



Duplicates/Conflicts with/Companion to/Relates to:  
Duplicates/Relates to Appropriation in the General Appropriation Act

### **SECTION III: NARRATIVE**

#### **BILL SUMMARY**

##### Synopsis:

HJR 14 amends Art. 2, Sec. 13 of the state constitution, the provision regarding bail, as follows:

It changed the opening provisions of this article of the state constitution so that bail may be denied by law, which would allow denial of bail to be set in statute, versus the restrictions being set exclusively in the constitution. The restriction that bail can be denied only by a court of record has been removed, as has the restriction that the person has to have been charged with a felony.

Additionally, under the changes in HJR 14, the court can now find that no release conditions will ensure the appearance of the person as required as a reason to deny bail (under the present constitutional provision, the prosecuting authority has to prove only that the “that no release conditions will reasonably protect the safety of any other person or the community.”)

#### **FISCAL IMPLICATIONS**

Note: major assumptions underlying fiscal impact should be documented.

Note: if additional operating budget impact is estimated, assumptions and calculations should be reported in this section.

#### **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

Article 2, Section 13 of the New Mexico Constitution was changed substantially in 2016. Every Legislative Session since there have been attempts to unwind those changes, sometimes through statute, sometimes through a new amendment to the state Constitution. Allowing the parameters of denial of bail to be set in statute would be a radically shift from the history of bail in the state, as the parameters under which bail can be denied have always been in the state constitution. The limitation on denial of bail to a court of record – originally District Court – has been in the Constitution at least since 1980, as had the restriction on denial of bail to felonies (see the annotations to Art. 2, Sec. 13 at NMOneSource.com). HJR 14 does more than reset the bail provisions back to 2016. It would take the state to a very new place regarding bail.

A number of reports have been published in recent years on pretrial release in the state. The New Mexico Statistical Analysis Center (NMSAC) released its report “Bail Reform: Motions for Pretrial Detention and their Outcomes” in August 2021 (available here: <http://isr.unm.edu/reports/2021/bail-reform-motions-for-pretrial-detention-and-their-outcomes.pdf>). The Center for Applied Research and Analysis (CARA) at the University of New Mexico published “The Public Safety Assessment, Preventive Detention, and Rebuttable Presumptions in Bernalillo County” in December 2021 (available here: <https://isr.unm.edu/reports/2021/the-public-safety-assessment-preventive-detention-and->

[rebuttable-presumptions-in-bernalillo-county.pdf](#)); CARA also published a Report in Brief for that report, available here: <https://isr.unm.edu/reports/2021/the-public-safety-assessment-preventive-detention,-and-rebuttable-presumptions-in-bernalillo-county-report-in-brief>).

In September 2022, NMSAC released its report “Impact of Bail Reform in Six New Mexico Counties” (available here: <http://isr.unm.edu/reports/2022/impact-of-bail-reform-in-six-new-mexico-counties.pdf>). The purpose of that study was to analyze the impact of bail reform. The report concluded:

Bail reform has successfully decreased the number of people held pretrial and has shortened pretrial detention time overall. The decrease in days detained overall is driven largely by a decrease in time spent detained among those who spend some of, but not the entire, pretrial period in jail. It has also successfully decreased the frequency with which bond is set, both for all cases set at any point during the life of the court case and during the pretrial period among new felony cases. When bonds are set, they are lower on average than they were pre-reform. Finally, days to disposition decreased with bail reform, indicating that pretrial court efficiency may be improving overall, though days to disposition were slightly longer for those detained for the entire pretrial period after the amendment was implemented. However, the reform has coincided with a small increase in new offenses pretrial, including violent new offenses. We also observed a slightly higher rate of failures to appear following the implementation of bail reform, though the vast majority of individuals successfully pass the pretrial period. This varied, though, by county. (p. 49)

In October 2024, CARA release two reports examining this issue for Bernalillo County, “Bernalillo County Second Judicial District Court Preventive Detention Motion Review” (available here: <https://isr.unm.edu/reports/2024/bernalillo-county-second-judicial-district-court-preventive-detention-motion-review.pdf>), and “Evaluating the Costs and Benefits of Pretrial Detention and Release in Bernalillo County” (available here: <https://isr.unm.edu/reports/2024/evaluating-the-costs-and-benefits-of-pretrial-detention-and-release-in-bernalillo-county.pdf>).

## **PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS**

## **ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS**

## **CONFLICT, DUPLICATION, COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONSHIP**

## **TECHNICAL ISSUES**

## **OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES**

## **ALTERNATIVES**

## **WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL**

## **AMENDMENTS**