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# 46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2003 INTRODUCED BY

Gail C. Beam

#### AN ACT

RELATING TO CAPITAL FELONY SENTENCING; ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY: PROVIDING FOR LIFE IMPRISONMENT WITHOUT POSSIBILITY OF RELEASE OR PAROLE; AMENDING AND REPEALING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

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

Section 31-18-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Section 1. Chapter 150, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"31-18-14. SENTENCING AUTHORITY -- CAPITAL FELONIES. -- [A.] When a defendant has been convicted of a capital felony, he shall be [punished by life imprisonment or death. The punishment shall be imposed after a sentencing hearing separate from the trial or guilty plea proceeding. However, if the defendant has not reached the age of majority at the time of the commission of the capital felony for which he was

convicted, he may be sentenced to life imprisonment but shall not be punished by death.

B. In the event the death penalty in a capital felony case is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalidated by the supreme court of the state of New Mexico or the supreme court of the United States, the person previously sentenced to death for a capital felony shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole."

Section 2. Section 31-18-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 24, Section 2, as amended) 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 sentence imposed for the third violent conviction [when that sentence does not result in death], shall 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 .142811.2

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; and

## (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) 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]

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(d) criminal sexual penetration, as provided in Subsection C or Paragraph (5) or (6) of Subsection D of Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978; and

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

Section 3. Section 31-20A-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 150, Section 2) is amended to read:

"31-20A-1. CAPITAL FELONY--SENTENCING PROCEDURE. --

[A. At the conclusion of all capital felony cases heard by jury, and after proper charge from the court and argument of counsel, the jury shall retire to consider a verdict of guilty or not guilty without any consideration of punishment. In nonjury capital felony cases, the judge shall first consider a finding of guilty or not guilty without any consideration of punishment.

B. Upon a verdict by the jury or judge that the defendant is guilty of a capital felony, or upon a plea of guilty to a capital felony, the court shall conduct a separate sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to death or life imprisonment as authorized herein. In a jury trial, the sentencing proceeding shall be conducted as soon as practicable by the original trial judge before the original trial jury. In a nonjury trial, the

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sentencing proceeding shall be conducted as soon as practicable by the original trial judge. In the case of a plea of guilty to a capital felony, the sentencing proceeding shall be conducted as soon as practicable by the original trial judge or by a jury upon demand of a party.

C. In the sentencing proceeding, all evidence admitted at the trial shall be considered, and additional evidence may be presented as to the circumstances of the crime and as to any aggravating [or mitigating] circumstances pursuant to [Sections 6 and 7 of this act.

D. In a jury sentencing proceeding, the judge shall give appropriate instructions and allow argument, and the jury shall retire to determine the punishment to be imposed. In a nonjury sentencing proceeding, or upon a plea of guilty, where no jury has been demanded, the judge shall allow argument and determine the punishment to be imposed] Section 31-20A-5 NMSA 1978."

Section 4. Section 31-20A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 150, Section 3) is amended to read:

"31-20A-2. DETERMINATION OF SENTENCE. --

[A. Capital sentencing deliberations shall be guided by the following considerations:

- (1) whether aggravating circumstances exist as enumerated in Section 6 of this act;
- (2) whether mitigating circumstances exist as
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(3) whether other mitigating circumstances exist.

B. After weighing the aggravating circumstances and the mitigating circumstances, weighing them against each other, and considering both the defendant and the crime, the jury or judge shall determine whether the defendant should be sentenced to death or life imprisonment] When the jury finds, beyond a reasonable doubt, that one or more aggravating circumstances exist, as enumerated in Section 31-20A-5 NMSA 1978, the judge shall sentence the defendant to life imprisonment or life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole."

Section 5. Section 31-20A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 150, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"31-20A-5. AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.--The aggravating circumstances to be considered by the sentencing court or jury pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-20A-2 NMSA 1978 are limited to the following:

A. the victim was a peace officer who was acting in the lawful discharge of an official duty when he was murdered;

- B. the murder was committed with intent to kill in the commission of or attempt to commit [kidnaping] kidnapping, criminal sexual contact of a minor or criminal sexual penetration;
- C. the murder was committed with the intent to kill . 142811. 2  $\,$

by the defendant while attempting to escape from a penal institution of New Mexico;

- D. while incarcerated in a penal institution in New Mexico, the defendant, with the intent to kill, murdered a person who was at the time incarcerated in or lawfully on the premises of a penal institution in New Mexico. As used in this subsection, "penal institution" includes facilities under the jurisdiction of the corrections [and criminal rehabilitation] department and county and municipal jails;
- E. while incarcerated in a penal institution in New Mexico, the defendant, with the intent to kill, murdered an employee of the corrections [and criminal rehabilitation] department;
  - F. the capital felony was committed for hire; and
- G. the capital felony was murder of a witness to a crime or any person likely to become a witness to a crime, for the purpose of preventing report of the crime or testimony in any criminal proceeding or for retaliation for the victim having testified in any criminal proceeding."

Section 6. Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980, Chapter 28, Section 1, as amended) 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, who was convicted of three violent felonies and .142811.2

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1	sentenced pursuant to Sections 31-18-23 and 31-18-24 NMSA 1978			
2	or who was convicted of two violent sexual offenses and			
3	sentenced pursuant to Subsection A of Section 31-18-25 NMSA			
4	1978 and Section 31-18-26 NMSA 1978 becomes eligible for a			
5	parole hearing after he has served thirty years of his			
6	sentence. Before ordering the parole of an immate sentenced to			
7	life imprisonment, the board shall:			
8	(1) interview the inmate at the institution			
9	where he is committed;			
10	(2) consider all pertinent information			
11	concerning the inmate, including:			
12	(a) the circumstances of the offense;			
13	(b) mitigating and aggravating			
14	circumstances;			
15	(c) whether a deadly weapon was used in			
16	the commission of the offense;			
17	(d) whether the inmate is a habitual			
18	offender;			
19	(e) the reports filed under Section			
20	31-21-9 NMSA 1978; and			
21	(f) the reports of such physical and			
22	mental examinations as have been made while in [ <del>prison</del> ] <u>an</u>			
23	institution;			
24	(3) make a finding that a parole is in the			
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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 and sentenced to life imprisonment 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 immate of an institution who is sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole as the result of his conviction for a capital felony is not eligible for parole and shall remain incarcerated for the entirety of his natural life.
- [C.] D. An immate 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] an institution designated by the corrections department shall be required to undergo a two-year period of parole. An immate who was convicted of a fourth degree felony . 142811.2

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and who has served the sentence of imprisonment imposed by the court in [a corrections facility] 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.

[D. Every] E. A person [while] who is 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 immate 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 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 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 [corrections facility] 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 [facility] 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.] F. 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.] <u>G.</u> Pursuant to the provisions of Section (31-18-15) NMSA 1978, the board shall require the inmate as a condition of 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 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 adult probation and parole division on the basis of changed financial circumstances; and

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- **(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.] H. 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 7. REPEAL. -- Sections 31-14-1 through 31-14-16, Section 31-18-14.1, Sections 31-20A-2.1 through 31-20A-4 and Section 31-20A-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1929, Chapter 69, Sections 1 through 10, Laws 1955, Chapter 127, Section 1, Laws 1979, Chapter 150, Section 9, Laws 1955, Chapter 127, Sections 3 and 4, Laws 1929, Chapter 69, Sections 12 and 13, Laws 2001, Chapter 128, Section 1, Laws 1991, Chapter 30, Section 1, Laws 1979, Chapter 150, Sections 4, 5 and 7, as amended) are repeal ed.

APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of this act apply only to an individual convicted of a capital felony offense committed on or after July 1, 2003. individual convicted of a capital felony offense committed prior to July 1, 2003, the law regarding a capital felony offense in effect at the time the offense was committed shall apply.

EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the Section 9. . 142811. 2

provisions of this act is July 1, 2003.

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