1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE; LIMITING INCARCERATION FOR
3	TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE; ALPHABETIZING
4	DEFINITIONS.
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6	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
7	SECTION 1. Section 31-21-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978,
8	Chapter 41, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
9	"31-21-5. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Probation and
10	Parole Act:
11	A. "adult" means a person convicted of a crime by
12	a district court;
13	B. "board" means the parole board;
14	C. "director" means the director of the adult
15	probation and parole division of the corrections department
16	or any employee designated by the director;
17	D. "institution" means the state penitentiary and
18	any other similar state institution hereinafter created;
19	E. "parole" means the release to the community of
20	an inmate of an institution by decision of the board or by
21	operation of law, subject to conditions imposed by the board
22	and to its supervision;
23	F. "probation" means the procedure under which an
24	adult defendant, found guilty of a crime upon verdict or
25	plea, is released by the court without imprisonment under a

shall be served personally upon the parolee. The warrant

parolee was released to return the parolee to the actual

shall authorize the warden of the institution from which the

custody of the institution or to any other suitable detention

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- B. The director may arrest the parolee without a warrant or may deputize an officer with power of arrest to do so by giving the officer a written statement setting forth that the parolee has, in the judgment of the director, committed a standard violation of parole and the parolee presents a flight risk or danger to the community. Where an arrest is made without a warrant, the parolee shall not be returned to the institution unless authorized by the director or the board. Pending hearing as provided by law upon a charge of a standard violation of parole, the parolee presenting a flight risk or danger to the community shall remain incarcerated in the institution.
- C. Upon arrest and detention or service of a notice to appear, the board shall cause the parolee to be promptly brought before it for a parole revocation hearing on the parole violation charged, under rules and regulations the board may adopt.
 - D. If the violation of parole is established, the

board may continue or revoke the parole and impose nondetention sanctions or a maximum of ninety days of incarceration or enter any other order as it sees fit; provided that the sanction shall be commensurate with the seriousness of the violation and not a punishment for the offense of conviction, and the board:

- (1) shall not impose a sanction of more than three days of community service, restrictive curfew, behavioral health treatment or other non-detention sanction for a first technical violation of parole;
- (2) shall not impose a sanction of more than five days of community service, restrictive curfew, behavioral health treatment or other non-detention sanction for a second technical violation of parole;
- (3) shall not impose a sanction of more than seven days of incarceration for a third technical violation of parole; and
- (4) may impose incarceration for a fixed term up to thirty days, which shall be counted as time served under the sentence, or enter any other order as it sees fit for a fourth or subsequent technical violation of parole; provided that the board may impose more than thirty days of incarceration if the board finds that additional detention is necessary for the parolee's rehabilitation or public safety.
 - E. A parolee for whose return a warrant has been

issued shall, if it is found that the warrant cannot be served, be a fugitive from justice. If it appears that the parolee has violated the provisions of the parolee's release, the board shall determine whether the time from the date of the violation to the date of the parolee's arrest, or any part of it, shall be counted as time served under the sentence."

SECTION 3. Section 31-21-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 301, Section 13, as amended by Laws 2016, Chapter 27, Section 1 and by Laws 2016, Chapter 31, Section 1) is amended to read:

"31-21-15. RETURN OF PROBATION VIOLATOR.--

A. At any time during probation:

- (1) the court may issue a warrant for the arrest of a probationer for a standard violation of probation. The warrant shall authorize the return of the probationer to the custody of the court or to any suitable detention facility designated by the court;
- (2) the court may issue a notice to appear to answer a charge of any violation and shall issue the notice for a technical violation of probation unless the court issues an arrest warrant based on a flight risk or danger to the community. The notice shall be personally served upon the probationer; or
 - (3) the director may arrest a probationer

B. Following service of a notice to appear or arrest pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the court shall then hold a hearing, which may be informal, on the violation charged. If the violation of probation is established, the court may continue the original probation or revoke the probation and either order a new probation with any condition provided for in Section 31-20-5 or 31-20-6 NMSA 1978 or require the probationer to serve the balance of the sentence imposed or any lesser sentence; provided that the sanction shall be commensurate with the seriousness of the violation and not a punishment for the offense of conviction, and the court:

(1) shall not impose a sanction of more than three days of community service, restrictive curfew,

behavioral health treatment or other non-detention sanction for a first technical violation of probation;

- (2) shall not impose a sanction of more than five days of community service, restrictive curfew, behavioral health treatment or other non-detention sanction for a second technical violation of probation;
- (3) shall not impose a sanction of more than three days of incarceration for a third technical violation of probation; and
- (4) may continue the original probation or revoke the probation and either order a new probation with any condition provided for in Section 31-20-5 or 31-20-6 NMSA 1978 or require the probationer to serve the balance of the sentence imposed or any lesser sentence for a fourth or subsequent technical violation of probation.
- C. If imposition of sentence was deferred, the court may, consistent with Subsection B of this section, impose any sentence that might originally have been imposed, but credit shall be given for time served on probation.
- D. If it is found that a warrant for the return of a probationer cannot be served, the probationer is a fugitive from justice. After hearing upon return, if it appears that the probationer has violated the provisions of the probationer's release, the court shall determine whether the time from the date of violation to the date of the

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probationer's arrest, or any part of it, shall be counted as
time served on probation. For the purposes of this
subsection, "probationer" means a person convicted of a crime
by a district, metropolitan, magistrate or municipal court.

E. The board shall budget funds to cover expenses				
of returning probationers to the court. The sheriff of the				
county in which the probationer was convicted is the court's				
agent in the transportation of the probationer, but the				
director, with the consent of the court, may utilize other				
state agencies for this purpose when it is in the best				
interest of the state."				

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