SENATE BILL 276

56TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2024

INTRODUCED BY

Antonio Maestas and Bill B. O'Neill

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AN ACT

RELATING TO SENTENCING; PROVIDING THAT PROBATION SHALL BE SERVED INSTEAD OF PAROLE IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES; PROVIDING THAT THE COURT SHALL NOT ORDER A DEFENDANT TO BE PLACED ON PROBATION FOR A LONGER PERIOD THAN THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE INCARCERATION TIME.

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. As used in a statute that establishes a noncapital felony, the following defined felony classifications .227503.3

1	and associated basic sentences of	of imprisonment are as follows:
2	FELONY CLASSIFICATION	BASIC SENTENCE
3	first degree felony	
4	resulting in the death	
5	of a child	life imprisonment
6	first degree felony for	
7	aggravated criminal sexual	
8	penetration	life imprisonment
9	first degree felony	eighteen years imprisonment
10	second degree felony	
11	resulting in the death of	
12	a human being	fifteen years imprisonment
13	second degree felony for a	
14	sexual offense against a	
15	child	fifteen years imprisonment
16	second degree felony for	
17	sexual exploitation of	
18	children	twelve years imprisonment
19	second degree felony	nine years imprisonment
20	third degree felony resulting	
21	in the death of a human being	six years imprisonment
22	third degree felony for a	
23	sexual offense against a	
24	child	six years imprisonment
25	third degree felony for sexual	
	.227503.3	

exploitation of children eleven years imprisonment
third degree felony three years imprisonment
fourth degree felony for
sexual exploitation of
children ten years imprisonment
fourth degree felony eighteen months imprisonment.

- B. The appropriate basic sentence of imprisonment 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 the Criminal Sentencing Act.
- C. A period of parole shall be imposed only for felony convictions wherein a person is sentenced to imprisonment of more than one year, unless the parties to a proceeding agree that a period of parole should be imposed. 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 .227503.3

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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.

- D. When a court imposes a sentence of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15.1, 31-18-16 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. Parole shall not be required if a partially suspended sentence involving probation would be concurrent.
- The court may, in addition to the imposition of a basic sentence of imprisonment, impose a fine not to exceed:
- for a first degree felony resulting in the (1) death of a child, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500);
- (2) for a first degree felony for aggravated .227503.3

1	criminal sexual penetration, seventeen thousand five hundred		
2	dollars (\$17,500);		
3	(3) for a first degree felony, fifteen		
4	thousand dollars (\$15,000);		
5	(4) for a second degree felony resulting in		
6	the death of a human being, twelve thousand five hundred		
7	dollars (\$12,500);		
8	(5) for a second degree felony for a sexual		
9	offense against a child, twelve thousand five hundred dollars		
10	(\$12,500);		
11	(6) for a second degree felony for sexual		
12	exploitation of children, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);		
13	(7) for a second degree felony, ten thousand		
14	dollars (\$10,000);		
15	(8) for a third degree felony resulting in the		
16	death of a human being, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);		
17	(9) for a third degree felony for a sexual		
18	offense against a child, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);		
19	(10) for a third degree felony for sexual		
20	exploitation of children, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);		
21	(11) for a third or fourth degree felony, five		
22	thousand dollars (\$5,000); or		
23	(12) for a fourth degree felony for sexual		
24	exploitation of children, five thousand dollars (\$5,000).		
25	F. When the court imposes a sentence of		
	.227503.3		

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 31-20-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, .227503.3

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Chapter 303, Section 29-17, as amended) is amended to read: "31-20-5. PLACING DEFENDANT ON PROBATION.--

When a person has been convicted of a crime for which a sentence of imprisonment is authorized and when the magistrate, metropolitan or district court has deferred or suspended sentence, it shall order the defendant to be placed on probation for all or some portion of the period of deferment or suspension if the defendant is in need of supervision, guidance or direction that is feasible for the corrections department to furnish. Except for sex offenders as provided in Section 31-20-5.2 NMSA 1978, the total period of probation for district, [court shall not exceed five years and the total period of probation for the | magistrate or metropolitan courts shall be no longer than the maximum allowable incarceration time for the offense or as otherwise provided by law. period for probation shall not exceed the jurisdiction of the court.

If a defendant is required to serve a period of probation subsequent to a period of incarceration, $[\frac{1}{1}]$ the period of probation shall be served [subsequent to] instead of any required period of parole. [with the time served on parole credited as time served on the period of probation and the conditions of probation imposed by the court deemed as additional conditions of parole; and

(2) in the event that the defendant violates

.227503.3

any condition of that parole, the parole board shall cause him to be brought before it pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-21-14 NMSA 1978 and may make any disposition authorized pursuant to that section and, if parole is revoked, the period of parole served in the custody of a correctional facility shall not be credited as time served on probation]"

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