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## **HOUSE BILL 122**

## 42ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 1996

INTRODUCED BY

JERRY LEE ALWIN

FOR THE COURTS, CORRECTIONS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO CORRECTIONS; EXPANDING THE ELIGIBILITY OF INMATES
FOR PLACEMENT IN COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS OR INTENSIVE SUPERVISION
PROGRAMS; AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

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

Section 1. Section 31-21-13.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 62, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"31-21-13.1. INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROGRAMS. --

A. As used in this section, "intensive supervision programs" means programs that provide highly structured and intense supervision, with stringent reporting requirements, of certain individuals who represent an excessively high assessment of risk of violation of probation or parole, emphasize meaningful rehabilitative activities and reasonable alternatives without seriously increasing the risk of recidivist crime and

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facilitate the payment of restitution by the offender to the Intensive supervision programs include house arrest vi cti m. programs or electronic surveillance programs or both.

- The corrections department shall implement and operate intensive supervision programs in various local communities. The programs shall provide services for appropriate individuals by probation and parole officers of the corrections department. The corrections department shall promulgate rules and regulations to provide that the officers providing these services have a maximum case load of twenty offenders and to provide for offender selection and other The corrections department may cooperate with all recognized law enforcement authorities and share all necessary and pertinent information, records or documents regarding probationers or parolees in order to implement and operate these intensive supervision programs.
- For purposes of this section, a judge contemplating imposition of an intensive supervision program for an individual shall consult with the adult probation and parole division of the corrections department and consider the recommendations before imposing such probation. The adult probation and parole division of the corrections department shall recommend only those individuals who would have otherwise been recommended for incarceration for intensive supervision A judge has discretion to impose an intensive programs.

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supervision program for an individual, regardless of recommendations made by the adult probation and parole division. Inmates eligible for parole, or within [twelve] twenty-four months of eligibility for parole, or inmates who would otherwise remain in a correctional institution for lack of a parole plan or those parolees whose parole the board would otherwise revoke are eligible for intensive supervision programs. The provisions of this section do not limit or reduce the statutory authority vested in probation and parole supervision as defined by any other section of the Probation and Parole Act.

There is created in the state treasury the "corrections department intensive supervision fund" to be administered by the corrections department upon vouchers signed by the secretary of corrections. Balances in the corrections department intensive supervision fund shall not revert to the Beginning July 1, 1988, the intensive supervision general fund. programs established pursuant to this section shall be funded by those supervision costs collected pursuant to the provisions of Sections 31-20-6 and 31-21-10 NMSA 1978. The corrections department is specifically authorized to hire additional permanent or term full-time equivalent positions for the purpose of implementing the provisions of this section."

Section 33-9-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Section 2. Chapter 202, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"33-9-5. CRITERIA FOR APPLICATIONS. --

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- A. Counties, municipalities or private organizations, individually or jointly, may apply for grants from the fund, including grants for counties or municipalities to purchase contractual services from private organizations, provided that:
- (1) the application is for funding a program with priority use being for criminal offenders selected pursuant to the provisions of Section 33-9-7 NMSA 1978;
- and able to operate the program according to standards provided by the department, which may include the negotiation of a contract between the offender and program staff with provisions such as deductions from employment income for applicable victim restitution, family support, room and board, savings and weekly allowance. In addition to monetary restitution, to the extent practical, or if monetary restitution is not applicable, the contract may include provision for community service restitution for a specific number of hours;
- (3) the applicant demonstrates the support of key components of the criminal justice system;
- (4) the applicant, if a private organization, demonstrates the support of the county and municipality where the program will provide services;
- (5) the applicant certifies that it will utilize volunteer services as an integral portion of the program

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to the maximum extent feasible; and

- (6) no class A county as defined in Section
  4-44-1 NMSA 1978, alone or in conjunction with any municipality
  within a class A county, shall receive more than forty-nine
  percent of any money appropriated to the fund.
- B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section:
- (1) the department may utilize the fund to place individuals eligible or within [twelve] twenty-four months of eligibility for parole in community-based settings. The adult parole board may, in its discretion, require participation by a criminal offender in a program as a condition of parole pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978; and
- (2) the department may authorize use of the fund for adults who are not criminal offenders with prior department approval, if the priority use does not result in full utilization of the fund or the capacity of a program, or the department may authorize additional programs or additional funding for existing programs.
- C. The department may utilize not more than twentyfive percent of the fund to contract directly for programs,
  including programs for New Mexico Indian tribes and pueblos for
  diversion of state law offenders, or to establish programs
  operated by the department; provided, however, that the
  department may utilize up to sixty percent of the fund to

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operate adult community corrections programs if, after a reasonable effort to solicit proposals, there are no satisfactory proposals from a community where it is determined that a program is necessary or if it becomes necessary to cancel a program as provided in the contract.

D. The department shall establish additional guidelines for allocation of funds under the Adult Community Corrections Act. An applicant shall retain the authority to accept or reject the placement of any person in a program."

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 1996.

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