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SENATE BILL 742

42ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 1996

INTRODUCED BY

PHILLIP J. MALOOF

AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIMINAL LAW: REQUIRING LIFE IMPRISONMENT FOR PERSONS HAVING TWO VIOLENT SEXUAL OFFENSE CONVICTIONS: ESTABLISHING SENTENCING PROCEDURES; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL SENTENCING ACT: AMENDING A SECTION OF THE PROBATION AND PAROLE ACT.

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

Section 1. A new section of the Criminal Sentencing Act, Section 31-18-25 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"31-18-25. [NEW MATERIAL] TWO VIOLENT SEXUAL OFFENSE CONVICTIONS -- MANDATORY LIFE IMPRISONMENT -- EXCEPTION. --

When a defendant is convicted of a second violent sexual offense, and each violent sexual offense conviction is part of a separate transaction or occurrence, and at least the second violent sexual offense conviction is in New Mexico, the

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defendant shall, in addition to the punishment imposed for the second violent sexual offense conviction, be punished by a sentence of life imprisonment. The life imprisonment sentence shall be subject to parole pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978.

- В. The sentence of life imprisonment shall be imposed after a sentencing hearing, separate from the trial or guilty plea proceeding resulting in the second violent sexual offense conviction, pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-26 NMSA 1978.
- For the purposes of this section, a violent sexual offense conviction incurred by a defendant before he reaches the age of eighteen shall not count as a violent sexual offense conviction.
- When a defendant has a felony conviction from D. another state, the felony conviction shall be considered a violent sexual offense for the purposes of the Criminal Sentencing Act if the crime would be considered a violent sexual offense in New Mexico.
- As used in the Criminal Sentencing Act, "violent sexual offense" means criminal sexual penetration in the first or second degree, as provided in Subsection C or D of Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978."
- Section 2. A new section of the Criminal Sentencing Act, Section 31-18-26 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"31-18-26. [NEW MATERIAL] TWO VIOLENT SEXUAL OFFENSE CONVICTIONS--SENTENCING PROCEDURE. --

- A. The court shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine any controverted question of fact regarding whether the defendant has been convicted of two violent sexual offenses. Either party to the sentencing proceeding may demand a jury sentencing proceeding.
- B. A jury sentencing proceeding shall be conducted as soon as practicable by the original trial judge before the original trial jury. A nonjury sentencing proceeding shall be conducted as soon as practicable by the original trial judge. In the case of a plea of guilty, the sentencing proceeding shall be conducted as soon as practicable by the original trial judge or by the original trial judge or by the original trial jury, upon demand of the defendant.
- C. In a jury sentencing proceeding, the judge shall give appropriate instructions and allow arguments. In a nonjury sentencing proceeding, or upon a plea of guilty when the defendant has not demanded a jury, the judge shall allow arguments and determine the verdict."
- Section 3. Section 31-18-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 24, Section 2) is amended to read:
- "31-18-23. THREE VIOLENT FELONY CONVICTIONS--MANDATORY
 LIFE IMPRISONMENT--EXCEPTION.--
- A. When a defendant is convicted of a third violent felony, and each violent felony conviction is part of a separate

transaction or occurrence, and at least the third violent felony conviction is in New Mexico, the defendant shall, in addition to the [punishment] sentence imposed for the third violent conviction [and] when that sentence does not result in death, be punished by a sentence of life imprisonment. The life imprisonment sentence shall be subject to parole pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978.

- B. The sentence of life imprisonment shall be imposed after a sentencing hearing, separate from the trial or guilty plea proceeding resulting in the third violent felony conviction, pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-24 NMSA 1978.
- C. For the purpose of this section, a violent felony conviction incurred by a defendant before he reaches the age of eighteen shall not count as a violent felony conviction.
- D. When a defendant has a felony conviction from another state, the felony conviction shall be considered a violent felony for the purposes of the Criminal Sentencing Act if that crime would be considered a violent felony in New Mexico.
 - E. As used in the Criminal Sentencing Act:
- (1) "great bodily harm" means an injury to the person that creates a high probability of death or that causes serious disfigurement or that results in permanent loss or impairment of the function of any member or organ of the body;

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(2) "violent felony" means:

- (a) murder in the first or second degree, as provided in Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978;
- (b) shooting at or from a motor vehicle resulting in great bodily harm, as provided in Subsection B of Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978:
- (c) [kidnaping] kidnapping resulting in great bodily harm inflicted upon the victim by his captor, as provided in Subsection B of Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978; and

[(d) criminal sexual penetration, as
provided in Subsection C or Paragraph (4) or (5) of Subsection D
of Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978: and

(e) (d) robbery while armed with a deadly weapon resulting in great bodily harm as provided in Section 30-16-2 NMSA 1978 and <u>Subsection A of</u> Section 30-1-12 [(A)-] NMSA 1978."

Section 4. Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980, Chapter 28, Section 1, as amended by Laws 1994, Chapter 21, Section 1 and also by Laws 1994, Chapter 24, Section 4) is amended to read:

"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, [or] who was convicted of three violent felonies and

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1	sentenced pursuant to [Sections 31-18-23 and 31-18-24			
2	NMSA 1978 or who was convicted of two violent sexual offenses			
3	and sentenced pursuant to Sections 31-18-25 and 31-18-26 NMSA			
4	1978 becomes eligible for a parole hearing after he has served			
5	thirty years of his sentence. Before ordering the parole of an			
6	inmate sentenced to life imprisonment, the board shall:			
7	(1) interview the immate at the institution			
8	where he is committed;			
9	(2) consider all pertinent information			
10	concerning the immate, including:			
11	(a) the circumstances of the offense;			
12	(b) mitigating and aggravating			
13	circumstances;			
14	(c) whether a deadly weapon was used in			
15	the commission of the offense;			
16	(d) whether the inmate is a habitual			
17	offender;			
18	(e) the reports filed under Section			
19	31-21-9 NMSA 1978; and			
20	(f) the reports of such physical and			
21	mental examinations as have been made while in prison;			
22	(3) make a finding that a parole is in the best			
23	interest of society and the inmate; and			

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willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen.

make a finding that the inmate is able and

(4)

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. 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 a corrections facility 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 a corrections facility 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.
- D. 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

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furnish to each immate as a prerequisite to his release under its supervision a written statement of the conditions of parole [which] 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 corrections facility 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 facility 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 Time served from the date that an immate refuses to both. 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 immate 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:
- services to the [field services] adult probation and parole division of the corrections department for deposit to the corrections department intensive 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 [appropriate district supervisor of the field services] 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 5. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 1996.

- 10 -

FORTY- SECOND LEGISLATURE **SECOND SESSION, 1996**

Mr. President:

FEBRUARY 3, 1996

Your **COMMITTEES' COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred

SENATE BILL 742

has had it under consideration and finds same to be **GERMANE**, PURSUNAT TO SENATE EXECUTIVE MESSAGE NUMBER TWENTY FIVE, and thence referred to the **JUDICIARY COMMITTEE**.

Respectfully submitted,

SENATOR MANNY M ARAGON, Chairman

Underscored material = new
[bracketed naterial] = delete

1	FORTY- SECOND LEGISLATURE SB 742/a
2	SECOND SESSION, 1996
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4	
5	February 9, 1996
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7	Mr. President:
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9	Your JUDICIARY COMMITTEE , to whom has been referred
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11	SENATE BILL 742
12	
13	has had it under consideration and reports same WTHDUT
14	RECOMMENDATION, amended as follows:
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16	1. On page 5, lines 11 through 14, strike the brackets and line-
17	through in their entirety.
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19	2. Reletter the succeeding subparagraph accordingly.
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21	3. On page 5, line 12, strike "Paragraph (4) or (5)" and insert in
22	lieu thereof "Paragraph (5) or (6)",
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24	and thence referred to the FINANCE COMMTTEE .

Respectfully submitted,

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FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

1		SECOND SESSION, 1996			
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7			Janice D. Paster, Chairman		
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10	Adopted_		Not Adopted		
11		(Chief Clerk)	(Chi ef Cl erk)		
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14		Date			
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17	The roll	call vote was <u>6</u> For	· <u>0</u> Agai nst		
18	Yes:	6			
19	No:	0			
20	Excused:	Carraro, Sanchez, Sco	ott		
21	Absent:	None			
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State of New Mexico House of Representatives

FORTY- SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

Mr. Speaker:

recommendation that it **DO PASS.**

Your JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred

February 13, 1996

has had it under consideration and reports same with

SENATE BILL 742, as anended

Respectfully submitted,

Cisco McSorley, Chairman

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

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2	Adopted	Not Adopted _		
3		(Chief Clerk)	(Chief Clerk)	
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6	The roll	call vote was 10 For 0 Against		
7	Yes:	10		
8	Excused:	Larranaga, Sanchez, R.G., Stewart		
9	Absent:	None		
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