HOUSE BILL 520

48TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2007

INTRODUCED BY

Justine Fox-Young

AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIMINAL SENTENCING; ELIMINATING THE POSSIBILITY OF RELEASE OR PAROLE FOR PERSONS SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

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

Section 1. 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, be punished by a sentence of life imprisonment. [The life

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imprisonment sentence shall be subject to parole pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978.

- 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.
- For the purpose of this section, a violent C. felony conviction incurred by a defendant before [he] the defendant reaches the age of eighteen shall not count as a violent felony conviction.
- 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.
 - As used in the Criminal Sentencing Act: Ε.
- "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; .164739.1

1	(b) shooting at or from a motor vehicle
2	resulting in great bodily harm, as provided in Subsection B of
3	Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978;
4	(c) kidnapping resulting in great bodily
5	harm inflicted upon the victim by [his] the victim's captor, as
6	provided in Subsection B of Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978; [and]
7	(d) criminal sexual penetration, as
8	provided in Subsection C or Paragraph (5) or (6) of Subsection
9	D of Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978; and
10	(e) robbery while armed with a deadly
11	weapon resulting in great bodily harm as provided in Section
12	30-16-2 NMSA 1978 and Subsection A of Section 30-1-12 NMSA
13	1978."
14	Section 2. Section 31-18-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996,
15	Chapter 79, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
16	"31-18-25. TWO VIOLENT SEXUAL OFFENSE CONVICTIONS
17	MANDATORY LIFE IMPRISONMENTEXCEPTION
18	A. When a defendant is convicted of a second
19	violent sexual offense, and each violent sexual offense
20	conviction is part of a separate transaction or occurrence, and
21	at least the second violent sexual offense conviction is in New
22	Mexico, the defendant shall, in addition to the punishment
23	imposed for the second violent sexual offense conviction, be
24	punished by a sentence of life imprisonment. [The life
25	imprisonment sentence shall be subject to parole pursuant to

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the provisions of Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, 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 the victim of each violent sexual offense was less than thirteen years of age at the time of the offense, and at least the second violent sexual offense conviction is in New Mexico, the defendant shall be punished by a sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of parole.

C.] B. 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.

[D.] C. For the purposes of this section, a violent sexual offense conviction incurred by a defendant before [he] the defendant reaches the age of eighteen shall not count as a violent sexual offense conviction.

 $[\underbrace{E_{\bullet}}]$ $\underline{D_{\bullet}}$ When a defendant has a felony conviction from 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.

[F.] E. As used in the Criminal Sentencing Act, .164739.1

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"violent sexual offense" means:

- criminal sexual penetration in the first degree, as provided in Subsection C of Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978; or
- criminal sexual penetration in the second degree, as provided in Subsection D of Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978."
- Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980, Section 3. Chapter 28, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. An inmate of an institution who was sentenced to life imprisonment as the result of the commission of a capital felony, who was sentenced to life imprisonment as the result of a conviction for a first degree felony resulting in the death of a child, 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 sentenced pursuant to [Subsection A of Section] Sections 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

1	concerning the inmate, including:
2	(a) the circumstances of the offense;
3	(b) mitigating and aggravating
4	circumstances;
5	(c) whether a deadly weapon was used in
6	the commission of the offense;
7	(d) whether the inmate is a habitual
8	offender;
9	(e) the reports filed under Section
10	31-21-9 NMSA 1978; and
11	(f) the reports of such physical and
12	mental examinations as have been made while in an institution;
13	(3) make a finding that a parole is in the
14	best interest of society and the inmate; and
15	(4) make a finding that the inmate is able and
16	willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen.
17	If parole is denied, the inmate sentenced to life
18	imprisonment shall again become entitled to a parole hearing at
19	two-year intervals. The board may, on its own motion, reopen
20	any case in which a hearing has already been granted and parole
21	denied.
22	B. Unless the board finds that it is in the best
23	interest of society and the parolee to reduce the period of
24	parole, a person who was convicted of a capital felony shall be
25	required to undergo a minimum period of parole of five years.
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During the period of parole, the person shall be under the guidance and supervision of the board | is not eligible for parole and shall remain incarcerated for the entirety of the inmate's natural life.

[C.] B. 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 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 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] C. A person [while] who is on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the institution from which [he] the person was released, but shall be subject to the orders of the board. The board shall furnish to each inmate as a prerequisite to [his] the inmate's 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] the inmate's signature affixed to a duplicate copy to be retained in the files of the board. The board shall also

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require as a prerequisite to release the submission and approval of a parole plan. If an inmate refuses to affix [his] the inmate's signature to the written statement of the conditions of [his] the inmate's parole or does not have an approved parole plan, [he] the inmate shall not be released and shall remain in the custody of the institution in which [he] the inmate has served [his] the inmate's sentence, excepting parole, until such time as the period of parole [he] the inmate was required to serve, less meritorious deductions, if any, expires, at which time [he] the inmate shall be released from that institution without parole, or until such time that [he] the inmate evidences [his] acceptance and agreement to the conditions of parole as required or receives approval for [his] the inmate's 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] the inmate's 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] the inmate's duties relating thereto.

[E.] D. When a person on parole has performed the obligations of [his] the person's release for the period of .164739.1

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parole provided in this section, the board shall make a final order of discharge and issue [him] the person a certificate of discharge.

[F.] E. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, the board shall require the inmate as a condition of parole:

to pay the actual costs of [his] parole (1) 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 eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) annually to be paid in monthly installments of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and not more than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), as set by the appropriate district supervisor of the adult probation and parole division, based upon the financial circumstances of the defendant. The defendant's payment of the supervised parole costs shall not be waived unless the board holds an evidentiary hearing and finds that the defendant is unable to pay the costs. If the board waives the defendant's payment of the supervised parole costs and the defendant's financial circumstances subsequently change so that the defendant is able to pay the costs, the appropriate district supervisor of the adult probation and parole division shall advise the board and the board shall hold an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the waiver should be rescinded;

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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] the inmate's arrest, prosecution or conviction.

[G.] F. 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 4. REPEAL.--Section 31-18-14.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 128, Section 1) is repealed.

Section 5. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2007.

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