1	SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE HEALTH AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 84
2	56TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2023
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE; LIMITING INCARCERATION FOR
12	TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE; ALPHABETIZING
13	DEFINITIONS.
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15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
16	SECTION 1. Section 31-21-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978,
17	Chapter 41, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
18	"31-21-5. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Probation and
19	Parole Act:
20	A. "adult" means a person convicted of a crime by a
21	<u>district court;</u>
22	B. "board" means the parole board;
23	C. "director" means the director of the adult
24	probation and parole division of the corrections department or
25	any employee designated by the director;
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1	D. "institution" means the state penitentiary and
2	any other similar state institution hereinafter created;
3	E. "parole" means the release to the community of
4	an inmate of an institution by decision of the board or by
5	operation of law, subject to conditions imposed by the board
6	and to its supervision;
7	$[A_{\bullet}]$ <u>F.</u> "probation" means the procedure under which
8	an adult defendant, found guilty of a crime upon verdict or
9	plea, is released by the court without imprisonment under a
10	suspended or deferred sentence and subject to conditions;
11	[B. "parole" means the release to the community of
12	an inmate of an institution by decision of the board or by
13	operation of law, subject to conditions imposed by the board
14	and to its supervision;
14 15	and to its supervision; C. "institution" means the state penitentiary and
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15 16	C. "institution" means the state penitentiary and any other similar state institution hereinafter created;
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15 16 17 18 19	C. "institution" means the state penitentiary and any other similar state institution hereinafter created; D. "board" means the parole board; E. "director" means the director of the field services division of the corrections department or any employee
15 16 17 18 19 20	C. "institution" means the state penitentiary and any other similar state institution hereinafter created; D. "board" means the parole board; E. "director" means the director of the field services division of the corrections department or any employee designated by him; and
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	C. "institution" means the state penitentiary and any other similar state institution hereinafter created; D. "board" means the parole board; E. "director" means the director of the field services division of the corrections department or any employee designated by him; and F. "adult" means any person convicted of a crime by
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	C. "institution" means the state penitentiary and any other similar state institution hereinafter created; D. "board" means the parole board; E. "director" means the director of the field services division of the corrections department or any employee designated by him; and F. "adult" means any person convicted of a crime by a district court]
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	C. "institution" means the state penitentiary and any other similar state institution hereinafter created; D. "board" means the parole board; E. "director" means the director of the field services division of the corrections department or any employee designated by him; and F. "adult" means any person convicted of a crime by a district court] G. "standard violation of probation" or "standard

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1	H. "technical violation of probation" or "technical
2	violation of parole" means a violation of a condition of
3	probation or parole that does not either create a threat to the
4	probationer or parolee or others or does not constitute a new
5	criminal charge."
6	SECTION 2. Section 31-21-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1955,
7	Chapter 232, Section 17, as amended) is amended to read:
8	"31-21-14. RETURN OF PAROLE VIOLATOR
9	A. At any time during release on parole, the board
10	or the director may issue a warrant for the arrest of the
11	[released prisoner] <u>parolee</u> for [violation of any of the
12	conditions of release] a standard violation of parole or issue
13	a notice to appear to answer a charge of <u>any</u> violation. The
14	notice shall be served personally upon the [prisoner] <u>parolee</u> .
15	The warrant shall authorize the [superintendent] <u>warden</u> of the
16	institution from which the [prisoner] <u>parolee</u> was released to
17	return the [prisoner] <u>parolee</u> to the actual custody of the
18	institution or to any other suitable detention facility
19	designated by the board or the director. If the [prisoner]
20	parolee is out of the state, the warrant shall authorize the
21	[superintendent] <u>warden</u> to return [him] <u>the parolee</u> to the
22	state. For a technical violation of parole, the director shall
23	issue a notice to appear served personally upon the parolee
24	unless the director authorizes arrest based on a flight risk or
25	danger to the community.

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1 Β. The director may arrest the [prisoner] parolee 2 without a warrant or may deputize [any] an officer with power 3 of arrest to do so by giving [him] the officer a written 4 statement setting forth that the [prisoner] parolee has, in the 5 judgment of the director, [violated the conditions of his release] committed a standard violation of parole and the 6 7 parolee presents a flight risk or danger to the community. 8 Where an arrest is made without a warrant, the [prisoner] 9 parolee shall not be returned to the institution unless 10 authorized by the director or the board. Pending hearing as 11 provided by law upon [any] a charge of a standard violation of 12 parole, the [prisoner] parolee presenting a flight risk or danger to the community shall remain incarcerated in the 13 14 institution.

C. Upon arrest and detention <u>or service of a notice</u> <u>to appear</u>, the board shall cause the [prisoner] <u>parolee</u> to be promptly brought before it for a parole revocation hearing on the parole violation charged, under rules [and regulations] the board may adopt.

D. If <u>a standard</u> violation <u>of parole</u> is established, the board may continue or revoke the parole <u>and</u> <u>impose non-detention sanctions or a maximum of ninety days of</u> <u>incarceration</u> or enter any other order as it sees fit; <u>provided</u> <u>that the sanction shall be commensurate with the seriousness of</u> <u>the violation and not a punishment for the offense of</u>

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1	conviction. If a technical violation of parole is established:
2	(1) for a first technical violation of parole,
3	the director shall not impose a sanction of more than three
4	days of community service, restrictive curfew, behavioral
5	health treatment or other non-detention sanction;
6	(2) for a second technical violation of
7	parole, the director shall not impose a sanction of more than
8	five days of community service, restrictive curfew, behavioral
9	health treatment or other non-detention sanction;
10	(3) for a third technical violation of parole,
11	the director shall not impose a sanction of more than seven
12	days of incarceration; and
13	(4) for a fourth or subsequent technical
14	violation of parole, the director may refer the violation to
15	the board, which may impose incarceration for a fixed term up
16	to thirty days, which shall be counted as time served under the
17	sentence, or enter any other order as it sees fit; provided
18	that the board may impose more than thirty days of
19	incarceration if the board finds that additional detention is
20	necessary for the parolee's rehabilitation or public safety;
21	and provided further that the sanction shall be commensurate
22	with the seriousness of the violation and not a punishment for
23	the offense of conviction.

[D.] <u>E.</u> A [prisoner] <u>parolee</u> for whose return a warrant has been issued shall, if it is found that the warrant .224958.1 - 5 -

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1 cannot be served, be a fugitive from justice. If it appears
2 that [he] the parolee has violated the provisions of [his] the
3 parolee's release, the board shall determine whether the time
4 from the date of the violation to the date of [his] the
5 parolee's arrest, or any part of it, shall be counted as time
6 served under the sentence."

SECTION 3. Section 31-21-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 301, Section 13, as amended by Laws 2016, Chapter 27, Section 1 and by Laws 2016, Chapter 31, Section 1) is amended to read:

"31-21-15. RETURN OF PROBATION VIOLATOR.--

A. At any time during probation:

(1) the court may issue a warrant for the arrest of a probationer for [violation of any of the conditions of release] <u>a standard violation of probation</u>. The warrant shall authorize the return of the probationer to the custody of the court or to any suitable detention facility designated by the court;

(2) the court may issue a notice to appear to answer a charge of <u>any</u> violation <u>and shall issue the notice for</u> <u>a technical violation of probation unless the director</u> <u>authorizes arrest based on a flight risk or danger to the</u> <u>community</u>. The notice shall be personally served upon the probationer; or

(3) the director may arrest a probationer.224958.1

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1 without warrant or may deputize any officer with power of 2 arrest to do so by giving the officer a written statement 3 setting forth that the probationer has, in the judgment of the 4 director, [violated the conditions of the probationer's 5 release] committed a standard violation of probation. The 6 written statement, delivered with the probationer by the 7 arresting officer to the official in charge of a county jail or 8 other place of detention, is sufficient warrant for the 9 detention of the probationer. Upon the probationer's arrest 10 and detention, the director shall immediately notify the court 11 and submit in writing a report showing in what manner the 12 probationer has violated the conditions of release.

B. Following service of a notice to appear or arrest pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the court shall then hold a hearing, which may be informal, on the violation charged. If [the] a standard violation of probation is established, the court may continue the original probation or revoke the probation and either order a new probation with any condition provided for in Section 31-20-5 or 31-20-6 NMSA 1978 or require the probationer to serve the balance of the sentence imposed or any lesser sentence; provided that the sanction shall be commensurate with the seriousness of the violation and not a punishment for the offense of conviction. If a technical violation of probation is established: (1) for a first technical violation of

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1 probation, the court shall not impose a sanction of more than 2 three days of community service, restrictive curfew, behavioral 3 health treatment or other non-detention sanction; 4 (2) for a second technical violation of 5 probation, the court shall not impose a sanction of more than 6 five days of community service, restrictive curfew, behavioral 7 health treatment or other non-detention sanction; 8 (3) for a third technical violation of 9 probation, the court shall not impose a sanction of more than 10 three days of incarceration; and 11 (4) for a fourth or subsequent technical 12 violation of probation, the court may continue the original 13 probation or revoke the probation and either order a new 14 probation with any condition provided for in Section 31-20-5 or 15 31-20-6 NMSA 1978 or require the probationer to serve the 16 balance of the sentence imposed or any lesser sentence; 17 provided that the sanction shall be commensurate with the 18 seriousness of the violation and not a punishment for the 19 offense of conviction. 20 C. If imposition of sentence was deferred, the 21 court may, consistent with Subsection B of this section, impose

any sentence that might originally have been imposed, but credit shall be given for time served on probation.

[C.] <u>D.</u> If it is found that a warrant for the return of a probationer cannot be served, the probationer is a .224958.1

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1 fugitive from justice. After hearing upon return, if it 2 appears that the probationer has violated the provisions of the 3 probationer's release, the court shall determine whether the 4 time from the date of violation to the date of the 5 probationer's arrest, or any part of it, shall be counted as 6 time served on probation. For the purposes of this subsection, 7 "probationer" means a person convicted of a crime by a 8 district, metropolitan, magistrate or municipal court. 9 [D.] E. The board shall budget funds to cover 10 expenses of returning probationers to the court. The sheriff 11 of the county in which the probationer was convicted is the 12 court's agent in the transportation of the probationer, but the 13 director, with the consent of the court, may utilize other 14 state agencies for this purpose when it is in the best interest of the state." 15 16 - 9 bracketed material] = delete 17 underscored material = new 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 .224958.1