1	HOUSE BILL
2	54TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2019
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	
5	
6	DISCUSSION DRAFT
7	
8	
9	
10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORM; PROVIDING CLARIFICATION
12	AND GUIDANCE FOR PROBATION AND PAROLE.
13	
14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
15	SECTION 1. Section 31-20-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963,
16	Chapter 303, Section 29-17, as amended) is amended to read:
17	"31-20-5. PLACING DEFENDANT ON PROBATION
18	A. The purpose of probation is to hold people
19	accountable for their criminal conduct, promote their
20	reintegration into law-abiding society and reduce the risks
21	that they will commit new offenses. When a person has been
22	convicted of a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment is
23	authorized and when the [magistrate, metropolitan or district]
24	court has deferred or suspended sentence, it shall order the
25	defendant to be placed on probation for all or some portion of
	.211435.1

11/6/18

1 the period of deferment or suspension [if the defendant is in 2 need of supervision, guidance or direction that is feasible for 3 the corrections department to furnish]. B. Except for sex offenders as provided in Section 4 31-20-5.2 NMSA 1978, the total period of probation for district 5 court shall not exceed five years and the total period of 6 7 probation for the magistrate or metropolitan courts shall be no longer than the maximum allowable incarceration time for the 8 9 offense or as otherwise provided by law. C. The court shall consult a validated risk and 10 needs assessment, if provided by the corrections department, 11 12 when deciding what conditions of probation to impose.  $[B_{\cdot}]$  D. If a defendant is required to serve a 13 period of probation subsequent to a period of incarceration: 14 the period of probation shall be served (1) 15 subsequent to any required period of parole, with the time 16 served on parole credited as time served on the period of 17 probation and the conditions of probation imposed by the court 18

(2) [in the event that] if the defendant violates any condition of that parole and the violation is not sanctioned pursuant to the provisions of Section 7 of this 2019 act, the parole board shall cause [him] the defendant to be brought before it pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-21-14 NMSA 1978 and may make any disposition authorized .211435.1

deemed as additional conditions of parole; and

- 2 -

underscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete

19

20

21

22

23

24

4 5 6

1

2

3

pursuant to that section and, if parole is revoked, the period of parole served in the custody of a correctional facility shall not be credited as time served on probation."

SECTION 2. Section 31-21-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1955, Chapter 232, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read: "31-21-4. CONSTRUCTION AND PURPOSE OF ACT.--

7 A. The Probation and Parole Act shall be liberally 8 construed to the end that the treatment of persons convicted of 9 crime shall take into consideration their individual 10 characteristics, circumstances [needs and potentialities as revealed by case study] and assessment of risk and needs and 11 12 that such persons shall be dealt with in the community by a 13 uniformly organized system of constructive rehabilitation under 14 probation supervision instead of in an institution or under parole supervision when a period of institutional treatment is 15 deemed essential in the light of the needs of public safety and 16 their own welfare. 17

B. The corrections department shall:

(1) operate probation and parole supervision based upon application of a validated risk and needs assessment and principles of effective intervention to reduce criminogenic risk and needs factors;

(2) focus supervision resources on the initial period of release or placement on probation;

(3) recommend and enforce conditions that

.211435.1

underscored material = new [<del>bracketed material</del>] = delete

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 include cognitive-behavioral programming to address criminal 2 thinking and address basic needs and transitional requirements, such as housing, employment, medical and mental health services 3 4 and transportation; and (4) apply a consistent system of incentives 5 and sanctions to promptly respond to positive and negative 6 7 behavior by probationers and parolees under supervision." SECTION 3. Section 31-21-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, 8 9 Chapter 41, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read: "31-21-5. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Probation and 10 Parole Act: 11 12 [A. "probation" means the procedure under which an adult defendant, found guilty of a crime upon verdict or plea, 13 14 is released by the court without imprisonment under a suspended or deferred sentence and subject to conditions; 15 B. "parole" means the release to the community of 16 an inmate of an institution by decision of the board or by 17 operation of law, subject to conditions imposed by the board 18 19 and to its supervision; 20 C. "institution" means the state penitentiary and any other similar state institution hereinafter created; 21 D. "board" means the parole board; 22 E. "director" means the director of the field 23 services division of the corrections department or any employee 24 25 designated by him; and] .211435.1

- 4 -

bracketed material] = delete

underscored material = new

1	A. "absconding" means that a person under
2	supervision deliberately makes the person's whereabouts unknown
3	to the person's probation or parole officer or fails to report
4	for the purposes of avoiding supervision, and reasonable
5	efforts by the probation or parole officer to locate the person
6	<u>have been unsuccessful;</u>
7	[ <del>F.</del> ] <u>B.</u> "adult" means any person convicted of a
8	crime by a district court;
9	C. "board" means the parole board;
10	D. "director" means the director of the adult
11	probation and parole division of the corrections department or
12	any employee designated by the director;
13	E. "institution" means the state penitentiary and
14	any other similar state institution;
15	F. "non-technical violation" means absconding or
16	arrest for a new felony or misdemeanor;
17	G. "parole" means the release to the community of
18	an inmate of an institution by decision of the board or by
19	operation of law, subject to conditions imposed by the board
20	and to its supervision;
21	H. "probation" means the procedure under which an
22	adult defendant, found guilty of a crime upon verdict or plea,
23	is released by the court without imprisonment under a suspended
24	or deferred sentence and subject to conditions; and
25	I. "technical violation" means a violation of the
	.211435.1

- 5 -

1 conditions of probation or parole supervision other than arrest 2 for a new felony or misdemeanor offense or absconding." SECTION 4. Section 31-21-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972, 3 4 Chapter 71, Section 17) is amended to read: 5 "31-21-9. PRESENTENCE [AND PRERELEASE] INVESTIGATIONS.--6 Α. Upon the order of any [district or magistrate] 7 court, the director shall prepare a presentence report [which] that shall include [such information as the court may request. 8 9 B. Upon the order of any district court, the 10 director shall prepare a prerelease report which the court. shall use to determine the accused's qualifications for bail. 11 12 The report shall include available information about the accused's family ties, employment, financial resources, 13 14 character, physical and mental condition, the length of his residence in the community, his record of convictions, his 15 record of appearance at court proceedings or of flight to avoid 16 17 prosecution or failure to appear at court proceedings and any history of drug or alcohol abuse] victim impact information, 18 19 record of prior convictions and the results of any validated 20 risk and needs assessments that may have been administered, and such other information as the court may request. 21 [C.] B. All local and state law enforcement 22 agencies shall furnish to the director any requested criminal 23 records." 24

SECTION 5. Section 31-21-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1955, .211435.1

25

- 6 -

1 Chapter 232, Section 17, as amended) is amended to read: 2 "31-21-14. [RETURN OF] PAROLE [VIOLATOR] VIOLATIONS.--3 A. At any time during release on parole: (1) the board or the director may issue a 4 warrant for the arrest of the [released prisoner] parolee for a 5 non-technical violation. [of any of the conditions of release 6 7 or issue a notice to appear to answer a charge of violation. The notice shall be served personally upon the prisoner] The 8 9 warrant shall authorize the [superintendent] warden of the institution from which the [prisoner] parolee was released to 10 return the [prisoner] parolee to the [actual] physical custody 11 12 of the institution or to any other [suitable] detention facility designated by the board or the director. If the 13 14 [prisoner] parolee is out of the state, the warrant shall authorize the [superintendent] warden to return [him] the 15 parolee to the state; or 16  $[\mathbf{B}_{\cdot}]$  (2) the director may arrest the 17

[prisoner] <u>parolee</u> without a warrant or may deputize [any] an officer with power of arrest to do so by giving [him] <u>the</u> <u>officer</u> a written statement [setting forth] that the [prisoner] <u>parolee</u> has, in the judgment of the director, [violated the conditions of his release] <u>committed a non-technical violation</u>. Where an arrest is made without a warrant, the [prisoner] <u>parolee</u> shall not be returned to the institution unless authorized by the director or the board.

- 7 -

.211435.1

underscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

<u>B.</u> Pending hearing as provided by law upon [any] <u>a</u> charge of <u>non-technical</u> violation, the [prisoner] parolee shall remain incarcerated in the institution.

C. Upon arrest and detention <u>for a non-technical</u> <u>violation</u>, the board shall cause the [prisoner] parolee to be promptly brought before it for a parole revocation hearing on the [parole] <u>non-technical</u> violation charged, under rules [and regulations] the board may adopt.

<u>D.</u> If <u>the non-technical</u> violation is established, the board may continue or revoke the parole, <u>impose detention</u> <u>for a fixed term up to ninety days, which shall be counted as</u> <u>time served under the sentence</u>, or enter any other order as it sees fit.

[<del>D.</del>] <u>E.</u> A [prisoner] parolee for whose return a warrant has been issued shall, if it is found that the warrant cannot be served, be a fugitive from justice.

<u>F.</u> If it appears that [he] <u>the parolee</u> has [violated the provisions of his release] <u>committed a non-</u> <u>technical violation</u>, the board shall determine whether the time from the date of the violation to the date of [his] <u>the</u> <u>parolee's</u> arrest, or any part of it, shall be counted as time served under the sentence.

G. At any time during release on parole, the board or the director may issue a notice to appear to answer a charge of a technical violation. The notice shall be served .211435.1

<u>underscored material = new</u> [<del>bracketed material</del>] = delete 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- 8 -

1 personally upon the parolee and shall initiate a technical 2 violation hearing in accordance with Section 8 of this 2019 3 act." Section 31-21-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, 4 SECTION 6. 5 Chapter 301, Section 13, as amended by Laws 2016, Chapter 27, Section 1 and by Laws 2016, Chapter 31, Section 1) is amended 6 7 to read: "31-21-15. [RETURN OF] PROBATION [VIOLATOR] VIOLATIONS.--8 9 Α. At any time during probation: 10 the court may issue a warrant for the (1) arrest of a probationer for a non-technical violation [of any 11 12 of the conditions of release]. The warrant shall authorize the return of the probationer to the physical custody of the court 13 14 or to any [suitable] other detention facility designated by the 15 court; or 16 [(2) the court may issue a notice to appear to 17 answer a charge of violation. The notice shall be personally served upon the probationer; or 18 19 (3)] (2) the director may arrest a probationer 20 without a warrant or may deputize [any] an officer with power of arrest to do so by giving the officer a written statement 21 [setting forth] that the probationer has, in the judgment of 22 the director, [violated the conditions of the probationer's 23 release] committed a non-technical violation. The written 24 25 statement, delivered with the probationer by the arresting .211435.1

underscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete

- 9 -

1 officer to the official in charge of a county jail or other 2 place of detention, is sufficient warrant for the detention of 3 the probationer. 4 B. Upon the probationer's arrest and detention for a non-technical violation: 5 (1) the director shall immediately notify the 6 7 court and submit in writing a report [showing in what] describing the manner in which the probationer has violated the 8 9 conditions of release; and [B. The court shall then hold a hearing, which may 10 be informal, on the violation charged.] 11 12 (2) the court shall hold a probation revocation hearing on the non-technical violation charged. 13 C. If the non-technical violation is established at 14 the probation revocation hearing: 15 (1) the sanction for the non-technical 16 violation shall be commensurate with the seriousness of the 17 violation and not a punishment for the offense for which the 18 probationer was placed on probation; and 19 20 (2) the court may continue or revoke the probation, impose detention for a fixed term up to ninety days, 21 which shall be counted as time served under the sentence, or 22 enter any other order as it sees fit. 23 D. At any time during probation, the court may 24 issue a notice to appear to answer a charge of technical 25 .211435.1

bracketed material] = delete

underscored material = new

- 10 -

1 violation. The notice shall be personally served upon the 2 probationer and shall initiate a technical violation hearing in accordance with Section 8 of this 2019 act. 3 E. If the technical violation is established at the 4 technical violation hearing, the court may: 5 (1) continue the original probation; [or] 6 7 (2) revoke the probation and either: <u>(a)</u> order a new probation with any 8 9 condition provided for in Section 31-20-5 or 31-20-6 NMSA 1978; 10 or (b) require the probationer to serve the 11 12 balance of the sentence imposed or any lesser sentence; or (3) if imposition of sentence was deferred, 13 14 the court may impose any sentence that might originally have been imposed, but credit shall be given for time served on 15 probation. 16 [<del>C.</del>] F. If it is found that a warrant for the 17 return of a probationer cannot be served, the probationer is a 18 19 fugitive from justice. 20 G. After hearing [upon return], if it appears that the probationer has violated the provisions of the 21 probationer's release, the court shall determine whether the 22 time from the date of violation to the date of the 23 probationer's arrest, or any part of it, shall be counted as 24 time served on probation. 25 .211435.1

bracketed material] = delete underscored material = new

- 11 -

<u>H.</u> For the purposes of this [subsection] section, "probationer" means a person convicted of a crime by a [district, metropolitan, magistrate or municipal] court and released without imprisonment under a suspended or deferred sentence and subject to conditions.

[<del>D.</del>] <u>I.</u> The board shall budget funds to cover expenses of returning probationers to the court.

<u>J.</u> The sheriff of the county in which the probationer was convicted is the court's agent in the transportation of the probationer, but the director, with the consent of the court, may utilize other state agencies for this purpose when it is in the best interest of the state."

SECTION 7. A new section of the Probation and Parole Act is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] INCENTIVES--SANCTIONS FOR TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS.--

A. The corrections department shall create, maintain and fully implement an incentives and sanctions system to guide responses to negative and positive behavior by probationers and parolees under supervision by the department. The system shall provide for graduated responses to technical violations of supervision conditions, in a swift, certain and proportional manner, and include guidance and procedures to determine when and how to:

(1) request a warrant;

.211435.1

- 12 -

underscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 initiate a hearing; and (2) 2 seek departmental approval to use (3) custodial interventions. 3 To implement and continuously improve the 4 Β. incentives and sanctions system, the corrections department 5 shall: 6 7 (1)provide information and training on the system for probation and parole officers, supervisors and 8 9 members and staff of the board; offer information and training on the 10 (2) system to judges, prosecution and defense attorneys, law 11 12 enforcement personnel, detention center personnel, contracted service providers and other interested personnel; 13 14 (3) review the system at least every five years to ensure that it adheres to evidence-based practices and 15 that the use of sanctions and incentives by probation and 16 parole officers is consistent across the state; 17 (4) ensure that the guidance and procedures 18 19 established by the system consider community safety and the needs of the victim and offender; 20 (5) collect data relating to placement 21 decisions based on the system; and 22 (6) aggregate collected data and provide a 23 report to the appropriate legislative interim committee dealing 24 with courts, corrections and justice issues every two years. 25 .211435.1 - 13 -

bracketed material] = delete

underscored material = new

C. A probation or parole officer who reasonably believes that a probationer or parolee has committed one or more technical violations that require a sanction shall consult the incentives and sanctions system to determine an appropriate response. Consistent with the system, the officer may impose a non-detention sanction to gain the person's compliance with the conditions of probation or parole.

D. Graduated sanctions for technical violations may include three-day and seven-day detention in a county jail or other place of detention. Sanctions served in detention shall be counted as time served under the sentence.

E. The incentives and sanctions system shall apply to persons whose probation or parole commences subsequent to the effective date of this 2019 act and to all persons on probation or parole on the effective date of this 2019 act."

SECTION 8. A new section of the Probation and Parole Act is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] TECHNICAL VIOLATION HEARINGS .--

A. If a probation or parole officer seeks to impose detention for a technical violation, the officer shall initiate a technical violation hearing by providing written notice of intent to impose detention to the probationer or parolee not less than ten business days before the hearing.

B. A hearing officer designated by the corrections department shall conduct the hearing in accordance with rules .211435.1

<u>underscored material = new</u> [<del>bracketed material</del>] = delete 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 promulgated by the department.

2 C. The probationer or parolee is entitled to3 counsel at the hearing.

D. If the hearing officer determines by a
preponderance of the evidence that the probationer or parolee
has committed a technical violation, the hearing officer shall
consult the incentives and sanctions system to determine an
appropriate response.

9 E. If the hearing officer determines by a
10 preponderance of the evidence that the probationer or parolee
11 has committed a non-technical violation, the hearing officer
12 shall refer the case to the court or board as appropriate."

- 15 -

underscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete

.211435.1