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HOUSE BILL 318

46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2004

INTRODUCED BY

Rhonda S. King

AN ACT

RELATING TO CORRECTIONS; EXPANDING THE PURPOSES OF THE CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT INTENSIVE SUPERVISION FUND; RENAMING THE FUND; AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

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

Section 1. Section 31-20-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 303, Section 29-18, as amended) is amended to read:

"31-20-6. CONDITIONS OF ORDER DEFERRING OR SUSPENDING
SENTENCE.--The magistrate, metropolitan or district court shall attach to its order deferring or suspending sentence [such] reasonable conditions as it may deem necessary to ensure that the defendant will observe the laws of the United States and the various states and the ordinances of any municipality. The defendant upon conviction shall be required to reimburse a law enforcement agency or local crime stopper program for the

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amount of any reward paid by the agency or program for information leading to his arrest, prosecution or conviction, but in no event shall reimbursement to the crime stopper program preempt restitution to victims pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-17-1 NMSA 1978. The defendant upon conviction shall be required to pay the actual costs of his supervised probation service to the adult probation and parole division of the corrections department or appropriate responsible agency for deposit to the corrections department [intensive] community supervision fund not exceeding one thousand twenty dollars (\$1,020) annually to be paid in monthly installments of not less than fifteen dollars (\$15.00) and not more than eighty-five dollars (\$85.00), subject to modification, upon court approval, by the appropriate district supervisor of the adult probation and parole division or the local supervisor of the responsible agency on the basis of changed financial circumstances, and may be required to:

- A. [to] provide for the support of [any] persons for whose support he is legally responsible;
- B. [to] undergo available medical or psychiatric treatment and [to] enter and remain in a specified institution when required for that purpose;
- C. [to] be placed on probation under the supervision, guidance or direction of the adult probation and parole division of the corrections department for a term not to

exceed five years;

D. [to] serve a period of time in volunteer labor to be known as "community service". The type of labor and period of service shall be at the sole discretion of the court; provided that [any] a person receiving community service shall be immune from any civil liability other than gross negligence arising out of the community service, and [any] a person who performs community service pursuant to court order or [any] a criminal diversion program shall not be entitled to [any] wages, shall not be considered an employee [for any purpose] and shall not be entitled to workers' compensation, unemployment benefits or any other benefits otherwise provided by law. As used in this subsection, "community service" means [any] labor that benefits the public at large or [any] a public, charitable or educational entity or institution;

E. [to] make a contribution of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100), to be paid in monthly installments of not less than five dollars (\$5.00), to a local crime stopper program or a local drug abuse resistance education program that operates in the territorial jurisdiction of the court. If there is no program in that area, the contribution shall be made to the crime stoppers commission; and

F. [to] satisfy any other conditions reasonably related to his rehabilitation."

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Section 2.	Secti on	31-21-10	NMSA	1978	(bei ng	Laws	1980,
Chapter 28, Sect	ion 1, as	amended)	is a	mended	l to re	ad:	

"31-21-10. PAROLE AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURE. --

A. An immate of an institution who was sentenced to life imprisonment as the result of the commission of a capital felony, who was convicted of three violent felonies and sentenced pursuant to Sections 31-18-23 and 31-18-24 NMSA 1978 or who was convicted of two violent sexual offenses and sentenced pursuant to Subsection A of Section 31-18-25 NMSA 1978 and Section 31-18-26 NMSA 1978 becomes eligible for a parole hearing after he has served thirty years of his sentence. Before ordering the parole of an immate sentenced to life imprisonment, the board shall:

- (1) interview the immate at the institution where he is committed:
- (2) consider all pertinent information concerning the inmate, including:
 - (a) the circumstances of the offense;
 - (b) mitigating and aggravating

circumstances;

- (c) whether a deadly weapon was used in the commission of the offense;
 - (d) whether the inmate is a habitual
 - (e) the reports filed under Section

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offender:

31-21-9 NMSA 1978; and

- (f) the reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been made while in an institution;
- (3) make a finding that a parole is in the best interest of society and the inmate; and
- (4) make a finding that the inmate is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen.

If parole is denied, the inmate sentenced to life imprisonment shall again become entitled to a parole hearing at two-year intervals. The board may, on its own motion, reopen any case in which a hearing has already been granted and parole denied.

- B. Unless the board finds that it is in the best interest of society and the parolee to reduce the period of parole, a person who was convicted of a capital felony shall be required to undergo a minimum period of parole of five years. During the period of parole, the person shall be under the guidance and supervision of the board.
- C. Except for sex offenders as provided in Section 31-21-10.1 NMSA 1978, an inmate who was convicted of a first, second or third degree felony and who has served the sentence of imprisonment imposed by the court in an institution designated by the corrections department shall be required to undergo a two-year period of parole. An inmate who was convicted of a fourth degree felony and who has served the

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sentence of imprisonment imposed by the court in an institution designated by the corrections department shall be required to undergo a one-year period of parole. During the period of parole, the person shall be under the guidance and supervision of the board.

Every person while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the institution from which he was released, but shall be subject to the orders of the board. The board shall furnish to each immate as a prerequisite to his release under its supervision a written statement of the conditions of parole that shall be accepted and agreed to by the immate as evidenced by his signature affixed to a duplicate copy to be retained in the files of the board. The board shall also require as a prerequisite to release the submission and approval of a parole plan. If an immate refuses to affix his signature to the written statement of the conditions of his parole or does not have an approved parole plan, he shall not be released and shall remain in the custody of the institution in which he has served his sentence, excepting parole, until such time as the period of parole he was required to serve, less meritorious deductions, if any, expires, at which time he shall be released from that institution without parole, or until such time that he evidences his acceptance and agreement to the conditions of parole as required or receives approval for his parole plan or both. Time served from the date that an

inmate refuses to accept and agree to the conditions of parole or fails to receive approval for his parole plan shall reduce the period, if any, to be served under parole at a later date. If the district court has ordered that the inmate make restitution to a victim as provided in Section 31-17-1 NMSA 1978, the board shall include restitution as a condition of parole. The board shall also personally apprise the inmate of the conditions of parole and his duties relating thereto.

- E. When a person on parole has performed the obligations of his release for the period of parole provided in this section, the board shall make a final order of discharge and issue him a certificate of discharge.
- F. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, the board shall require the immate as a condition of parole \underline{to} :
- (1) [to] pay the actual costs of his parole services to the adult probation and parole division of the corrections department for deposit to the corrections department [intensive] community supervision fund not exceeding one thousand twenty dollars (\$1,020) annually to be paid in monthly installments of not less than fifteen dollars (\$15.00) and not more than eighty-five dollars (\$85.00), subject to modification by the adult probation and parole division on the basis of changed financial circumstances; and
 - (2) [to] reimburse a law enforcement agency or

local crime stopper program for the amount of any reward paid by the agency or program for information leading to his arrest, prosecution or conviction.

G. The provisions of this section shall apply to all inmates except geriatric, permanently incapacitated and terminally ill inmates eligible for the medical and geriatric parole program as provided by the Parole Board Act."

Section 3. Section 31-21-13.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 62, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"31-21-13.1. INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAMS. --

A. As used in this section, "intensive supervision programs" means programs that provide highly structured and intense supervision, with stringent reporting requirements, of certain individuals who represent an excessively high assessment of risk of violation of probation or parole, emphasize meaningful rehabilitative activities and reasonable alternatives without seriously increasing the risk of recidivist crime and facilitate the payment of restitution by the offender to the victim. Intensive supervision programs include house arrest programs or electronic surveillance programs or both.

B. The corrections department shall implement and operate intensive supervision programs in various local communities. The programs shall provide services for appropriate individuals by probation and parole officers of the

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corrections department. The corrections department shall promulgate rules [and regulations] to provide that the officers providing these services have a maximum case load of twenty offenders and to provide for offender selection and other criteria. The corrections department may cooperate with all recognized law enforcement authorities and share all necessary and pertinent information, records or documents regarding probationers or parolees in order to implement and operate these intensive supervision programs.

For purposes of this section, a judge contemplating imposition of an intensive supervision program for an individual shall consult with the adult probation and parole division of the corrections department and consider the recommendations before imposing such probation. The adult probation and parole division of the corrections department shall recommend only those individuals who would have otherwise been recommended for incarceration for intensive supervision A judge has discretion to impose an intensive supervision program for an individual, regardless of recommendations made by the adult probation and parole Inmates eligible for parole, or within twelve months di vi si on. of eligibility for parole, or immates who would otherwise remain in a correctional institution for lack of a parole plan or those parolees whose parole the board would otherwise revoke are eligible for intensive supervision programs. The

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provisions of this section do not limit or reduce the statutory authority vested in probation and parole supervision as defined by any other section of the Probation and Parole Act.

There is created in the state treasury the "corrections department [intensive] community supervision fund" to be administered by the corrections department upon vouchers signed by the secretary of corrections. Balances in the corrections department [intensive] community supervision fund shall not revert to the general fund. Beginning July 1, [1988, the intensive supervision programs established pursuant to this section shall be funded by those 2004, supervision costs collected pursuant to the provisions of Sections 31-20-6 and 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 [The corrections department is specifically authorized to hire additional permanent or term full-time equivalent positions for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this section] shall be deposited in the corrections department community supervision fund and shall be used by the corrections department to fund intensive supervision programs, community corrections programs, probation supervision programs and parole supervision programs."

Section 4. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2004.

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