SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILLS 528 & 439

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

AN ACT

RELATING TO SEX OFFENDERS; CREATING A NEW CRIME OF AGGRAVATED CRIMINAL SEXUAL PENETRATION; INCREASING PENALTIES FOR SEX OFFENSES AGAINST MINORS; RESPONDING TO JESSICA'S LAW; IMPOSING LIFETIME PAROLE SUPERVISION FOR CERTAIN SEX OFFENDERS; CLARIFYING STANDARD OF PROOF; CLARIFYING DEFINITIONS; INCREASING PERIOD OF PAROLE FOR CRIMINAL SEXUAL CONTACT OF A MINOR IN THE FOURTH DEGREE.

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

Section 1. Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 109, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-9-11. CRIMINAL SEXUAL PENETRATION.--

A. Criminal sexual penetration is the unlawful and intentional causing of a person to engage in sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio or anal intercourse or the .169035.2GR

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causing of penetration, to any extent and with any object, of the genital or anal openings of another, whether or not there is any emission.

- B. Criminal sexual penetration does not include medically indicated procedures.
- C. Aggravated criminal sexual penetration consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated:
 - (1) on a child under nine years of age; or
- (2) with an intent to kill or with a depraved mind regardless of human life.

Whoever commits aggravated criminal sexual penetration is guilty of a first degree felony for aggravated criminal sexual penetration.

- [G.] D. Criminal sexual penetration in the first degree consists of all <u>criminal</u> sexual penetration perpetrated:
- (1) on a child [under] <u>nine to</u> thirteen years of age; or
- (2) by the use of force or coercion that results in great bodily harm or great mental anguish to the victim.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the first degree is guilty of a first degree felony.

- $[rac{ extsf{D-}}{ extsf{E}}]$ E. Criminal sexual penetration in the second degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated:
- (1) <u>by the use of force or coercion</u> on a child .169035.2GR

thirteen to eighteen years of age [when the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the child and uses this authority to coerce the child to submit];

- (2) on an inmate confined in a correctional facility or jail when the perpetrator is in a position of authority over the inmate;
- (3) by the use of force or coercion that results in personal injury to the victim;
- (4) by the use of force or coercion when the perpetrator is aided or abetted by one or more persons;
 - (5) in the commission of any other felony; or
- (6) when the perpetrator is armed with a deadly weapon.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the second degree is guilty of a second degree felony. Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the second degree when the victim is a child who is thirteen to eighteen years of age is guilty of a second degree felony for a sexual offense against a child and, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a minimum term of imprisonment of three years, which shall not be suspended or deferred. The imposition of a minimum, mandatory term of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall not be interpreted to preclude the imposition of sentencing enhancements pursuant to the provisions of [Sections 31-18-17, .169035.2GR

31-18-25 and 31-18-26 NMSA 1978] the Criminal Sentencing Act.

 $[\underbrace{E_{ullet}}]$ F_{ullet} Criminal sexual penetration in the third degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration perpetrated through the use of force or coercion not otherwise specified in this section.

Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the third degree is guilty of a third degree felony. [Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the third degree when the victim is a child who is thirteen to eighteen years of age is guilty of a third degree felony for a sexual offense against a child.

- F_{\bullet}] G. Criminal sexual penetration in the fourth degree consists of all criminal sexual penetration:
- (1) not defined in Subsections [C through E] \underline{D} through F of this section perpetrated on a child thirteen to sixteen years of age when the perpetrator is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years older than the child and not the spouse of that child; or
- eighteen years of age when the perpetrator, who is a licensed school employee, an unlicensed school employee, a school contract employee, a school health service provider or a school volunteer, and who is at least eighteen years of age and is at least four years older than the child and not the spouse of that child, learns while performing services in or for a school that the child is a student in a school.

1	Whoever commits criminal sexual penetration in the fourth
2	degree is guilty of a fourth degree felony."
3	Section 2. Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,
4	Chapter 216, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
5	"31-18-15. SENTENCING AUTHORITYNONCAPITAL FELONIES
6	BASIC SENTENCES AND FINESPAROLE AUTHORITYMERITORIOUS
7	DEDUCTIONS
8	A. If a person is convicted of a noncapital felony,
9	the basic sentence of imprisonment is as follows:
10	(1) for a first degree felony resulting in the
11	death of a child, life imprisonment;
12	(2) for a first degree felony for aggravated
13	criminal sexual penetration, life imprisonment;
14	$[\frac{(2)}{(3)}]$ for a first degree felony, eighteen
15	years imprisonment;
16	[(3)] <u>(4)</u> for a second degree felony resulting
17	in the death of a human being, fifteen years imprisonment;
18	$[\frac{(4)}{(5)}]$ for a second degree felony for a
19	sexual offense against a child, fifteen years imprisonment;
20	$[\frac{(5)}{(6)}]$ for a second degree felony, nine
21	years imprisonment;
22	$[\frac{(6)}{(7)}]$ for a third degree felony resulting
23	in the death of a human being, six years imprisonment;
24	$[\frac{(7)}{(8)}]$ for a third degree felony for a
25	sexual offense against a child, six years imprisonment;
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[(8)] (9) for a third degree felony, three years imprisonment; or

[(9)] (10) for a fourth degree felony, eighteen months imprisonment.

- The appropriate basic sentence of imprisonment В. shall be imposed upon a person convicted and sentenced pursuant to Subsection A of this section, unless the court alters the sentence pursuant to the provisions of [Section 31-18-15.1, 31-18-16, 31-18-16.1 or 31-18-17 NMSA 1978] the Criminal Sentencing Act.
- The court shall include in the judgment and sentence of each person convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in a corrections facility designated by the corrections department authority for a period of parole to be served in accordance with the provisions of Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 after the completion of any actual time of imprisonment and authority to require, as a condition of parole, the payment of the costs of parole services and reimbursement to a law enforcement agency or local crime stopper program in accordance with the provisions of that section. The period of parole shall be deemed to be part of the sentence of the convicted person in addition to the basic sentence imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section together with alterations, if any, pursuant to the provisions of [Section 31-18-15.1, 31-18-16, 31-18-16.1 or 31-18-17 NMSA 1978] the Criminal Sentencing Act.

D. When a court imposes a sentence of imprisonment
pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15.1, 31-18-16,
31-18-16.1 or 31-18-17 NMSA 1978 and suspends or defers the
basic sentence of imprisonment provided pursuant to the
provisions of Subsection A of this section, the period of
parole shall be served in accordance with the provisions of
Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 for the degree of felony for the
basic sentence for which the inmate was convicted. For the
purpose of designating a period of parole, a court shall not
consider that the basic sentence of imprisonment was suspended
or deferred and that the inmate served a period of imprisonment
pursuant to the provisions of [Section 31-18-15.1, 31-18-16,
31-18-16.1 or 31-18-17 NMSA 1978] the Criminal Sentencing Act.

- E. The court may, in addition to the imposition of a basic sentence of imprisonment, impose a fine not to exceed:
- (1) for a first degree felony resulting in the
 death of a child, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars
 (\$17,500);
- (2) for a first degree felony for aggravated criminal sexual penetration, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500);
- $[\frac{(2)}{(3)}]$ for a first degree felony, fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000);
- [(3)] (4) for a second degree felony resulting in the death of a human being, twelve thousand five hundred .169035.2GR

1 dollars (\$12,500);

[(4)] (5) for a second degree felony for a sexual offense against a child, twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500);

[(5)] (6) for a second degree felony, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000);

 $[\frac{(6)}{(7)}]$ for a third degree felony resulting in the death of a human being, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);

 $[rac{(7)}{(8)}]$ for a third degree felony for a sexual offense against a child, five thousand dollars (\$5,000); or

 $[\frac{(8)}{(9)}]$ for a third or fourth degree felony, five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

F. When the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment for a felony offense, the court shall indicate whether or not the offense is a serious violent offense, as defined in Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978. The court shall inform an offender that the offender's sentence of imprisonment is subject to the provisions of Sections 33-2-34, 33-2-36, 33-2-37 and 33-2-38 NMSA 1978. If the court fails to inform an offender that the offender's sentence is subject to those provisions or if the court provides the offender with erroneous information regarding those provisions, the failure to inform or the error shall not provide a basis for a writ of habeas corpus.

Mexico sentencing commission shall provide a written report to the secretary of corrections, all New Mexico criminal court judges, the administrative office of the district attorneys and the chief public defender. The report shall specify the average reduction in the sentence of imprisonment for serious violent offenses and nonviolent offenses, as defined in Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978, due to meritorious deductions earned by prisoners during the previous fiscal year pursuant to the provisions of Sections 33-2-34, 33-2-36, 33-2-37 and 33-2-38 NMSA 1978. The corrections department shall allow the commission access to documents used by the department to determine earned meritorious deductions for prisoners."

Section 3. 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 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 31-18-25 NMSA 1978 and Section 31-18-26 NMSA 1978] becomes eligible for a .169035.2GR

1	parole hearing after [he] <u>the inmate</u> has served thirty years of
2	[his] <u>the</u> sentence. Before ordering the parole of an inmate
3	sentenced to life imprisonment, the board shall:
4	(1) interview the inmate at the institution
5	where [he] the inmate is committed;
6	(2) consider all pertinent information
7	concerning the inmate, including:
8	(a) the circumstances of the offense;
9	(b) mitigating and aggravating
10	circumstances;
11	(c) whether a deadly weapon was used in
12	the commission of the offense;
13	(d) whether the inmate is a habitual
14	offender;
15	(e) the reports filed under Section
16	31-21-9 NMSA 1978; and
17	(f) the reports of such physical and
18	mental examinations as have been made while in an institution;
19	(3) make a finding that a parole is in the
20	best interest of society and the inmate; and
21	(4) make a finding that the inmate is able and
22	willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen.
23	If parole is denied, the inmate sentenced to life
24	imprisonment shall again become entitled to a parole hearing at
25	two-year intervals. The board may, on its own motion, reopen
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able and

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 <u>certain</u> 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 person while 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] release under its supervision a written statement of the .169035.2GR

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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 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] 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 .169035.2GR

duties relating thereto.

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- E. When a person on parole has performed the obligations of [his] the person's release for the period of parole provided in this section, the board shall make a final order of discharge and issue [him] the person a certificate of discharge.
- F. 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 .169035.2GR

CONDITIONS OF PAROLE. --

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;
and

(2) to reimburse a law enforcement agency or
local crime stopper program for the amount of any reward paid

- 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. 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. Section 31-21-10.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003 (1st S.S.), Chapter 1, Section 9) is amended to read:
 "31-21-10.1. SEX OFFENDERS--PERIOD OF PAROLE--TERMS AND
- A. If the district court sentences a sex offender to a term of incarceration in a facility designated by the corrections department, the district court shall include a provision in the judgment and sentence that specifically requires the sex offender to serve an indeterminate period of supervised parole for a period of:
- (1) not less than five years and not in excess of twenty years for the offense of kidnapping when committed with intent to inflict a sexual offense upon the .169035.2GR

victim, criminal sexual penetration in the third degree,

criminal sexual contact of a minor in the fourth degree or

sexual exploitation of children in the second degree; or

(2) not less than five years and up to the natural life of the sex offender for the offense of aggravated criminal sexual penetration, criminal sexual penetration in the first or second degree, criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second or third degree or sexual exploitation of children by prostitution in the first or second degree.

A sex offender's period of supervised parole may be for a period of less than [twenty years] the maximum if, at a review hearing provided for in Subsection [$\frac{1}{2}$] \underline{C} of this section, the state is unable to prove that the sex offender should remain on parole.

- <u>B.</u> Prior to placing a sex offender on parole, the board shall conduct a hearing to determine the terms and conditions of supervised parole for the sex offender. 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 .169035.2GR

while incarcerated or elsewhere;

- (4) the danger to the community posed by the sex offender; and
- (5) a risk and needs assessment regarding the sex offender, developed by the sex offender management board of the New Mexico sentencing commission or another appropriate entity, to be used by appropriate parole board personnel.
- [B. The board shall review the terms and conditions of a sex offender's supervised parole at two and one-half year intervals.]
- <u>C.</u> When a sex offender has served the initial five years of supervised parole, and at two and one-half year intervals thereafter, the board shall [also] review the duration of the sex offender's supervised parole [at two and one-half year intervals. When a sex offender has served the initial five years of supervised parole]. At each review hearing, the [state] attorney general shall bear the burden of proving [to a reasonable certainty] by clear and convincing evidence that the sex offender should remain on parole.
- [6.] D. The board may order a sex offender released on parole to abide by reasonable terms and conditions of parole, including:
- (1) being subject to intensive supervision .169035.2GR

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by a parole officer of the corrections department;

- (2) participating in an outpatient or inpatient sex offender treatment program;
- (3) a parole agreement by the sex offender not to use alcohol or drugs;
- (4) a parole agreement by the sex offender not to have contact with certain persons or classes of persons; and
- (5) being subject to alcohol testing, drug testing or polygraph examinations used to determine if the sex offender is in compliance with the terms and conditions of [his] the sex offender's parole.
- E. The board shall require electronic real-time monitoring of every sex offender released on parole for the entire time the sex offender is on parole. The electronic monitoring shall use global positioning system monitoring technology or any successor technology that would give continuous information on the sex offender's whereabouts and enable law enforcement and the corrections department to determine the real-time position of a sex offender to a high level of accuracy.
- $[\mathfrak{D}_{ullet}]$ \underline{F}_{ullet} The board shall notify the chief public defender of an upcoming parole hearing for a sex offender \underline{P}_{ullet} pursuant to Subsection C of this section, and the chief \underline{P}_{ullet} public defender shall make representation available to the .169035.2GR

sex offender at the parole hearing.

[E.] G. If the board finds that a sex offender has violated the terms and conditions of [his] parole, the board may revoke [his] the sex offender's parole or may [order additional] modify the terms and conditions of parole.

[F.] $\underline{H.}$ The provisions of this section shall apply to all sex offenders, except geriatric, permanently incapacitated and terminally ill inmates eligible for the medical and geriatric parole program as provided by the Parole Board Act.

- [6.] I. 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) kidnapping, as provided in Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978, when committed with intent to inflict a sexual offense upon the victim;
- (2) <u>aggravated criminal sexual penetration</u> or criminal sexual penetration in the first, second or third degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
- (3) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second, [or] third or fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;
- (4) sexual exploitation of children in the second degree, as provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978; or
- (5) sexual exploitation of children by .169035.2GR

prostitution	in	the	first	or	second	degree,	as	provided	in
Section 30-6A	A-4	NMSA	1978	. "					

Section 5. Section 29-11A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 106, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"29-11A-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act:

- A. "conviction" means a conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction and includes a deferred sentence, but does not include a conditional discharge;
 - B. "institution of higher education" means a:
- (1) private or public post-secondary educational institution;
 - (2) trade school; or
 - (3) professional school;
- C. "registration requirement" means any requirement set forth in Section 29-11A-4 NMSA 1978 that requires a sex offender to register, provide information, including a DNA sample, renew, revise or change [his] registration information or provide written notice or disclosure regarding [his] the sex offender's status as a sex offender;
 - D. "sex offender" means a person who:
- (1) is a resident of New Mexico who is convicted of a sex offense [in New Mexico] pursuant to state, federal, tribal or military law;

1	(2) changes [his] residence to New Mexico,
2	when that person has been convicted of a sex offense [in
3	another state] pursuant to state, federal, tribal or military
4	law;
5	law;

convicted of a sex offense pursuant to federal, tribal or military law;

(4)] (3) does not have an established

(4)] (3) does not have an established residence in New Mexico, but lives in a shelter, halfway house or transitional living facility or stays in multiple locations in New Mexico and who has been convicted of a sex offense [in New Mexico or any other state] pursuant to state, federal, tribal or military law; or

[(5)] (4) is a resident of another state and who has been convicted of a sex offense pursuant to state, federal, tribal or military law, but who is:

(a) employed full time or part time in New Mexico for a period of time exceeding fourteen days or for an aggregate period of time exceeding thirty days during any calendar year, including any employment or vocation, whether financially compensated, volunteered or for the purpose of government or educational benefit; or

(b) enrolled on a full-time or parttime basis in a private or public school or an institution of higher education in New Mexico; and

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- (1) <u>aggravated criminal sexual penetration</u> or criminal sexual penetration in the first, second, third or fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
- (2) criminal sexual contact in the fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-12 NMSA 1978;
- (3) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second, third or fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;
- (4) sexual exploitation of children, as provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978;
- (5) sexual exploitation of children by prostitution, as provided in Section 30-6A-4 NMSA 1978;
- (6) kidnapping, as provided in Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978, when the victim is less than eighteen years of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim;
- (7) false imprisonment, as provided in Section 30-4-3 NMSA 1978, when the victim is less than eighteen years of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim;
- (8) aggravated indecent exposure, as provided in Section 30-9-14.3 NMSA 1978;
- (9) enticement of child, as provided in Section 30-9-1 NMSA 1978;

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- (11) solicitation to commit criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second, third or fourth degree, as provided in Sections 30-9-13 and 30-28-3 NMSA 1978; or
- (12) attempt to commit any of the sex offenses set forth in Paragraphs (1) through (10) of this subsection, as provided in Section 30-28-1 NMSA 1978."
- Section 6. Section 29-11A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 106, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
- "29-11A-5. LOCAL REGISTRY--CENTRAL REGISTRY-ADMINISTRATION BY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY--PARTICIPATION
 IN THE NATIONAL SEX OFFENDER REGISTRY--RULES.--
- A. A county sheriff shall maintain a local registry of sex offenders in [his] the sheriff's jurisdiction required to register pursuant to the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act.
 - B. The county sheriff shall forward:
- (1) registration information obtained from sex offenders to the department of public safety. The initial registration information and any new registration information subsequently obtained from a sex offender shall be forwarded by the county sheriff no later than ten working days after the information is obtained from a sex offender.

If the department of public safety receives information regarding a sex offender from a governmental entity other than a county sheriff, the department shall send that information to the sheriff for the county in which the sex offender resides; and

- (2) samples of DNA obtained from sex offenders to the administrative center for the sex offender DNA identification system pursuant to the provisions of the DNA Identification Act.
- C. The department of public safety shall maintain a central registry of sex offenders required to register pursuant to the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act. The department shall participate in the national sex offender registry administered by the United States department of justice. The department shall send conviction information and fingerprints for all sex offenders registered in New Mexico to the national sex offender registry administered by the United States department of justice and to the federal bureau of investigation.
- D. The department of public safety shall retain registration information regarding a sex offender convicted for any of the following sex offenses for the entirety of [his] the sex offender's natural life:
- (1) <u>aggravated criminal sexual penetration</u>
 or criminal sexual penetration in the first, second or third
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1	degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
2	(2) criminal sexual contact of a minor in
3	the second, third or fourth degree, as provided in Section
4	30-9-13 NMSA 1978;
5	(3) sexual exploitation of children, as
6	provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978;
7	(4) kidnapping, as provided in Section
8	30-4-1 NMSA 1978, when the victim is less than eighteen years
9	of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim;
10	(5) criminal sexual contact in the fourth
11	degree, as provided in Section 30-9-12 NMSA 1978; or
12	(6) attempt to commit any of the sex
13	offenses set forth in Paragraphs (1) through (5) of this
14	subsection, as provided in Section 30-28-1 NMSA 1978.
15	E. The department of public safety shall retain
16	registration information regarding a sex offender convicted
17	for the following offenses for a period of ten years
18	following the sex offender's conviction, release from prison
19	or release from probation or parole, whichever occurs later:
20	(l) criminal sexual penetration in the
21	fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
22	(2) sexual exploitation of children by
23	prostitution, as provided in Section 30-6A-4 NMSA 1978;
24	(3) false imprisonment, as provided in
25	Section 30-4-3 NMSA 1978, when the victim is less than
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eighteen years of age and the offender is not a parent of the victim;

- (4) aggravated indecent exposure, as provided in Section 30-9-14.3 NMSA 1978;
- (5) enticement of child, as provided in Section 30-9-1 NMSA 1978;
- (6) incest, as provided in Section 30-10-3 NMSA 1978, when the victim is less than eighteen years of age;
- (7) solicitation to commit criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second, third or fourth degree, as provided in Sections 30-9-13 and 30-28-3 NMSA 1978; or
- (8) attempt to commit any of the sex offenses set forth in Paragraphs (1) through (6) of this subsection, as provided in Section 30-28-1 NMSA 1978.
- F. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection E of this section, if a sex offender is convicted a second or subsequent time for a sex offense set forth in that subsection, the department of public safety shall retain information regarding the sex offender for the entirety of the sex offender's natural life.
- G. The department of public safety shall adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act. Rules necessary for the collection of DNA samples and the administration and .169035.2GR

1	operation of the sex offender DNA identification system shall					
2	be adopted by the DNA identification system oversight					
3	committee pursuant to the provisions of the DNA					
4	Identification Act."					
5	Section 7. Section 29-11A-5.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws					
6	1999. Chapter 19. Section 8. as amended) is amended to read:					

"29-11A-5.1. PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION REGARDING
CERTAIN REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS--ACTIVE COMMUNITY
NOTIFICATION--INTERNET WEB SITE.--

A. If a sex offender is convicted of one of the following sex offenses, the county sheriff shall forward registration information obtained from the sex offender to the district attorney for the judicial district in which the sex offender resides and, if the sex offender is a resident of a municipality, the chief law enforcement officer for the municipality in which the sex offender resides:

- (1) <u>aggravated criminal sexual penetration</u> or 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 second, third or fourth degree, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;
- (3) sexual exploitation of children, as provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978;
- (4) sexual exploitation of children by .169035.2GR

prostitution, as provide	d in	Section	30-6A-4	NMSA	1978;	or
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- (5) attempt to commit any of the sex offenses set forth in Paragraphs (1) through (4) of this subsection, as provided in Section 30-28-1 NMSA 1978.
- B. A person who wants to obtain registration information regarding sex offenders described in Subsection A of this section may request that information from the:
- (1) sheriff for the county in which the sex offenders reside:
- (2) chief law enforcement officer for the municipality in which the sex offenders reside;
- (3) district attorney for the judicial district in which the sex offenders reside; or
 - (4) secretary of public safety.
- C. Upon receiving a request for registration information regarding sex offenders described in Subsection A of this section, the county sheriff, chief municipal law enforcement officer, district attorney or secretary of public safety shall provide that registration information, with the exception of a sex offender's social security number and DNA information, within a reasonable period of time, and no later than seven days after receiving the request.
- D. Within seven days of receiving registration information from a sex offender described in Subsection A of this section, the county sheriff shall contact every licensed .169035.2GR

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daycare center, elementary school, middle school and high school within a one-mile radius of the sex offender's residence and provide them with the sex offender's registration information, with the exception of the sex offender's social security number and DNA information.

Ε. The department of public safety shall establish and manage an internet web site that provides the public with registration information regarding sex offenders described in Subsection A of this section, except that the department of public safety shall not provide registration information on the internet web site regarding a sex offender who was less than eighteen years of age when [he] the sex offender committed the sex offense for which [he] the sex offender was convicted as a youthful offender, as provided in Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, unless at the time of sentencing, the court made a finding that the sex offender is not amenable to treatment and is a danger to the community. The registration information provided to the public pursuant to this subsection shall not include a sex offender's social security number or DNA information or a sex offender's place of employment, unless the sex offender's employment requires [him] the sex offender to have direct contact with children."

Section 8. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of Section 5 of this act are applicable to:

A. a person convicted of a sex offense on or .169035.2GR

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underscored material	[bracketed material]

after July 1, 1995; and

B. a person convicted of a sex offense prior to July 1, 1995 and who, on July 1, 1995, was still incarcerated, on probation or on parole for commission of that sex offense.

Section 9. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2007.

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