 NMSA 1978;

11 (f) aggravated battery upon a peace  
12 officer, as provided in Subsection C of Section 30-22-25 NMSA  
13 1978;

14 (g) shooting at a dwelling or occupied  
15 building or shooting at or from a motor vehicle, as provided in  
16 Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978;

17 (h) dangerous use of explosives, as  
18 provided in Section 30-7-5 NMSA 1978;

19 (i) criminal sexual penetration, as  
20 provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;

21 (j) robbery, as provided in Section  
22 30-16-2 NMSA 1978;

23 (k) aggravated burglary, as provided in  
24 Section 30-16-4 NMSA 1978;

25 (l) aggravated arson, as provided in

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1 Section 30-17-6 NMSA 1978; or

2 (m) abuse of a child that results in  
3 great bodily harm or death to the child, as provided in Section  
4 30-6-1 NMSA 1978;

5 (2) fourteen to eighteen years of age at the  
6 time of the offense, who is adjudicated for any felony offense  
7 and who has had three prior, separate felony adjudications  
8 within a three-year time period immediately preceding the  
9 instant offense. The felony adjudications relied upon as prior  
10 adjudications shall not have arisen out of the same transaction  
11 or occurrence or series of events related in time and location.  
12 Successful completion of consent decrees is not considered a  
13 prior adjudication for the purposes of this paragraph; or

14 (3) fourteen years of age and who is  
15 adjudicated for first degree murder, as provided in Section  
16 30-2-1 NMSA 1978."

17 **SECTION 2.** Section 32A-2-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,  
18 Chapter 77, Section 35) is amended to read:

19 "32A-2-6. TRANSFER OF JURISDICTION OVER CHILD FROM OTHER  
20 TRIBUNALS TO COURT.--

21 A. If it appears to a tribunal in a criminal matter  
22 that the defendant was under the age of eighteen years at the  
23 time the offense charged was alleged to have been committed and  
24 the offense charged is a delinquent act pursuant to the  
25 provisions of the Delinquency Act, the tribunal shall promptly

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1 transfer jurisdiction of the matter and the defendant to the  
2 court, together with a copy of the accusatory pleading and  
3 other papers, documents and transcripts of testimony relating  
4 to the case. The tribunal shall not transfer a serious  
5 youthful offender.

6 B. Upon transfer, the court shall have exclusive  
7 jurisdiction over the proceedings and the defendant. The  
8 transferring tribunal shall order that the defendant promptly  
9 be taken to the court or taken to a place of detention  
10 designated by the court or released to the custody of a parent,  
11 guardian, custodian or other person legally responsible for the  
12 defendant to be brought before the court at a time designated  
13 by the court. Upon transfer to the court, a petition shall be  
14 prepared and filed in the court in accordance with the  
15 provisions of the Delinquency Act. If the defendant is not a  
16 child at the time of transfer, the court retains jurisdiction  
17 over the matter only until disposition is made by the court,  
18 unless disposition is made pursuant to Paragraph (3) of  
19 Subsection A of Section 32A-2-20.1 NMSA 1978."

20 SECTION 3. Section 32A-2-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,  
21 Chapter 77, Section 46, as amended) is amended to read:

22 "32A-2-17. PREDISPOSITION STUDIES--REPORTS AND  
23 EXAMINATIONS.--

24 A. After a petition has been filed and either a  
25 finding with respect to the allegations of the petition has

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1 been made or a notice of intent to admit the allegations of the  
2 petition has been filed, the court may direct that a  
3 predisposition study and report to the court be made in writing  
4 by the department or an appropriate agency designated by the  
5 court concerning the child, the family of the child, the  
6 environment of the child and any other matters relevant to the  
7 need for treatment or to appropriate disposition of the case.  
8 The following predisposition reports shall be provided to the  
9 parties and the court five days before actual disposition or  
10 sentencing:

11 (1) the adult probation and parole division of  
12 the corrections department shall prepare a predisposition  
13 report for a serious youthful offender;

14 (2) the department shall prepare a  
15 predisposition report for a serious youthful offender who is  
16 convicted of an offense other than first degree murder;

17 (3) the department shall prepare a  
18 predisposition report for a youthful offender concerning the  
19 youthful offender's amenability to treatment, and if:

20 (a) the court determines that a juvenile  
21 disposition is appropriate, the department shall prepare a  
22 subsequent predisposition report; or

23 (b) the court makes the findings  
24 necessary to impose an adult sentence pursuant to Section  
25 32A-2-20 NMSA 1978, the adult probation and parole division of

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1 the corrections department shall prepare a subsequent  
2 predisposition report; provided that this subparagraph shall  
3 not apply to any adult sentence sought pursuant to Section  
4 32A-2-20.1 NMSA 1978; and

5 (4) the department shall prepare a  
6 predisposition report for a delinquent offender upon the  
7 court's request.

8 B. Where there are indications that the child may  
9 have a mental disorder or developmental disability, the court,  
10 on motion by the children's court attorney or that of counsel  
11 for the child, may order the child to be examined at a suitable  
12 place by a physician or psychiatrist, a licensed psychologist,  
13 a licensed professional clinical counselor or a licensed  
14 independent social worker prior to a hearing on the merits of  
15 the petition. An examination made prior to the hearing or as a  
16 part of the predisposition study and report shall be conducted  
17 on an outpatient basis, unless the court finds that placement  
18 in a hospital or other appropriate facility is necessary.

19 C. The court, after a hearing, may order  
20 examination by a physician or psychiatrist, a licensed  
21 psychologist or a licensed professional clinical counselor or a  
22 licensed independent social worker of a parent or custodian  
23 whose ability to care for or supervise a child is an issue  
24 before the court.

25 D. The court may order that a child adjudicated as

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1 a delinquent child be administered a predispositional  
2 evaluation by a professional designated by the department for  
3 purposes of diagnosis, with direction that the court be given a  
4 report indicating what disposition appears most suitable when  
5 the interests of the child and the public are considered. The  
6 evaluation shall be completed within fifteen days of the  
7 court's order, and the preference shall be for performing the  
8 evaluation in the child's community.

9 E. If a child is detained for purposes of  
10 performing a predispositional evaluation, it shall be completed  
11 within fifteen days, and in no event shall a child be detained  
12 for more than fifteen days within a three-hundred-sixty-five-  
13 day period for a predispositional evaluation, unless for good  
14 cause shown."

15 SECTION 4. Section 32A-2-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,  
16 Chapter 77, Section 47, as amended) is amended to read:

17 "32A-2-18. JUDGMENT--NONCRIMINAL NATURE--  
18 NONADMISSIBILITY.--

19 A. The court shall enter a judgment setting forth  
20 the court's findings and disposition in the proceeding. A  
21 judgment in proceedings on a petition under the Delinquency Act  
22 resulting in a juvenile disposition shall not be deemed a  
23 conviction of a crime nor shall it impose any civil  
24 disabilities ordinarily resulting from conviction of a crime  
25 nor shall it operate to disqualify the child in any civil

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1 service application or appointment. The juvenile disposition  
2 of a child and any evidence given in a hearing in court shall  
3 not be admissible as evidence against the child in any case or  
4 proceeding in any other tribunal whether before or after  
5 reaching the age of majority, except in sentencing proceedings  
6 after conviction of a felony and then only for the purpose of a  
7 presentence study and report.

8 B. If a judgment resulting from a youthful offender  
9 or serious youthful offender proceeding under the Delinquency  
10 Act results in an adult sentence, a record of the judgment  
11 shall be admissible in any other case or proceeding in any  
12 other court involving the youthful offender or serious youthful  
13 offender, unless the sentence was imposed pursuant to Paragraph  
14 (2) of Subsection F of Section 32A-2-20.2 NMSA 1978 and  
15 Subsection H of Section 32A-2-20.2 NMSA 1978 and the offender  
16 successfully completed adult probation.

17 C. If a judgment on a proceeding under the  
18 Delinquency Act results in an adult sentence, the determination  
19 of guilt at trial becomes a conviction for purposes of the  
20 Criminal Code, except as provided in Subsection H of Section  
21 32A-2-20.2 NMSA 1978."

22 SECTION 5. Section 32A-2-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,  
23 Chapter 77, Section 49, as amended) is amended to read:

24 "32A-2-20. DISPOSITION OF A YOUTHFUL OFFENDER.--

25 A. The court has the discretion to invoke either an

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1 adult sentence or juvenile sanctions on a youthful offender  
2 pursuant to this section, or the court may proceed pursuant to  
3 Section 32A-2-20.1 NMSA 1978. If seeking an adult sentence,  
4 the children's court attorney shall file a notice of intent to  
5 invoke an adult sentence within ten working days of the filing  
6 of the petition, provided that the court may extend the time  
7 for filing of the notice of intent to invoke an adult sentence,  
8 for good cause shown, prior to the adjudicatory hearing. A  
9 preliminary hearing by the court or a hearing before a grand  
10 jury shall be held, within ten days after the filing of the  
11 intent to invoke an adult sentence, to determine whether  
12 probable cause exists to support the allegations contained in  
13 the petition.

14 B. If the children's court attorney has filed a  
15 notice of intent to invoke an adult sentence and the child is  
16 adjudicated as a youthful offender, the court shall make the  
17 following findings in order to invoke an adult sentence, except  
18 when imposing an adult sentence pursuant to Section 32A-2-20.1  
19 NMSA 1978:

20 (1) the child is not amenable to treatment or  
21 rehabilitation as a child in available facilities; and

22 (2) the child is not eligible for commitment  
23 to an institution for children with developmental disabilities  
24 or mental disorders.

25 C. In making the findings set forth in Subsection B

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1 of this section, the judge shall consider the following  
2 factors:

- 3 (1) the seriousness of the alleged offense;
- 4 (2) whether the alleged offense was committed  
5 in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner;
- 6 (3) whether a firearm was used to commit the  
7 alleged offense;
- 8 (4) whether the alleged offense was against  
9 persons or against property, with greater weight being given to  
10 offenses against persons, especially if personal injury  
11 resulted;
- 12 (5) the maturity of the child as determined by  
13 consideration of the child's home, environmental situation,  
14 social and emotional health, pattern of living, brain  
15 development, trauma history and disability;
- 16 (6) the record and previous history of the  
17 child;
- 18 (7) the prospects for adequate protection of  
19 the public and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of  
20 the child by the use of procedures, services and facilities  
21 currently available; and
- 22 (8) any other relevant factor, provided that  
23 factor is stated on the record.

24 D. If a child has previously been sentenced as an  
25 adult pursuant to the provisions of this section, there shall

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1 be a rebuttable presumption that the child is not amenable to  
2 treatment or rehabilitation as a child in available facilities.

3 E. If the court invokes an adult sentence, the  
4 court may sentence the child to less than, but shall not  
5 exceed, the mandatory adult sentence. A youthful offender  
6 given an adult sentence shall be treated as an adult offender  
7 and shall be transferred to the legal custody of an agency  
8 responsible for incarceration of persons sentenced to adult  
9 sentences. This transfer terminates the jurisdiction of the  
10 court over the child with respect to the delinquent acts  
11 alleged in the petition.

12 F. If a juvenile disposition is appropriate, the  
13 court shall follow the provisions set forth in Section  
14 32A-2-19 NMSA 1978. A youthful offender may be subject to  
15 extended commitment in the care of the department until the age  
16 of twenty-one, pursuant to the provisions of Section 32A-2-23  
17 NMSA 1978.

18 G. A child fourteen years of age or older, charged  
19 with first degree murder, but not convicted of first degree  
20 murder, and found to have committed a youthful offender offense  
21 as set forth in Subsection [±] K of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978,  
22 is subject to the dispositions set forth in this section.

23 H. A child fourteen years of age or older charged  
24 with first degree murder, but found to have committed a  
25 delinquent act that is neither first degree murder nor a

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1 youthful offender offense as set forth in Subsection [~~F~~] K of  
2 Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, shall be adjudicated as a delinquent  
3 subject to the dispositions set forth in Section 32A-2-19 NMSA  
4 1978.

5 I. An appeal of a court order entered in accordance  
6 with this section may be filed by either party to the case."

7 **SECTION 6.** A new section of the Delinquency Act, Section  
8 32A-2-20.1 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

9 "32A-2-20.1. [NEW MATERIAL] DUAL DISPOSITION OF A  
10 YOUTHFUL OFFENDER AMENABLE TO TREATMENT.--

11 A. If a youthful offender prosecution results in  
12 adjudication for an offense listed in Subsection K of Section  
13 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978 and the offender is found by the court to be  
14 amenable to treatment, the court may impose:

15 (1) a fine pursuant to Subsection B of Section  
16 32A-2-19 NMSA 1978;

17 (2) a juvenile disposition under Subparagraph  
18 (b) or (c) of Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 32A-2-19  
19 NMSA 1978; and

20 (3) an adult criminal sentence, the execution  
21 of which shall be stayed on the condition that the offender not  
22 violate the provisions of the disposition order and not commit  
23 a new offense. Successful completion of the juvenile  
24 disposition ordered shall be a condition of suspension of the  
25 adult criminal sentence.

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1           B. In determining a disposition to impose pursuant  
2 to Subsection A of this section, the judge shall make findings  
3 on all of the following factors:

4                   (1) the seriousness of the alleged offense;

5                   (2) whether the alleged offense was committed  
6 in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful manner;

7                   (3) whether a firearm was used to commit the  
8 alleged offense;

9                   (4) whether the alleged offense was against  
10 persons or against property, with greater weight being given to  
11 offenses against persons, especially if personal injury  
12 resulted;

13                   (5) the maturity of the child as determined by  
14 consideration of the child's home, environmental situation,  
15 social and emotional health, pattern of living, brain  
16 development, trauma history and disability;

17                   (6) the record and previous history of the  
18 child;

19                   (7) the prospects for adequate protection of  
20 the public and the likelihood of reasonable rehabilitation of  
21 the child by the use of procedures, services and facilities  
22 currently available; and

23                   (8) any other relevant factor, provided that  
24 factor is stated on the record."

25           **SECTION 7.** A new section of the Delinquency Act, Section  
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1 32A-2-20.2 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

2 "32A-2-20.2. [NEW MATERIAL] EXECUTION OF ADULT  
3 SENTENCE.--

4 A. When there is probable cause to believe that a  
5 youthful offender sentenced pursuant to Section 32A-2-20.1 NMSA  
6 1978 has violated any condition of the stayed sentence or is  
7 alleged to have committed a new offense, the court may, if  
8 necessary, direct that the youthful offender be taken into  
9 immediate custody. The children's court attorney may petition  
10 for revocation of the stay of execution of the adult sentence  
11 and shall notify the youthful offender in writing of the  
12 reasons alleged to exist for revocation of the stay.

13 B. The youthful offender shall be entitled to a  
14 hearing on the state's petition to revoke the stay or may waive  
15 a hearing. If the youthful offender challenges the petition  
16 for revocation of the stay, the court shall hold a hearing at  
17 which the youthful offender is entitled to be heard and  
18 represented by counsel. The children's court attorney shall  
19 present proof of the violation beyond a reasonable doubt.  
20 Proof of a new offense in this hearing shall not establish  
21 guilt as to that new offense. If a violation is established,  
22 the court shall proceed pursuant to Subsection D of this  
23 section.

24 C. If a person described in Subsection A of this  
25 section is under the age of eighteen and is taken into custody,

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1 the person may be detained only in accordance with Section  
2 32A-2-4.1 NMSA 1978.

3 D. If it is established after a hearing that a  
4 youthful offender has violated the terms of suspension of the  
5 sentence stayed pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of  
6 Section 32A-2-20.1 NMSA 1978, the court shall order execution  
7 of the previously imposed sentence unless the court makes  
8 written findings of mitigating factors that justify continuing  
9 the stay. If the court finds that no mitigating factors are  
10 present, the court shall treat the youthful offender as an  
11 adult and order any of the adult sanctions authorized by the  
12 original disposition and sentence.

13 E. Upon revocation of the stay and execution of the  
14 adult sentence, the offender's youthful offender status is  
15 terminated and the court's jurisdiction over the child with  
16 respect to the delinquent acts alleged in the petition is  
17 terminated. The ongoing jurisdiction for any adult sanction,  
18 other than commitment to the corrections department, is with  
19 the adult court.

20 F. Before an offender who has received a stayed  
21 adult sentence pursuant to Section 32A-2-20.1 NMSA 1978 reaches  
22 the age of twenty-one, the court shall hold a hearing. The  
23 court shall:

24 (1) revoke the suspension, order execution of  
25 the adult sentence and direct that the offender be taken into

.216762.1

1 the immediate custody of the corrections department;

2 (2) order execution of the adult sentence and  
3 place the offender on probation; or

4 (3) order the release of the offender.

5 G. When ordering the execution of an adult sentence  
6 pursuant to Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection F of this  
7 section, the court shall:

8 (1) make the following findings:

9 (a) in the instant proceeding, during  
10 the time the child was placed on probation or committed to a  
11 facility for the care and rehabilitation of adjudicated  
12 delinquent children, that the child was not amenable to  
13 treatment or rehabilitation as a child in available facilities;  
14 and

15 (b) that the child is not eligible for  
16 commitment to an institution for children with developmental  
17 disabilities or mental disorders; and

18 (2) make findings on the following factors:

19 (a) the seriousness of the alleged  
20 offense;

21 (b) whether the alleged offense was  
22 committed in an aggressive, violent, premeditated or willful  
23 manner;

24 (c) whether a firearm was used to commit  
25 the alleged offense;

1 (d) whether the alleged offense was  
2 against a person or against property, with greater weight being  
3 given to an offense against a person, especially if personal  
4 injury resulted;

5 (e) the maturity of the child as  
6 determined by consideration of the child's home, environmental  
7 situation, social and emotional health, pattern of living,  
8 brain development, trauma history and disability;

9 (f) the record and previous history of  
10 the child;

11 (g) the prospects for adequate  
12 protection of the public and the likelihood of reasonable  
13 rehabilitation of the child by the use of procedures, services  
14 and facilities currently available;

15 (h) in the instant proceeding, the  
16 child's behavior and conduct while placed on probation or  
17 committed to a facility for the care and rehabilitation of  
18 adjudicated delinquent children;

19 (i) the results of a report provided by  
20 the department of a risk assessment performed on the child  
21 using an accepted risk assessment tool; and

22 (j) any other relevant factor, provided  
23 that the factor is stated on the record.

24 H. If an offender is ordered to serve probation  
25 pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection F of this section and

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1 successfully completes probation, the adjudication shall not  
2 become a conviction for purposes of the Criminal Code and the  
3 court shall enter a conditional discharge as provided for in  
4 Section 31-20-13 NMSA 1978.

5 I. If execution of the adult sentence is ordered  
6 and the offender is placed in the custody of the corrections  
7 department, all time served by the offender under the juvenile  
8 disposition shall be credited toward the adult criminal  
9 sentence imposed."