1	SENATE BILL 322
2	52ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2015
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	Mark Moores
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO RESTITUTION; PROVIDING THAT A CRIMINAL DEFENDANT'S
12	OBLIGATION TO PAY RESTITUTION CONTINUES AFTER COMPLETION OF
13	PROBATION OR PAROLE PERIODS; REQUIRING A COURT TO AWARD FULL
14	RESTITUTION EXCEPT UNDER COMPELLING OR EXTRAORDINARY
15	CIRCUMSTANCES; REQUIRING A DEFENDANT TO PREPARE FINANCIAL
16	DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS; REQUIRING AN ORDER OF RESTITUTION TO
17	SATISFY THE APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR WRITS OF GARNISHMENT
18	AND ATTACHMENT OF DEFENDANT'S PROPERTY; ALLOWING VICTIMS,
19	DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ATTORNEYS GENERAL TO ENFORCE ORDERS OF
20	RESTITUTION.
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22	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
23	SECTION 1. Section 31-17-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,
24	Chapter 217, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
25	"31-17-1. VICTIM RESTITUTIONSTOLEN PROPERTY
	.198985.1

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1 It is the policy of this state that <u>full</u> Α. 2 restitution be made by each [violator of the Criminal Code] person who is convicted of a crime to the [victims] victim of 3 [his] the defendant's criminal activities to the extent that 4 5 the defendant is reasonably able to do so. This section shall be interpreted and administered to effectuate this policy. As 6 7 used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires: "victim" means [any] a person who has 8 (1)9 suffered actual damages as a result of [the] a defendant's 10 criminal activities; "actual damages" means all damages of 11 (2) 12 which a defendant's criminal activities are a proximate cause, that a victim could recover against the defendant in a civil 13 14 action arising out of the same facts or event, [except] and: (a) includes: 1) without limitation, 15 damages for wrongful death; 2) the value of stolen property; 3) 16 a victim's funeral expenses; 4) a victim's actual lost income, 17 from the date of a defendant's criminal activities through the 18 date of the defendant's sentencing; and 5) any other damages 19 that a victim suffered as a result of a defendant's criminal 20 activities; but 21 (b) does not include: 1) punitive 22 damages [and]; or 2) damages for pain, suffering, mental 23 anguish [and] or loss of consortium [Without limitation, 24 "actual damages" includes damages for wrongful death]; 25

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1	(3) "criminal activities" includes any crime
2	for which there is a plea of <u>no contest or</u> guilty or <u>a</u> verdict
3	of guilty, upon which a judgment may be rendered and any other
4	crime committed after July 1, 1977 [ <del>which</del> ] <u>that</u> is admitted or
5	not contested by the defendant; [ <del>and</del> ]
6	(4) "restitution" means [full or partial]
7	payment of actual damages to a victim; and
8	[ <del>B. If the trial court exercises either of the</del>
9	sentencing options under Section 31-20-6 NMSA 1978, the court
10	shall require as a condition of probation or parole that the]
11	(5) "lost income" means wages, salaries, other
12	compensation and commission income that is established by
13	evidence of commission-based earnings during the twelve months
14	preceding the loss that is lost as a result of a defendant's
15	criminal activities.
16	B. In every case in which a victim has suffered
17	actual damages as a result of a defendant's criminal
18	activities, the court shall make a written finding of the
19	amount of full restitution of actual damages to the victim.
20	Full restitution, reduced by any compensation that the victim
21	received or is owed from insurance or another source, shall be
22	ordered from the defendant unless the court finds compelling or
23	extraordinary reasons for not ordering the restitution and
24	states those reasons on the record.
25	C. A sentencing court shall require a defendant, in

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1 cooperation with the <u>defendant's</u> probation or parole officer 2 [assigned to the defendant], to promptly prepare a plan of 3 restitution, including a specific amount of restitution to each victim and a schedule of restitution payments, if [the 4 defendant is currently unable to make any restitution but there 5 is a reasonable possibility that the defendant may be able to 6 7 do so at some time during his probation or parole period, the plan of restitution shall also state the conditions under which 8 or the event after which the defendant will make restitution. 9 If the defendant believes that he will not be able to make any 10 restitution, he shall so state and shall specify the reasons. 11 12 If the defendant believes that no person suffered actual damages as a result of the defendant's criminal activities, he 13 shall so state] applicable. The defendant shall sign, under 14 oath, a financial disclosure statement. The financial 15 disclosure statement shall identify all income, liabilities and 16 assets in which the defendant holds or controls a present or 17 future interest as of the date of the defendant's arrest. A 18 prepared and signed financial disclosure statement shall be 19 20 provided to the defendant's probation or parole officer and to the applicable district attorney's office no more than five 21 days before the defendant's sentencing hearing and may be used 22 in determining an appropriate restitution plan. 23

[<del>C.</del>] <u>D.</u> The defendant's plan of restitution and the recommendations of [<del>his</del>] <u>the defendant's</u> probation or parole .198985.1

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1 officer shall be submitted promptly to the court. The 2 defendant shall be afforded a hearing on the amount and plan of restitution. The court shall [promptly] enter an order 3 approving, disapproving or modifying the plan, taking into 4 account the factors enumerated in Subsection  $[\mathcal{P}]$  F of this 5 Compliance with the [plan] order of restitution [as 6 section. 7 approved or modified by the court] shall be a condition of [the defendant's] any probation or parole periods that the defendant 8 9 is required to serve. Restitution payments shall be made to the clerk of the court during any period of probation or 10 parole, unless otherwise directed by the court. Before the end 11 12 of all applicable probation or parole periods, the court [thereafter] may modify the [plan] order of restitution at any 13 time upon the defendant's request, upon the request of the 14 applicable district attorney's office or upon the court's own 15 If the [plan as approved or modified] order of 16 motion. restitution does not require full payment of actual damages to 17 all victims or if the court determines [that the defendant is 18 19 not able and will not be able to make any restitution at any 20 time during his probation or parole period or] that no person suffered actual damages as a result of the defendant's criminal 21 activities, the court shall file a specific written statement 22 of its reasons for and the facts supporting its action or 23 determination, including any compelling or extraordinary 24 reasons for not awarding full restitution. After the defendant 25 .198985.1

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has completed all applicable probation or parole periods, the order of restitution shall no longer be subject to modification and any remaining balance due to a victim may be enforced in the same manner as a civil judgment as provided in Subsection E of this section.

 $[\underline{D_{\cdot}}]$  <u>E</u>. An order requiring an offender to pay 6 7 restitution, validly entered pursuant to this section, 8 constitutes a judgment and lien against all property of a 9 defendant for the amount the defendant is obligated to pay [under] pursuant to the order and may be recorded in any office 10 for the filing of liens against real or personal property, or 11 12 for garnishment. [A judgment] An order of restitution may be enforced by the state, a victim who is entitled [under] 13 14 pursuant to the order to receive restitution, a deceased victim's estate or any other beneficiary of the [judgment] 15 order in the same manner as a civil judgment. An order of 16 restitution [is enforceable, if valid, pursuant to this 17 section, the Victims of Crime Act or Article 2, Section 24 of 18 19 the constitution of New Mexico. Nothing in this section shall 20 be construed to limit the ability of a victim to pursue full civil legal remedies] shall be in a form approved by the New 21 Mexico supreme court and shall satisfy the application 22 requirements for a writ of garnishment and a writ of attachment 23 of a defendant's property pursuant to the Rules of Civil 24 Procedure for the District Courts. 25

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 $[E_{\tau}]$  <u>F</u>. The probation or parole officer, when assisting the defendant in preparing the plan of restitution, and the court, before [approving, disapproving or modifying the plan] entering an order of restitution, shall consider the physical and mental health and condition of the defendant; the defendant's age, education, employment circumstances, potential for employment and vocational training, family circumstances and financial condition; the number of victims; the actual damages of each victim; what plan of restitution will most effectively aid the rehabilitation of the defendant; and such other factors as shall be appropriate. The probation or parole officer shall attempt to determine the name and address of each victim and the amount of pecuniary damages of each victim.

[F.] G. The clerk of the court shall mail to each known victim a copy of the court's order [approving or modifying the plan] of restitution, including the court's statement, if any, pursuant to the provisions of Subsection [6] D of this section.

[G.] <u>H.</u> At any time during the <u>applicable</u> probation or parole period, the defendant or the victim may request and the court shall grant a hearing on any matter related to the [<u>plan</u>] <u>order</u> of restitution.

[H.] I. If it appears that the restitution ordered by the court will not be paid in full before the defendant's scheduled release from probation or parole, the defendant shall .198985.1

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1 sign, under oath, an updated financial disclosure statement no 2 more than sixty days before the defendant's release from probation or parole and shall provide it to the defendant's 3 probation or parole officer and to the applicable district 4 attorney's office. The updated statement shall identify all 5 income, liabilities and assets in which the defendant holds or 6 7 controls or has held or controlled a present or future interest during the defendant's period of probation or parole. Failure 8 9 of the defendant to comply with this subsection or Subsection [B] C of this section or to comply with the [plan] order of 10 restitution [as approved or modified by the court] may 11 12 constitute a violation of the conditions of probation or parole. Without limitation, the court may modify the [plan] 13 14 order of restitution or extend the period of time for restitution, but not beyond the maximum probation or parole 15 period specified in Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978. 16

J. If the restitution ordered by the court has not been paid in full after a defendant has completed all applicable probation or parole periods, the district attorney's office, the attorney general's office or the victim may enforce the order of restitution and recover any remaining amounts due to a victim pursuant to the order by filing liens against the defendant's property or a garnishment of the defendant's wages or by pursuing other remedies available at law or equity.

[<del>I.</del>] <u>K.</u> This section and proceedings pursuant to .198985.1

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this section shall not limit or impair the rights of victims to recover damages from the defendant in a civil action <u>or</u> otherwise pursue full civil legal remedies.

[J.] L. The rightful owner of any stolen property 4 5 is the individual from whom the property was stolen. When recovering [his] the rightful owner's property, the rightful 6 7 owner of the stolen property shall not be civilly liable to any subsequent holder, possessor or retainer of the property for 8 9 the purchase or sale price of the property or for any other costs or expenses associated with the property. Any subsequent 10 holder, possessor or retainer of [returned] stolen property 11 12 shall return the property to the rightful owner. The subsequent holder, possessor or retainer shall have a cause of 13 action against the person from whom [he] the subsequent holder, 14 possessor or retainer obtained the property for actual 15 damages." 16

**SECTION 2.** EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2015.

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