HOUSE BILL 519

50TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2011

INTRODUCED BY

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AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIMINAL SENTENCING; AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL CODE; ALLOWING INCARCERATION IN THE CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT FOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS; REQUIRING INCARCERATION IN THE CORRECTIONS DEPARTMENT FOR ALL FELONY CONVICTIONS; PROHIBITING IMPOSITION OF PAROLE IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

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

SECTION 1. Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 216, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"31-18-15. SENTENCING AUTHORITY--NONCAPITAL FELONIES--BASIC SENTENCES AND FINES--PAROLE AUTHORITY--MERITORIOUS DEDUCTIONS.--

- A. If a person is convicted of a noncapital felony, the basic sentence of imprisonment is as follows:
 - (1) for a first degree felony resulting in the

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1	death of a child, life imprisonment;
2	(2) for a first degree felony for aggravated
3	criminal sexual penetration, life imprisonment;
4	(3) for a first degree felony, eighteen years
5	<pre>imprisonment;</pre>
6	(4) for a second degree felony resulting in
7	the death of a human being, fifteen years imprisonment;
8	(5) for a second degree felony for a sexual
9	offense against a child, fifteen years imprisonment;
10	(6) for a second degree felony, nine years
11	<pre>imprisonment;</pre>
12	(7) for a third degree felony resulting in the
13	death of a human being, six years imprisonment;
14	(8) for a third degree felony for a sexual
15	offense against a child, six years imprisonment;
16	(9) for a third degree felony, three years
17	imprisonment; or
18	(10) for a fourth degree felony, eighteen
19	months imprisonment.
20	B. The appropriate basic sentence of imprisonment
21	shall be imposed upon a person convicted and sentenced pursuant
22	to Subsection A of this section, unless the court alters the
23	sentence pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing
24	Act.

A period of parole shall be imposed only for

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imprisonment of more than one year, unless the parties agree or the court finds that imposing a period of parole is in the interest of justice and public safety. If a period of parole is imposed, 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. If imposed, 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 the Criminal Sentencing Act.

felony convictions wherein a person is sentenced to

When a court imposes a sentence of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15.1, 31-18-16 $[\frac{31-18-16.1}{}]$ 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 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);
- (3) for a first degree felony, fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000);
- (4) for a second degree felony resulting in the death of a human being, twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500);
- (5) for a second degree felony for a sexual
 offense against a child, twelve thousand five hundred dollars
 (\$12,500);
- (6) for a second degree felony, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000);
- (7) for a third degree felony resulting in the .184213.2

death of a human being, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);

- (8) for a third degree felony for a sexual offense against a child, five thousand dollars (\$5,000); or
- (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.
- G. No later than October 31 of each year, the New 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 2. Section 31-20-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963)
Chapter 303, Section 29-13, as amended) is amended to read:
"31-20-2. PLACE OF IMPRISONMENTCOMMITMENTS
A [Dergonal A person contanged to imprisonment

A. [Persons] A person sentenced to imprisonment on a misdemeanor conviction for a term of one year or more or on a felony conviction, no matter the length of the term of imprisonment, shall be imprisoned in a corrections facility designated by the corrections department, unless:

(1) a new trial is granted; [or a portion of the sentence is suspended so as to provide for imprisonment for not more than eighteen months]

(2) the convicted person is serving a period of incarceration that is less than one year in a community corrections program; or

eighteen months and the corrections department has entered into a joint powers agreement with a county jail; then the imprisonment may be in such place of incarceration, other than a corrections facility under the jurisdiction of the corrections department, as the sentencing judge, in [his] the .184213.2

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judge's discretion, may prescribe; provided that [a sentence of imprisonment for one year or more but not more than eighteen months shall be subject to the provisions of Subsections D and E of this section and shall not be imposed unless] the requirements set forth in [Subsection] Subsections D and E of this section are satisfied.

- All commitments, judgments and orders of the courts of this state for the imprisonment or release of persons in the penitentiary of New Mexico shall run to the corrections department, but nothing contained in this section shall invalidate or impair the validity of any commitment, judgment or order of any court in this state directed to the secretary of corrections, the warden of the penitentiary of New Mexico or to the penitentiary of New Mexico, and all such commitments, judgments and orders shall be treated and construed as running to the corrections department.
- There is created within the corrections department an "intake and classification center". and classification center shall have the following duties:
- (1) process all inmates sentenced or committed for purposes of diagnosis to the corrections department;
 - (2) classify inmates for housing assignments;
- develop an individualized plan for (3) participation by each inmate in programs, work assignments and special needs;

- (4) monitor each inmate's progress during incarceration and reclassify or modify classification assignments as may be necessary, taking into consideration the overall needs of the inmate population, institutional and facility requirements and the individual inmate's needs;
- (5) with the approval of the secretary of corrections, may transfer inmates of the penitentiary of New Mexico to an institution under the control of another state if that state has entered into a corrections control agreement with New Mexico; and
- (6) with the approval of the secretary of corrections, may transfer inmates to any facility, including the forensic hospital under the jurisdiction of the department of health.
- than eighteen months and providing to imprisonment in a corrections department facility that does not exceed eighteen months and provides for imprisonment in a place of incarceration other than a corrections facility under the jurisdiction of the corrections department pursuant to Subsection A of this section, which shall be known as the local sentencing option, shall not be imposed unless:
- (1) the place of incarceration is located within the county in which the crime was committed; and
 - (2) the governing authority in charge of the

place of incarceration has entered into a joint powers agreement with the corrections department setting forth:

- (a) the amount of money the corrections department shall pay for offenders sentenced to a term of one year or more but not more than eighteen months and the number of offenders [which] that may be sentenced to such terms; and
- (b) any other provisions deemed appropriate and agreed to by the local governing body and the corrections department.
- E. If a judge imposes [a sentence of one year or more but not more than eighteen months] incarceration for a term of one year or more on a misdemeanor conviction or any incarceration on a felony conviction, if the period of imprisonment does not exceed eighteen months and provides for imprisonment in a place of incarceration other than a corrections facility under the jurisdiction of the corrections department:
- shall have the ability to petition that judge when the capacity of the place of incarceration is filled or when any problem develops concerning that offender requesting the judge to issue an order committing the offender to the corrections department for completion of the remainder of [his] the offender's sentence. A hearing on a petition pursuant to this paragraph shall be held within three days of the filing of the petition.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the judge shall retain jurisdiction over the offender for the purpose of implementing the local sentencing option; and

- shall keep the district judges for the judicial district in which the place of incarceration is located informed as to the capacity for the sentencing of offenders in accordance with the local sentencing option. No judge shall sentence an offender in accordance with the local sentencing option if that sentence will result in exceeding the number of offenders set forth in the joint powers agreement.
- F. The corrections department shall file an annual report with the legislature [which] that shall contain the number of joint powers agreements in operation pursuant to this section, copies of those agreements, the number of offenders currently incarcerated pursuant to those agreements and any other relevant information relating to the implementation of this section.
- G. The corrections department may enter into contracts with public or private detention facilities for the purpose of housing inmates lawfully committed to the corrections department. Any facility with which the department contracts shall meet or exceed corrections department standards prior to the housing of any inmates within the facility and shall meet certification requirements for prisons within

1	eighteen months of entering into such contracts. The
2	contractor shall adhere to all appropriate corrections
3	department policies and procedures and shall agree to have
4	staff trained at the corrections department training academy."
5	SECTION 3. Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980,
6	Chapter 28, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
7	"31-21-10. PAROLE AUTHORITY AND PROCEDURE
8	A. An inmate of an institution who was sentenced to
9	life imprisonment becomes eligible for a parole hearing after
10	the inmate has served thirty years of the sentence. Before
11	ordering the parole of an inmate sentenced to life
12	imprisonment, the board shall:
13	(l) interview the inmate at the institution
14	where the inmate is committed;
15	(2) consider all pertinent information
16	concerning the inmate, including:
17	(a) the circumstances of the offense;
18	(b) mitigating and aggravating
19	circumstances;
20	(c) whether a deadly weapon was used in
21	the commission of the offense;
22	(d) whether the inmate is $[a]$ an
23	habitual offender;
24	(e) the reports filed under Section
25	31-21-9 NMSA 1978; and
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- (f) the reports of such physical and mental examinations as have been made while in an 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 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 inmate of an institution who was sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of release or parole is not eligible for parole and shall remain incarcerated for the entirety of the inmate's natural life.
- D. Except for certain sex offenders as provided in Section 31-21-10.1 NMSA 1978 and persons serving a period of incarceration on felony convictions of one year or less who have not otherwise agreed or been ordered to serve a period of .184213.2

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parole by the court, as provided by Subsection C of Section 30-18-15 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] a sentence of imprisonment imposed by the court in an institution designated by the corrections department that exceeds one year or has agreed or been ordered to serve a period of parole by the court 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. An inmate who was convicted of a misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor and who has served the sentence of imprisonment imposed by the judge in an institution designated by the corrections department is not subject to a period of parole.

E. Every person while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the institution from which 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 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 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 the inmate's signature to the written statement of the conditions of parole or does not have an approved parole plan, the inmate shall not be released and shall remain in the custody of the institution in which the inmate has served the inmate's sentence, excepting parole, until such time as the period of parole the inmate was required to serve, less meritorious deductions, if any, expires, at which time the inmate shall be released from that institution without parole, or until such time that the inmate evidences acceptance and agreement to the conditions of parole as required or receives approval for 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 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 in person of the conditions of parole and the inmate's duties relating thereto.

F. When a person on parole has performed the obligations of the person's release for the period of parole provided in this section, the board shall make a final order of .184213.2

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discharge and issue the person a certificate of discharge.

G. 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 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 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. 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; and

(2) to reimburse a law enforcement agency or local crime stopper program for the amount of any reward paid .184213.2

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by the agency or program for information leading to the inmate's arrest, prosecution or conviction.

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."

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