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HOUSE BILL 453

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

INTRODUCED BY

Ri chard P. Cheney

AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIMINAL LAW; REVISING THE ELEMENTS OF CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONTACT OF A MINOR IN THE SECOND DEGREE; INCREASING PENALTIES; PROVIDING CONFORMING AMENDMENTS; AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

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

Section 1. Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 109, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-9-13. CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONTACT OF A MINOR. --

A. Criminal sexual contact of a minor is the unlawful and intentional touching of or applying force to the intimate parts of a minor or the unlawful and intentional causing of a minor to touch one's intimate parts. For the purposes of this section, "intimate parts" means the primary genital area, groin, buttocks, anus or breast.

-	b. Climinal Sexual contact of a minor in the Second
2	degree consists of all criminal sexual contact [of the
3	unclothed intimate parts] of a minor perpetrated:
4	(1) on a child under thirteen years of age;
5	[or]
6	(2) on a child thirteen to eighteen years of
7	age when [(a) the perpetrator is in a position of authority
8	over the child and uses that authority to coerce the child to
9	submit;
10	(b) the perpetrator uses force or
11	coercion that results in personal injury to the child;
12	(c) the perpetrator uses force or
13	coercion and is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or
14	(d) the perpetrator is armed with a
15	deadly weapon] the perpetrator uses force or coercion; or
16	(3) on a child thirteen to eighteen years of
17	age when the perpetrator, who is a licensed school employee, an
18	unlicensed school employee, a school contract employee, a
19	school health service provider or a school volunteer, and who
20	is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years
21	older than the child and not the spouse of that child, learns
22	while performing services in or for a school that the child is
23	<u>a student in a school.</u>
24	Whoever commits criminal sexual contact of a minor in the
25	second degree is guilty of a second degree felony for a sexual

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offense against a \mbox{child} and, notwithstanding the provisions of
Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a minimum
term of imprisonment of three years, which shall not be
suspended or deferred. The imposition of a minimum, mandatory
term of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of this
subsection shall not be interpreted to preclude the imposition
of sentencing enhancements pursuant to the provisions of
Sections 31-18-17, 31-18-25 and 31-18-26 NMSA 1978.

[C. Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the third degree consists of all criminal sexual contact of a minor perpetrated:

> (1) on a child under thirteen years of age; or (2) on a child thirteen to eighteen years of

(a) the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the child and uses this authority to coerce the child to submit;

(b) the perpetrator uses force or coerci on which results in personal injury to the child;

(c) the perpetrator uses force or coercion and is aided or abetted by one or more persons; or (d) the perpetrator is armed with a

deadly weapon.

age when:

Whoever commits criminal sexual contact of a minor in the third degree is guilty of a third degree felony for a sexual . 150465. 1

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offense against a child.

D. Criminal sexual contact of a minor in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual contact:

(1) not defined in Subsection C of this section, of a child thirteen to eighteen years of age perpetrated with force or coercion; or

(2) of a minor perpetrated on a child thirteen to eighteen years of age when the perpetrator, who is a licensed school employee, an unlicensed school employee, a school contract employee, a school health service provider or a school volunteer, and who is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years older than the child and not the spouse of that child, learns while performing services in or for a school that the child is a student in a school.

Whoever commits criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree is guilty of a fourth degree felony.]"

Section 2. Section 29-11A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 106, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"29-11A-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act:

A. "sex offender" means a person eighteen years of age or older who:

- (1) is a resident of New Mexico who is convicted of a sex offense in New Mexico:
- (2) changes his residence to New Mexico, when $.\,150465.\,1$

or

that person has been convicted of a sex offense in another
state pursuant to state, federal or military law;
(3) is a resident of New Mexico who is
convicted of a sex offense pursuant to federal or military

(4) is a resident of another state and who has been convicted of a sex offense pursuant to state, federal or military law, but who is:

law;

- (a) employed full time or part time in New Mexico for a period of time exceeding fourteen days or for an aggregate period of time exceeding thirty days during any calendar year; or
- (b) enrolled on a full-time or part-time basis in a private or public school in New Mexico, including a secondary school, a trade school, a professional institution or an institution of higher education; and

B. "sex offense" means:

- (1) criminal sexual penetration in the first, second, third or fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
- (2) criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-12 NMSA 1978;
- (3) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second [third or fourth] degree, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;

1	(4) sexual exploitation of children, as
2	provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978;
3	(5) sexual exploitation of children by
4	prostitution, as provided in Section 30-6A-4 NMSA 1978;
5	(6) kidnapping, as provided in Section
6	30-4-1 NMSA 1978, when the victim is less than eighteen years
7	of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim;
8	(7) false imprisonment, as provided in Section
9	30-4-3 NMSA 1978, when the victim is less than eighteen years
10	of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim;
11	(8) solicitation to commit criminal sexual
12	contact of a minor in the second, third or fourth degree, as
13	provided in Sections 30-9-13 and 30-28-3 NMSA 1978; or
14	(9) attempt to commit any of the sex offenses
15	set forth in Paragraphs (1) through (7) of this subsection, as
16	provided in Section 30-28-1 NMSA 1978."
17	Section 3. Section 29-11A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995,
18	Chapter 106, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
19	"29-11A-5. LOCAL REGISTRYCENTRAL REGISTRY
20	ADMINISTRATION BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETYPARTICIPATION IN
21	THE NATIONAL SEX OFFENDER REGISTRYRULES
22	A. A county sheriff shall maintain a local registry
23	of sex offenders in his jurisdiction required to register
24	pursuant to the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and

Notification Act.

B. The county sheriff shall forward registration information obtained from sex offenders to the department of public safety. The initial registration information and any new registration information subsequently obtained from a sex offender shall be forwarded by the county sheriff no later than ten working days after the information is obtained from a sex offender. If the department of public safety receives information regarding a sex offender from a governmental entity other than a county sheriff, the department shall send that information to the sheriff for the county in which the sex offender resides.

- C. The department of public safety shall maintain a central registry of sex offenders required to register pursuant to the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act. The department shall participate in the national sex offender registry administered by the United States department of justice. The department shall send conviction information and fingerprints for all sex offenders registered in New Mexico to the national sex offender registry administered by the United States department of justice and to the federal bureau of investigation.
- D. The department of public safety shall retain registration information regarding sex offenders convicted for the following sex offenses for a period of twenty years following the sex offender's conviction, release from prison or

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release from probation or parole, whichever occurs later:

- (1) criminal sexual penetration in the first or second degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
- (2) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second [or third] degree, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;
- (3) sexual exploitation of children, as provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978;
- (4) kidnapping, as provided in Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978, when the victim is less than eighteen years of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim; or
- (5) attempt to commit any of the sex offenses set forth in Paragraphs (1) through (4) of this subsection, as provided in Section 30-28-1 NMSA 1978.
- E. The department of public safety shall retain registration information regarding sex offenders convicted for the following offenses for a period of ten years following the sex offender's conviction, release from prison or release from probation or parole, whichever occurs later:
- (1) criminal sexual penetration in the third or fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
- (2) criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-12 NMSA 1978;
- [(3) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;

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prosti tuti on,	as provi ded	in Sect	i on 30-6A-	4 NMSA	1978;	

[(5)] (4) false imprisonment, as provided in Section 30-4-3 NMSA 1978, when the victim is less than eighteen years of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim;

[(6)] <u>(5)</u> solicitation to commit criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second, third or fourth degree, as provided in Sections 30-9-13 and 30-28-3 NMSA 1978; or

 $[\frac{(7)}{6}]$ attempt to commit any of the sex offenses set forth in Paragraphs (1) through $[\frac{(5)}{4}]$ of this subsection, as provided in Section 30-28-1 NMSA 1978.

F. The department of public safety shall adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act."

Section 4. Section 29-11A-5.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 19, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"29-11A-5.1. PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION REGARDING
CERTAIN REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS--ACTIVE COMMUNITY
NOTIFICATION--INTERNET WEB SITE.--

A. If a sex offender is convicted of one of the following sex offenses, the county sheriff shall forward registration information obtained from the sex offender to the district attorney for the judicial district in which the sex offender resides and, if the sex offender is a resident of a

1	municipality, the chief law enforcement officer for the
2	municipality in which the sex offender resides:
3	(1) criminal sexual penetration in the first
4	or second degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
5	(2) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the
6	second [third or fourth] degree, as provided in
7	Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;
8	(3) sexual exploitation of children, as
9	provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978;
10	(4) sexual exploitation of children by
11	prostitution, as provided in Section 30-6A-4 NMSA 1978; or
12	(5) attempt to commit any of the sex offenses
13	set forth in Paragraphs (1) through (4) of this subsection, as
14	provided in Section 30-28-1 NMSA 1978.
15	B. A person who wants to obtain registration
16	information regarding sex offenders described in Subsection A
17	of this section may request that information from the:
18	(1) sheriff for the county in which the sex
19	offenders reside;
20	(2) chief law enforcement officer for the
21	municipality in which the sex offenders reside;
22	(3) district attorney for the judicial
23	district in which the sex offenders reside; or
24	(4) secretary of public safety.
25	C. Upon receiving a request for registration
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information regarding sex offenders described in Subsection A of this section, the county sheriff, chief municipal law enforcement officer, district attorney or secretary of public safety shall provide that registration information, with the exception of a sex offender's social security number, within a reasonable period of time, and no later than seven days after receiving the request.

- D. Within seven days of receiving registration information from a sex offender described in Subsection A of this section, the county sheriff shall contact every licensed daycare center, elementary school, middle school and high school within a one-mile radius of the sex offender's residence and provide them with the sex offender's registration information, with the exception of the sex offender's social security number.
- E. The department of public safety may establish and manage an internet web site that provides the public with registration information regarding sex offenders described in Subsection A of this section. The registration information provided to the public pursuant to this subsection shall not include a sex offender's social security number or a sex offender's place of employment, unless the sex offender's employment requires him to have direct contact with children."

Section 5. Section 31-20-5.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003 (1st S.S.), Chapter 1, Section 7) is amended to read:

"31-20-5. 2. SEX OFFENDERS--PERIOD OF PROBATION--TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PROBATION.--

A. When a district court defers imposition of a sentence for a sex offender, or suspends all or any portion of a sentence for a sex offender, the district court shall include a provision in the judgment and sentence that specifically requires the sex offender to serve an indeterminate period of supervised probation for a period of not less than five years and not in excess of twenty years. A sex offender's period of supervised probation may be for a period of less than twenty years if, at a review hearing provided for in Subsection B of this section, the state is unable to prove that the sex offender should remain on probation. Prior to placing a sex offender on probation, the district court shall conduct a hearing to determine the terms and conditions of supervised probation for the sex offender. The district court may consider any relevant factors, including:

- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense for which the sex offender was convicted or adjudicated;
- (2) the nature and circumstances of a prior sex offense committed by the sex offender;
- (3) rehabilitation efforts engaged in by the sex offender, including participation in treatment programs while incarcerated or elsewhere;

	(4)	the	danger	to	the	communi ty	posed	by	the
sex offender;	and								

- (5) a risk and needs assessment regarding the sex offender, developed by the sex offender management board of the New Mexico sentencing commission or another appropriate entity, to be used by appropriate district court personnel.
- B. A district court shall review the terms and conditions of a sex offender's supervised probation at two and one-half year intervals. When a sex offender has served the initial five years of supervised probation, the district court shall also review the duration of the sex offender's supervised probation at two and one-half year intervals. When a sex offender has served the initial five years of supervised probation, at each review hearing the state shall bear the burden of proving to a reasonable certainty that the sex offender should remain on probation.
- C. The district court may order a sex offender placed on probation to abide by reasonable terms and conditions of probation, including:
- (1) being subject to intensive supervision by a probation officer of the corrections department;
- (2) participating in an outpatient or inpatient sex offender treatment program;
- (3) a probationary agreement by the sex offender not to use alcohol or drugs;

- (4) a probationary agreement by the sex offender not to have contact with certain persons or classes of persons; and
- (5) being subject to alcohol testing, drug testing or polygraph examinations used to determine if the sex offender is in compliance with the terms and conditions of his probation.
- D. The district court shall notify the sex offender's counsel of record of an upcoming probation hearing for a sex offender, and the sex offender's counsel of record shall represent the sex offender at the probation hearing.

 When a sex offender's counsel of record provides the court with good cause that the counsel of record should not represent the sex offender at the probation hearing and the sex offender is subsequently unable to obtain counsel, the district court shall notify the chief public defender of the upcoming probation hearing and the chief public defender shall make representation available to the sex offender at that hearing.
- E. If the district court finds that a sex offender has violated the terms and conditions of his probation, the district court may revoke his probation or may order additional terms and conditions of probation.
- F. As used in this section, "sex offender" means a person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to or pleads nolo contendere to any one of the following offenses:

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- (1) kidnapping, as provided in Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978, when committed with intent to inflict a sexual offense upon the victim;
- (2) criminal sexual penetration in the first, second or third degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
- (3) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second [or third] degree, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;
- (4) sexual exploitation of children in the second degree, as provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978; or
- (5) sexual exploitation of children by prostitution in the first or second degree, as provided in Section 30-6A-4 NMSA 1978."

Section 6. Section 31-21-10.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003 (1st S.S.), Chapter 1, Section 9) is amended to read:

"31-21-10. 1. SEX OFFENDERS--PERIOD OF PAROLE--TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PAROLE.--

A. If the district court sentences a sex offender to a term of incarceration in a facility designated by the corrections department, the district court shall include a provision in the judgment and sentence that specifically requires the sex offender to serve an indeterminate period of supervised parole for a period of not less than five years and not in excess of twenty years. A sex offender's period of

supervised parole may be for a period of less than twenty years if, at a review hearing provided for in Subsection B of this section, the state is unable to prove that the sex offender should remain on parole. Prior to placing a sex offender on parole, the board shall conduct a hearing to determine the terms and conditions of supervised parole for the sex offender. The board may consider any relevant factors, including:

- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense for which the sex offender was incarcerated;
- (2) the nature and circumstances of a prior sex offense committed by the sex offender;
- (3) rehabilitation efforts engaged in by the sex offender, including participation in treatment programs while incarcerated or elsewhere:
- (4) the danger to the community posed by the sex offender: and
- (5) a risk and needs assessment regarding the sex offender, developed by the sex offender management board of the New Mexico sentencing commission or another appropriate entity, to be used by appropriate parole board personnel.
- B. The board shall review the terms and conditions of a sex offender's supervised parole at two and one-half year intervals. When a sex offender has served the initial five years of supervised parole, the board shall also review the duration of the sex offender's supervised parole at two and

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one-half year intervals. When a sex offender has served the initial five years of supervised parole, at each review hearing the state shall bear the burden of proving to a reasonable certainty that the sex offender should remain on parole.

- C. The board may order a sex offender released on parole to abide by reasonable terms and conditions of parole, including:
- (1) being subject to intensive supervision by a parole officer of the corrections department;
- (2) participating in an outpatient or inpatient sex offender treatment program;
- (3) a parole agreement by the sex offender not to use alcohol or drugs;
- (4) a parole agreement by the sex offender not to have contact with certain persons or classes of persons; and
- (5) being subject to alcohol testing, drug testing or polygraph examinations used to determine if the sex offender is in compliance with the terms and conditions of his parole.
- D. The board shall notify the chief public defender of an upcoming parole hearing for a sex offender, and the chief public defender shall make representation available to the sex offender at the parole hearing.
- E. If the board finds that a sex offender has violated the terms and conditions of his parole, the board may . 150465.1

1	revoke his parole or may order additional terms and conditions
2	of parole.
3	F. The provisions of this section shall apply to
4	all sex offenders, except geriatric, permanently incapacitated
5	and terminally ill inmates eligible for the medical and
6	geriatric parole program as provided by the Parole Board Act.
7	G. As used in this section. "sex offender" means a

- G. As used in this section, "sex offender" means a person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to or pleads nolo contendere to any one of the following offenses:
- (1) kidnapping, as provided in Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978, when committed with intent to inflict a sexual offense upon the victim;
- (2) criminal sexual penetration in the first, second or third degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
- (3) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second [or third] degree, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;
- (4) sexual exploitation of children in the second degree, as provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978; or
- (5) sexual exploitation of children by prostitution in the first or second degree, as provided in Section 30-6A-4 NMSA 1978."

Section 7. Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 238, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"33-2-34. ELIGIBILITY FOR EARNED MERITORIOUS DEDUCTIONS. --

A. To earn meritorious deductions, a prisoner confined in a correctional facility designated by the corrections department must be an active participant in programs recommended for the prisoner by the classification committee and approved by the warden. Meritorious deductions shall not exceed the following amounts:

- (1) for a prisoner confined for committing a serious violent offense, up to a maximum of four days per month of time served:
- (2) for a prisoner confined for committing a nonviolent offense, up to a maximum of thirty days per month of time served;
- (3) for a prisoner confined following revocation of parole for the alleged commission of a new felony offense or for absconding from parole, up to a maximum of four days per month of time served during the parole term following revocation; and
- (4) for a prisoner confined following revocation of parole for a reason other than the alleged commission of a new felony offense or absconding from parole, up to a maximum of eight days per month of time served during the parole term following revocation.
- B. A prisoner may earn meritorious deductions upon. 150465. 1

recommendation by the classification committee, based upon the
prisoner's active participation in approved programs and the
quality of the prisoner's participation in those approved
programs. A prisoner may not earn meritorious deductions
unless the recommendation of the classification committee is
approved by the warden.

C. If a prisoner's active participation in approved
programs is interrupted by a lockdown at a correctional

- programs is interrupted by a lockdown at a correctional facility, he may continue to be awarded meritorious deductions at the rate he was earning meritorious deductions prior to the lockdown, unless the warden determines that the prisoner's conduct contributed to the initiation or continuance of the lockdown.
- D. A prisoner confined in a correctional facility designated by the corrections department is eligible for lump-sum meritorious deductions as follows:
- (1) for successfully completing an approved vocational, substance abuse or mental health program, one month; except when the prisoner has a demonstrable physical, mental health or developmental disability that prevents the prisoner from successfully earning a general education diploma, in which case, the prisoner shall be awarded three months;
- $\mbox{(2)} \quad \mbox{for earning a general education diploma}, \\ \mbox{three months:} \label{eq:continuous}$
 - (3) for earning an associate's degree, four

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- **(4)** for earning a bachelor's degree, five months:
- **(5)** for earning a graduate qualification, five months: and
- **(6)** for engaging in a heroic act of saving life or property, engaging in extraordinary conduct for the benefit of the state or the public that is at great expense, risk or effort on behalf of the inmate, or engaging in extraordinary conduct far in excess of normal program assignments that demonstrates the prisoner's commitment to rehabilitate himself. The classification committee and the warden may recommend the number of days to be awarded in each case based upon the particular merits, but any award shall be determined by the director of the adult institutions division of the corrections department.
- Lump-sum meritorious deductions, provided in Paragraphs (1) through (6) of Subsection D of this section, may be awarded in addition to the meritorious deductions provided in Subsections A and B of this section. Lump-sum meritorious deductions shall not exceed one year per award and shall not exceed a total of one year for all lump-sum meritorious deductions awarded in any consecutive twelve-month period.
- F. A prisoner is not eligible to earn meritorious deductions if the prisoner:

- (1) disobeys an order to perform labor, pursuant to Section 33-8-4 NMSA 1978;
 - (2) is in disciplinary segregation;
- (3) is within the first sixty days of receiptby the corrections department; or
- (4) is not an active participant in programs recommended and approved for him by the classification committee.
- G. The provisions of this section shall not be interpreted as providing eligibility to earn meritorious deductions from a sentence of life imprisonment or a sentence of death.
- H. The corrections department shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section, and the rules shall be matters of public record. A concise summary of the rules shall be provided to each prisoner, and each prisoner shall receive a quarterly statement of the meritorious deductions earned.
- I. A New Mexico prisoner confined in a federal or out-of-state correctional facility is eligible to earn meritorious deductions for active participation in programs on the basis of the prisoner's conduct and program reports furnished by that facility to the corrections department. All decisions regarding the award and forfeiture of meritorious deductions at such facility are subject to final approval by

the director of the adult institutions division of the corrections department or the director's designee.

J. In order to be eligible for meritorious deductions, a prisoner confined in a federal or out-of-state correctional facility designated by the corrections department must actively participate in programs that are available. If a federal or out-of-state correctional facility does not have programs available for a prisoner, the prisoner may be awarded meritorious deductions at the rate the prisoner could have earned meritorious deductions if the prisoner had actively participated in programs.

K. A prisoner confined in a correctional facility in New Mexico that is operated by a private company, pursuant to a contract with the corrections department, is eligible to earn meritorious deductions in the same manner as a prisoner confined in state-run correctional facilities. All decisions regarding the award or forfeiture of meritorious deductions at such facilities are subject to final approval by the director of the adult institutions division of the corrections department or the director's designee.

L. As used in this section:

- (1) "active participant" means a prisoner who has begun, and is regularly engaged in, approved programs;
- (2) "program" means work, vocational, educational, substance abuse and mental health programs,

1	approved by the classification committee, that contribute to a					
2	prisoner's self-betterment through the development of personal					
3	and occupational skills. "Program" does not include					
4	recreational activities;					
5	(3) "nonviolent offense" means any offense					
6	other than a serious violent offense; and					
7	(4) "serious violent offense" means:					
8	(a) second degree murder, as provided in					
9	Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978;					
10	(b) voluntary manslaughter, as provided					
11	in Section 30-2-3 NMSA 1978;					
12	(c) third degree aggravated battery, as					
13	provided in Section 30-3-5 NMSA 1978;					
14	(d) first degree kidnapping, as provided					
15	in Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978;					
16	(e) first and second degree criminal					
17	sexual penetration, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;					
18	(f) second [and third] degree criminal					
19	sexual contact of a minor, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA					
20	1978;					
21	(g) first and second degree robbery, as					
22	provided in Section 30-16-2 NMSA 1978;					
23	(h) second degree aggravated arson, as					
24	provided in Section 30-17-6 NMSA 1978;					
25	(i) shooting at a dwelling or occupied					
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- (j) shooting at or from a motor vehicle, as provided in Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978;
- (k) aggravated battery upon a peace officer, as provided in Section 30-22-25 NMSA 1978;
- (1) assault with intent to commit a violent felony upon a peace officer, as provided in Section 30-22-23 NMSA 1978:
- (m) aggravated assault upon a peace officer, as provided in Section 30-22-22 NMSA 1978; and

any of the following offenses, when (n) the nature of the offense and the resulting harm are such that the court judges the crime to be a serious violent offense for the purpose of this section: 1) involuntary manslaughter, as provided in Section 30-2-3 NMSA 1978; 2) fourth degree aggravated assault, as provided in Section 30-3-2 NMSA 1978; 3) third degree assault with intent to commit a violent felony, as provided in Section 30-3-3 NMSA 1978; 4) third and fourth degree aggravated stalking, as provided in Section 30-3A-3.1 NMSA 1978; 5) second degree kidnapping, as provided in Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978; 6) second degree abandonment of a child, as provided in Section 30-6-1 NMSA 1978; 7) first, second and third degree abuse of a child, as provided in Section 30-6-1 NMSA 1978; 8) third degree dangerous use of explosives, as provided in Section 30-7-5 NMSA 1978; 9) third

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and fourth degree criminal sexual penetration, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978; [10) fourth degree criminal sexual contact of a minor, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978; [11) 10) third degree robbery, as provided in Section 30-16-2 NMSA 1978; [12) 11) third degree homicide by vehicle or great bodily injury by vehicle, as provided in Section 66-8-101 NMSA 1978; and [13) 12) battery upon a peace officer, as provided in Section 30-22-24 NMSA 1978."

Section 8. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2004.

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