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## **HOUSE BILL 53**

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

Ron Godbey

## FOR THE CORRECTIONS OVERSIGHT AND JUSTICE COMMITTEE

## AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIMINAL SENTENCING; PROVIDING THAT A SEX OFFENDER REMAIN ON PAROLE FOR A PERIOD NOT TO EXCEED TEN YEARS; ESTABLISHING FACTORS FOR THE PAROLE BOARD TO CONSIDER PRIOR TO RELEASING A SEX OFFENDER FROM PAROLE; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE PROBATION AND PAROLE ACT.

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

Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980, Section 1. Chapter 28, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"31-21-10. PAROLE AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURE. --

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 sentenced pursuant to Sections 31-18-23 and 31-18-24 NMSA 1978 or who was convicted of two violent sexual offenses and

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sentenced pursuant to Subsection A of Section 31-18-25 NMSA 1978 and Section 31-18-26 NMSA 1978 becomes eligible for a parole hearing after he has served thirty years of his sentence. Before ordering the parole of an inmate sentenced to life imprisonment, the board shall:

- (1) interview the inmate at the institution where he is committed;
- (2) consider all pertinent information concerning the inmate, including:
  - (a) the circumstances of the offense;
  - (b) mitigating and aggravating

circumstances;

- (c) whether a deadly weapon was used in the commission of the offense;
- (d) whether the inmate is a habitual offender:
- (e) the reports filed under Section 31-21-9 NMSA 1978; and
- $\qquad \qquad (f) \quad \text{the reports of such physical and} \\ \text{mental examinations as have been made while in } [\frac{prison}{an}] \ \underline{an} \\ \text{institution;}$
- (3) make a finding that a parole is in the 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 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. Except for sex offenders as provided in Section 31-21-10.1 NMSA 1978, 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] an institution 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] 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 person while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the institution from which he was released,

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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 inmate 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] 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 Time served from the date that an immate 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. 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. 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:
- (1) to pay the actual costs of his 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
- (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 2. A new section of the Probation and Parole Act, Section 31-21-10.1 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"31-21-10. 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SEX OFFENDERS--PERIOD OF PAROLE--TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PAROLE.--

A. Prior to the release on parole of a sex offender, or at any subsequent parole hearing, the board shall conduct a hearing to determine the duration, terms and conditions of parole for the sex offender. Unless the board orders otherwise, a sex offender's period of parole shall be for a period not to exceed ten years. The board may consider any relevant factors, including:

- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense for which the sex offender was incarcerated;
- (2) the nature and circumstances of a prior sex offense committed by the sex offender;
- (3) rehabilitation efforts engaged in by the sex offender, including participation in treatment programs while incarcerated or elsewhere; and
- (4) the danger to the community posed by the sex offender.
- B. The board shall review the terms and conditions of a sex offender's parole at two-year intervals. If the sex offender satisfactorily demonstrates and the board finds that the sex offender's parole may be discharged or that certain

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terms and conditions of parole are no longer necessary, the board may amend its order accordingly.

- The board may order a sex offender released on parole to abide by reasonable terms and conditions of parole, i ncl udi ng:
- being subject to intensive supervision by a parole officer of the corrections department;
- **(2)** participating in an outpatient or inpatient sex offender treatment program;
- an agreement by the sex offender not to (3) use alcohol or drugs;
- an agreement by the sex offender not to have contact with certain persons or classes of persons; and
- being subject to alcohol testing, drug testing, polygraph examinations, voice stress analysis or similar examinations used to determine if the sex offender is in compliance with the terms and conditions of his parole.
- The board shall notify the chief public defender of an upcoming parole hearing for a sex offender, and the chief public defender shall determine if the sex offender requires assistance of counsel at the parole hearing.
- If the board finds that a sex offender has Ε. violated the terms and conditions of his parole, the board may revoke his parole or may order additional terms and conditions of parole.

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F. The provisions of this section shall apply to	
all sex offenders, except geriatric, permanently incapacitate	ed
and terminally ill inmates eligible for the medical and	
geriatric parole program as provided by the Parole Board Act.	

- G. As used in this section, "sex offender" means a person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to or pleads nolo contendere to any one of the following offenses:
- (1) criminal sexual penetration in the first, second or third degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
- (2) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the third degree, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978; or
- (3) sexual exploitation of children, as provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978."

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2003.

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