RELATING TO CRIMINAL SENTENCING; INCREASING THE AMOUNT PAID BY OFFENDERS FOR SUPERVISED PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES; REQUIRING OFFENDERS WHO PARTICIPATE IN A COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM TO MAKE A CO-PAYMENT; 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 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 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 supervision fund not exceeding one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) annually to be paid in monthly installments of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and not more than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), as set by the appropriate district supervisor of the adult probation and parole division, based upon the financial circumstances of the defendant. The defendant's payment of the supervised probation costs shall not be waived unless the court holds an evidentiary hearing and finds that the defendant is unable to pay the costs. If the court waives the defendant's payment of the supervised probation costs and the defendant's financial circumstances subsequently change so that the defendant is able to pay the costs, the appropriate district supervisor of the adult probation and parole division shall advise the court and the court shall hold an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the waiver should be rescinded.

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A. provide for the support of persons for whose support he is legally responsible;

The court may also require the defendant to:

- B. undergo available medical or psychiatric treatment and enter and remain in a specified institution when required for that purpose;
 - C. be placed on probation under the supervision,

guidance or direction of the adult probation and parole division for a term not to exceed five years;

D. 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 a person receiving community service shall be immune from any civil liability other than gross negligence arising out of the community service, and a person who performs community service pursuant to court order or a criminal diversion program shall not be entitled to wages, shall not be considered an employee 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 labor that benefits the public at large or a public, charitable or educational entity or institution;

E. 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; and

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

Section 2. Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980, SB 563 Page 3

1	Chapter 28, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
2	"31-21-10. PAROLE AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURE
3	A. An inmate of an institution who was sentenced
4	to life imprisonment as the result of the commission of a
5	capital felony, who was convicted of three violent felonies
6	and sentenced pursuant to Sections 31-18-23 and 31-18-24 NMSA
7	1978 or who was convicted of two violent sexual offenses and
8	sentenced pursuant to Subsection A of Section 31-18-25 NMSA
9	1978 and Section 31-18-26 NMSA 1978 becomes eligible for a
10	parole hearing after he has served thirty years of his
11	sentence. Before ordering the parole of an inmate sentenced
12	to life imprisonment, the board shall:
13	(l) interview the inmate at the institution
14	where he is committed;
15	(2) consider all pertinent information
16	concerning the inmate, including:
17	(a) the circumstances of the offense;
18	(b) mitigating and aggravating
19	circumstances;
20	(c) whether a deadly weapon was used in
21	the commission of the offense;
22	(d) whether the inmate is a habitual
23	offender;
24	(e) the reports filed under Section
25	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 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.

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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 inmate 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 inmate 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 inmate 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 inmate as a condition of parole:
- (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 supervision fund not exceeding one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) annually to be paid in monthly installments of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and not more than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), as set by the appropriate district supervisor of the adult

probation and parole division, based upon the financial
circumstances of the defendant. The defendant's payment of
the supervised parole costs shall not be waived unless the
board holds an evidentiary hearing and finds that the
defendant is unable to pay the costs. If the board waives
the defendant's payment of the supervised parole costs and
the defendant's financial circumstances subsequently change
so that the defendant is able to pay the costs, the
appropriate district supervisor of the adult probation and
parole division shall advise the board and the board shall
hold an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the waiver
should be rescinded; 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 33-9-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 202, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
- "33-9-3. COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS GRANT FUND--ESTABLISHED-CO-PAYMENTS.--
 - A. There is created in the state treasury a

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special fund to be known as the "community corrections grant fund". All money appropriated to the fund or accruing to it as a result of gift, deposit, investments or other sources shall not be transferred to another fund or encumbered or disbursed in any manner except as provided in the Adult Community Corrections Act. The fund shall be for the purpose of providing programs and services for the diversion of criminal offenders to community-based settings.

B. The department shall require criminal offenders who participate in a program and who receive services to make a co-payment to offset the cost of the services. The amount of the co-payment shall be based upon the offender's ability to pay. The department shall collect the co-payments and on a monthly basis deliver them to the state treasurer for deposit in the community corrections grant fund."

Section 4. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act apply to persons convicted of a criminal offense on or after July 1, 2004.

Section 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2004.

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