HB 588-FN - AS INTRODUCED

2023 SESSION

23-0175
04/10

HOUSE BILL ***588-FN***

AN ACT relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

SPONSORS: Rep. Harriott-Gathright, Hills. 10; Rep. Vail, Hills. 6; Sen. Whitley, Dist 15; Rep. DiLorenzo, Rock. 10

COMMITTEE: Criminal Justice and Public Safety

ANALYSIS

This bill allows an eligible incarcerated person to apply for parole upon the completion of 50 percent of such person's minimum sentence.

- -

Explanation: Matter added to current law appears in ***bold italics.***
Matter removed from current law appears [~~in brackets and struckthrough.~~]
Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.

HB 588-FN - AS INTRODUCED

23-0175
04/10

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of Our Lord Two Thousand Twenty Three

AN ACT relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

Be it Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:

1 New Paragraphs; Sentences and Limitations; Eligibility for Parole. Amend RSA 651:2 by inserting after paragraph VIII the following new paragraphs:

IX. Except as provided in paragraph X, a person sentenced under this chapter may apply for parole upon the completion of 50 percent of such person's minimum sentence, provided the following requirements are met:

(a) The person was sentenced to a minimum of not less than 5 years.

(b) The person has no major or "A level" disciplinary violations.

(c) The person has not demonstrated a pattern of repeated disciplinary offenses that result in an upgrade in classification level.

(d) The person has completed all court and department of corrections required programs and treatment.

(e) The person has demonstrated good institutional behavior.

X. Paragraph IX shall not apply if:

(a) The person received a sentence that prohibits him or her from being paroled.

(b) The person was convicted of a sexually violent offense as defined in RSA 135-E:2, XI.

(c) The person was convicted of committing a violent crime, as defined in RSA 651:5, XIII, against a person under 18 years of age.

2 Applicability. The provisions of this act shall apply to any person incarcerated either before or after the effective date of this act.

3 Effective Date. This act shall take effect January 1, 2024.

LBA
23-0175
10/17/22

HB 588-FN- FISCAL NOTE
AS INTRODUCED

AN ACT relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

FISCAL IMPACT: [X] State [ ] County [ ] Local [ ] None

	Estimated Increase / (Decrease)			
STATE:	**FY 2023**	**FY 2024**	**FY 2025**	**FY 2026**
Appropriation	$0	$0	$0	$0
Revenue	$0	$0	$0	$0
Expenditures	$0	Indeterminable Decrease	Indeterminable Decrease	Indeterminable Decrease
Funding Source:	[X] General	[ ] Education	[ ] Highway	[ ] Other

METHODOLOGY:

This bill allows an eligible incarcerated person to apply for parole upon the completion of 50% of such person's minimum sentence. The New Hampshire Adult Parole Board reports there are currently 915 inmates of the Department of Corrections that could be effected by this bill. After a thorough review of the information regarding these inmates, the Board indicates this bill would result in little or no impact on the operations of the Parole Board. The Board states under the bill, as currently written, very few inmates would qualify to have a parole hearing at 50% of their minimum sentence. The few who would qualify could easily be added into the normal schedule of hearings conducted by the Parole Board.

The Department of Corrections indicated it is not able to determine the fiscal impact of this bill as it cannot predict the number of individuals who would be granted parole. The Department states the average cost of incarcerating an individual in general population for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, was $64,233. The average cost to supervise an individual by the Department's Division of Field Services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, was $688.

AGENCIES CONTACTED:

New Hampshire Adult Parole Board and Department of Corrections

Rep. Harriott-Gathright, Hills. 10
February 16, 2023
2023-0583h
07/10

Amendment to HB 588-FN

Amend the introductory paragraph of RSA 651:2, IX as inserted by section 1 of the bill by replacing it with the following:

IX. Except as provided in paragraph X, a person sentenced under this chapter may apply for parole upon the completion of 65 percent of such person's minimum sentence, provided the following requirements are met:

Amend RSA 651:2, IX(a) as inserted by section 1 of the bill by replacing it with the following:

(a) The person was sentenced to a minimum of not less than 7 1/2 years.

Amend the bill by replacing section 2 with the following:

2 Applicability. The provisions of this act shall apply to any person incarcerated on or after the effective date of this act.

2023-0583h

AMENDED ANALYSIS

This bill allows an eligible incarcerated person to apply for parole upon the completion of 65 percent of such person's minimum sentence.

CONSENT CALENDAR

February 17, 2023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety to which was referred HB 588-FN,

AN ACT relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

Having considered the same, report the same with the following amendment, and the recommendation that the bill OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT.

Rep. Linda Harriott-Gathright

FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

COMMITTEE REPORT

Committee:	**Criminal Justice and Public Safety**
Bill Number:	**HB 588-FN**
Title:	**relative to the criteria for applying for parole.**
Date:	**February 17, 2023**
Consent Calendar:	**CONSENT**
Recommendation:	**OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT 2023-0583h**

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This bill is positive legislation that is not a repeal of law, but from a strategic sense, it's truth in sentencing (TIS) reform, from a tough on crime era of 1980s. TIS is expensive to the taxpayer, extreme, and outdated. Many other states have repealed or amended their truth in sentencing laws, including those states that had fewer extreme versions to begin with. This legislation will not automatically result in the release of inmates at 65% of their minimum sentence. It simply swaps a one-size-fits-all policy for one that allows the parole board to consider the unique circumstances of an individual's case: their rehabilitative journey during incarceration and whether to grant parole. This bill will also lay the groundwork for NH to grant people "good time" time off for good behavior, enabling the Department of Corrections to better incentivize rehabilitation. This legislation is long overdue and represents a continuation of our state's bipartisan commitment to criminal legal reform.

Vote 20-0.

Rep. Linda Harriott-Gathright
FOR THE COMMITTEE

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

CONSENT CALENDAR

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

HB 588-FN, relative to the criteria for applying for parole. **OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT.**

Rep. Linda Harriott-Gathright for Criminal Justice and Public Safety. This bill is positive legislation that is not a repeal of law, but from a strategic sense, it's truth in sentencing (TIS) reform, from a tough on crime era of 1980s. TIS is expensive to the taxpayer, extreme, and outdated. Many other states have repealed or amended their truth in sentencing laws, including those states that had fewer extreme versions to begin with. This legislation will not automatically result in the release of inmates at 65% of their minimum sentence. It simply swaps a one-size-fits-all policy for one that allows the parole board to consider the unique circumstances of an individual's case: their rehabilitative journey during incarceration and whether to grant parole. This bill will also lay the groundwork for NH to grant people "good time" time off for good behavior, enabling the Department of Corrections to better incentivize rehabilitation. This legislation is long overdue and represents a continuation of our state's bipartisan commitment to criminal legal reform. **Vote 20-0.**

Original: House Clerk
Cc: Committee Bill File

SIGN UP SHEET

To Register Opinion If Not Speaking

Bill #: HB 588-FN Date: 1/27/23

Committee: Criminal Justice and Public Safety

**** Please Print All Information ****

Name	Address	Phone	Representing	Pro	Con
~~Jay Hooley~~	~~Concord, NH~~	~~(603) 271-2569~~	~~Parole Board~~		✓
Elizabeth Sargent	, NH		Assoc of Chiefs of Police		X
~~W Joseph Frances~~	Wilton	603-325-8021	~~Parole Board~~		X
~~Donna Sytek~~	~~Salem~~	~~603-893-8669~~	—		~~X~~
Roger Phillips	Concord	603-225-2767	Parole		X
Joseph Lascaze				✓	
Evener Pineda	352 Lake St.	Nashua, NH	603.268.1179	X	
Rep. Timothy Horrigan	Strafford 10			X	
Ophelia Burnett	manchester	603 493-0016		X	
Kristie Kim Lee		603-828-2940	Self	✓	

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

PUBLIC HEARING ON HB 588-FN

BILL TITLE: **relative to the criteria for applying for parole.**

DATE: **January 27, 2023**

LOB ROOM: **202-204** **Time Public Hearing Called to Order:** **1:30 p.m.**

Time Adjourned: **3:13 p.m.**

Committee Members: Reps. Roy, Rhodes, A. Murray, Pratt, Sytek, Proulx, Janvrin, D. Mannion, Reid, Stone, Tenczar, Harriott-Gathright, Meuse, Bouldin, Bradley, N. Murphy, R. Newman, Newell, Selig and Wheeler

Bill Sponsors:
Rep. Harriott-Gathright **Rep. Vail** **Sen. Whitley**
Rep. DiLorenzo

TESTIMONY

* Use asterisk if written testimony and/or amendments are submitted.

Representative Harriott-Gathright introduces her bill
- Brought by a former inmate
- This bill will save taxpayer's money. It would not mean inmates are automatically released upon serving 50% of their sentence but rather that they would be able to apply parole at that point. It is not retroactive. This bill was worked on with the head of the Department of Corrections. We have a great parole board that would not release anyone who is not ready to be released.
- Rep Murphy clarifies whether line 6 is supposed to say 5 or 7 ½ years, Rep Harriott-Gathright says the amendment will correct it to say 7 ½

Former Speaker Donna Sytek
- Opposes the bill
- Former Speaker of the House, former member of this committee, former member of the parole board
- It is good policy to make sure the sentence imposed by the judge is the sentence that should be served. Even though there are exclusions for sex offenders and those who committed crimes against minors, it still would enable murderers and kidnappers to serve only 50% of their sentences. If you think the penalties are too high for the crime then change the penalties. All the other ways you can reduce your sentence have to be approved by the judge but this would bypass them.
- RSA 651-20 already allows an offender to ask for a reduction in their sentencing
- Rep Rhodes asks for more details on how an offender could ask a judge for a lesser sentence, Speaker Sytek says that they would file a motion or hire a lawyer to do so
- Chairman Roy asks what success rate there is for those types of motions, Speaker Sytek says it does not happen often, only a couple of times a month when almost all offenders request it.
- Rep Bouldin asks how this differs from other ways the parole board makes judicial decisions, Speaker Sytek says the parole board acts within the confines of the judge's original sentencing
- Rep Selig what percentage of offenders are offered parole, Speaker Sytek says NH's parole rate is comparatively high to other states, 68-72% of the time it is granted
- Rep Newell clarifies whether this bill regards mandatory minimums or all sentencing, Speaker Sytek says there are very few mandatory minimums in NH law

● Rep Bradley asks if the original offender who inspired truth in sentencing would be able to apply for parole under this bill, Speaker Sytek says no.
● Rep Newman asks when offenders are now available for parole, Speaker Sytek says at their minimum time served but they can chip away at their time by participating in certain programs. Rep Newman to ask if a judge can sentence for less than the minimum, Speaker Sytek says yes

Aubrey Freedman

● Supports the bill
● Posits that the number of years someone spends in prison is arbitrary - if they're going to reform they will do so regardless of the length of time. If someone has shown good behavior and a changed mind they should be allowed to re-enter society.
● Believes the bill should be amended to remove the exception for those who commit violent crime against minors

Evanor Pineda

● Supports the bill
● Formerly incarcerated, spent 15 years in prison. There are a lack of resources available to properly run our correctional facilities and there are limited programs to alleviate the issue.
● Chairman Roy asks for a run down of some of the programs Pineda participated in, he says many of them no longer exist. Alternative to violence project, a conflict resolution course. Made up of several workshops 2-3 days long. Program run by the prison recreation department that allowed them to hold a job crafting objects and make a legal income. Chair follows up to ask if the programs were helpful to him outside of prison,
● When truth in sentencing passed we had 200-300 people in prison and now it's over 2000+ with similar population numbers and crime rates
● Rep Selig asks how old the witness was at the time of his incarceration and if the education he received while in prison was enough to support his employment once released. He was 23 years old and said while the skills were helpful the lack of connection to the community made it extremely difficult to achieve gainful employment.
● Rep Rhodes asks how many other people took advantage of these programs, Pinda say it was a minority perhaps 2-3%
● Rep Newell asks if the parameters in the bill would have allowed it to apply to his case, he says yes
● Rep Wheeler asks how we can balance the concerns of victims and rehabilitating offenders, Pineda says someone would have to prove changed behavior

Attorney Steven Endres, Merrimack County Attorney's Office and Attorney Jeff Strelzin, NH Attorney General's Office

● Opposes the bill, most county attorneys do
● Not clear why the bill is necessary. The number of incarcerated in NH has dropped 30% in the last nine years. Almost no crime in NH has a mandatory minimum sentence. Almost every sentence in NH is the result of a long and thorough process. The system already provides multiple processes to reduce the sentence. Earned time credits, sentence review board, etc
● Should at least amend the bill to apply to only non-violent offenders, otherwise as written the bill creates two separate classes of offenders depending on the age of the victim. Also creates a discrepancy between those who serve less than 5 years and those who serve more as the first would experience truth in sentencing and the latter would get a different opportunity
● Chairman Roy asks if an offender is rolling the dice by going to the review board since they can increase a sentence, Attorney Strelzin says yes there is technically a risk but in 98% of cases the sentence remains the same
● Rep Rhodes , suggest the bill have a more expansive list of excluded violent crimes
● Rep Murray asks if the sentence review board keeps the sentence the same in 98% of cases is it really an effective way of reducing sentences, Attorney Strelzin says yes because that just affirms that the judge got it right, it would be more alarming if in 98%
● Rep Newell asks what prompted the Attorney General's office to take a different opinion on this bill than in year's past, Attorney Strelzin answered a new Attorney General

● Rep Newman asks if this bill actually cut a sentence in half or just change when you can apply for parole, Attorney Endres says it would just change when you could apply for parole. Rep Newman asks how a maximum sentence is determined, Attorney Strelzin says it depends on the crime but many have maximum sentences

Jay Mackey & Roger Phillips, NH Adult Parole Board

● This bill may require increased hearings and board members depending on how amendments change the criteria. Offenders may be eligible for parole before they are eligible for minimum security, and all they need to prove for parole is a housing plan.
● Decrease of at least 600 inmates since COVID. Units are being shut down in the NH state prison because of a decrease in inmate population.
● Chairman Roy asks what the qualifications are to be in minimum security transitional work center, Mackey says at least two years to your minimum parole date and complete your intensive programming
● Rep Wheeler what is the standard the parole board uses for rehabilitation, Mackey says multiple factors are reviewed - showing remorse and accountability for your actions, what is your plan moving forward, how do you present yourself in the hearing. The parole board cannot arbitrarily deny, they must set conditions under which the defendant can come back to be heard again.

Kristie Torbick

● Supports the bill
● Not both sides are always heard by a judge because many women in particular take plea deals out of fear for a lengthier sentence, which means they don't get a chance to be heard. Many of these women are victims themselves and have suffered major trauma and aren't equipped to deal with issues later in life. Torbick shares the testimonies of several women incarcerated here in Concord.
● Vice Chair Rhodes asks if this bill would have applied to Torbick, she says no
● Rep Newell
● Rep Bouldin asks how further imprisonment can affect someones' ability to be rehabilitated, Torbick says long time incarceration does something negative to the human brain and absolutely can further damage someone's psyche and affect their ability to reenter society

Joseph Lascaze, ACLU NH

● Supports the bill
● Formerly incarcerated at 17, mentors both adults and juveniles who are incarcerated and formerly incarcerated, has been working on this bill for three years, work with Manchester Police Athletic League and juvenile delinquent prevention programs
● Earned time credit is not behavior based. Previous witnesses said offenders could "fake it til they make it" but under the criteria of this bill that is not possible. Multiple states have removed truth in sentencing and statistically their crime rates have not increased. This is not a change in sentencing law just in parole eligibility.
● Average minimum sentence is 3 ½ years. Department of corrections not department of punishment - we should be incentivizing good behavior every day.
● Rep Bouldin asks have you experienced the negative effects of further incarceration for someone , Lascaze knew an 18 year old who was arrested after a car accident where the victim died and he was sentenced to 15 years in prison. He went in as an upstanding citizen and ended up getting into drugs and recruited into gangs in prison. When you are an individual who has decided not to continue in a criminal lifestyle it is almost impossible to continue to make good decisions every day when you are surrounded by people who no longer see you as one of their own and those in authority over you still treat you as a criminal
● Rep Wheeler what is the difference between , the current programs don't apply to everyone

Respectfully submitted,

Rep. Alissandra Murray, Clerk

House Remote Testify

Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee Testify List for Bill HB588 on 2023-

Support: 0 Oppose: 0 Neutral: 0 Total to Testify: 0

Export to Excel

HB 588

NH House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee
Legislative Office Building
33 N. State St
Concord NH 03301
RE: HB 588

Dear Honorable Members of the House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee,

This written testimony is in response to HB 588 and how it could affect the NH Adult Parole Board as well as the criminal justice system in NH as a whole.

HB 588 could have a significant impact on the operations of the NH Adult Parole Board. If there are changes made to the qualifying criteria, it could result in several hundred inmates being immediately eligible for a parole hearing as soon as the bill is passed. This would require more parole hearings to be held, which would in turn require more staff to complete the increased workload. With the increase in hearings, it may be necessary to increase the membership of the Adult Parole Board from five members to six or seven members.

As was stated in the hearing for this bill when it was proposed in 2021, the goal of the authors is to "incentivize incarceration." There are currently multiple ways that an inmate can reduce their sentences through rehabilitative efforts. They can achieve this through Earned Time Credits (ETC), petitioning the courts to suspend their sentence after serving 2/3rds of their minimum, and/or receive a recommendation from the Commissioner of Corrections to have their sentence modified.

Earned Time Credit (ETC)
There has been testimony in front of this committee in the past regarding ETC and how it is not easily attainable for a lot of inmates. This may have been true in the past, but the NHDOC has made significant changes in the amount of programming available for inmates to earn ETC. For instance, in 2020 only 274 inmates received ETC. In 2021, after the NHDOC made these changes, there was a total of 1,412 inmates that received ETC. In 2022 that number dropped to 790. A possible reason for this lower number is due to the NHDOC having about 500-600 less inmates in 2022 than they had prior to COVID. That is still almost a 200% increase than what was achieved in the past.

RSA 651:20
Per RSA 651:20, an inmate can petition the court to have their sentence suspended once they have served 2/3rds of their minimum sentence. An amendment to this RSA was passed in 2021 where the inmate can petition the court up to twelve months prior to their 2/3rds date. If the petition is approved by the court, the inmate will have the ability work on re-entry services prior to reaching their new minimum date. Also under this RSA, an inmate can file a petition with the court at any time if the Commissioner of Corrections finds that the prisoner is a suitable candidate for suspension of sentence.

In the above instances, all parties that are involved in the original sentencing proceedings are also involved in the process of reducing the sentences. The defendant, the prosecution, and the victims all have input in these processes before the court renders a decision. HB 588 will enable an inmate to have their minimum sentence cut in half without the input of the defense, prosecution, or the Court. Since this bill is intended to be retroactive and apply to all currently sentenced inmates in NH, the prosecution and the courts will not be involved in this process of reducing the sentence. For example, an inmate that was given a sentence of 40 years to life for 2nd Degree Murder in 2004 (with a victim over 18 years old), could be immediately eligible for a parole hearing once this bill is passed. The court, prosecution, defendant, and victim's family could not have predicted this at the time of sentencing and only the victims have the statutory right to speak at a Parole Hearing and provide input. Police Chiefs and Prosecutors are notified of parole hearings, and if they request to speak at a hearing the Parole Board will allow it.

The three goals of sentencing in NH are punishment, deterrence, and rehabilitation. Sentencing is an adversarial process in which multiple stakeholders have input into the decision when a sentence is given. HB 588 could have a major impact on plea negotiations during this process. For example, an offender is charged with a Class A Felony that is punishable by up to 7 ½-15 years in prison. During plea negotiations, the prosecution may decide that the goals of punishment and deterrence are met in this instance by offering a 5-10 year sentence. If HB 588 is passed, will situations like this force the prosecution to seek the maximum penalty, in order to guarantee the offender serves at least 3-4 years? And if the maximum is sought for these reasons, what if the inmate does not qualify for a parole hearing at 50% of their minimum due to behaviors while incarcerated. The prosecution originally only wanted a 5 year minimum, but now the inmate will have to serve the full 7 ½ years before being eligible for parole.

HB 588 could cause significant issues within the NHDOC. Based on the qualifying criteria, a Corrections Officer could be responsible for taking away multiple years of an inmate's life if they choose to hold them accountable for a major disciplinary violation. How is that inmate going to react to the officer when they realize they could be incarcerated for another 10 years based on the disciplinary infraction? Conversely, will the officer choose to hold the inmate accountable knowing that it will result in the inmate needing to serve more years in prison?

This bill could potentially deprive an inmate of much needed re-entry programming and services that they would receive in Reduced Custody (minimum custody and community custody). In order to be eligible for minimum custody, an inmate needs to be two to three years away from their minimum parole date. Once in minimum custody, an inmate is housed at the Transitional Work Center and can have jobs providing multiple services around the campuses of the NHDOC facilities. They could possibly work in the community on road crews providing services for the Department of Transportation, community clean up, maintenance work for municipalities, etc... Once the inmate is within a year of their minimum parole date, they are eligible to reside at a halfway house where they can seek employment in the community. When an inmate has been incarcerated for several years, this process is necessary for them to re-integrate back into the community and gives them the tools to be successful while on parole. Since the 50% parole eligibility is not a guarantee, these inmates will most likely not be eligible for Reduced Custody until they are within two to three years of their 100% minimum parole date. If they do end up qualifying for a 50% parole hearing and are approved, they will have missed the opportunity to

re-integrate through the NHDOC Reduced Custody programs. Once an inmate is approved for parole, the only thing holding them back from release is a housing plan to be approved by the NHDOC Division of Field Services. I feel that the inmates in these circumstances would not take advantage of the opportunity to re-integrate through Reduced Custody and will make many attempts through friends and family to have a housing plan approved so they can be released immediately. This contradicts the reasons that RSA 651:20 was amended to allow the inmates to petition the court up to 12 months before their 2/3rds date. The reason for that amendment was so the inmate could be approved by the court for their 2/3rds and have up to 12 months to work on re-integration before their new parole date.

In summary, the intent of this bill is to "incentivize incarceration." The incentives for programming and rehabilitation are already in place. An offender is sentenced to their maximum sentence, not their minimum. Their incentive to complete programming and make efforts at rehabilitation is so they do not have to serve their maximum sentence in prison. In addition to completing recommended programs for parole eligibility, they also have the incentive of ETC to reduce their minimum and maximum sentences through many different program options as well as applying for 2/3rds through the courts. The issue before this committee is will this bill as currently written do more harm than good, and will the intent of the legislation be achieved?

Thank you for your time in reviewing this testimony and thank you for your service to the State of NH.

Sincerely,

Jay Mackey
Director of Operations
NH Adult Parole Board
PO Box 14
Concord, New Hampshire 03302
(603) 271-2569 Phone
(603) 271-6179 Fax
jay.p.mackey@doc.nh.gov

Earned Time Credit statistics

Year	Number of Clients Receiving Credit	Number of Days Credited	Number of Sentences Impacted
2019	256	38,040	604
2020	274	35,649	556
2021	1,412	170,368	3,643
2022	790	62,742	1,457

Number of Parole Hearing dates per year:

2022

- Parole Hearings-45
- Revocation Hearings-45

2021

- Parole Hearings-43
- Revocation Hearings-41

2020

- Parole Hearings-46
- Revocation Hearings-40

Parole Board Hearing Statistics

Fiscal Year	Beginning Total	Ending Total	Release Hrgs	Approved	Approve %	Denied	Denied %	Rev Hrgs	Total Hearings
2016	2,950	2,826	1,380	1,048	75.90%	187	13.50%	529	1,909
2017	2,826	2,799	1,193	921	77.20%	156	13%	555	1,748
2018	2,799	2,778	1,113	856	76.90%	129	11.50%	532	1,645
2019	2,778	2,725	1,162	801	68.90%	122	10.40%	604	1,766
2020	2,725	2,493	1,166	763	65.40%	130	11.10%	616	1,782
2021	2,493	2,200	1,054	733	69.50%	111	10.50%	585	1,639
2022	2,200	2,073	854	609	71.30%	76	8.80%	599	1,453

NHDOC Intakes per year

2019

- 1,319

2020

- 840

2021

- 865

2022

- 891

Bill: HB588 (SUPPORTING)
Committee: Criminal Justice & Public Safety
Public Testimony from: Aubrey Freedman (private citizen)
Date: January 27, 2023

- This bill will enable a relatively small number of inmates who do not pose a threat to anyone to be released from wasted years in prison to get a second chance to become productive members of society.

- Notable savings of $63,545 per inmate per year ($64,233 for incarceration vs. $688 for parole supervision).

- Maybe this bill should be amended slightly to remove the words "against a person under 18 years of age" from Paragraph X (c). Committing a violent crime is wrong regardless of the age of the victim.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY

EXECUTIVE SESSION on HB 588-FN

BILL TITLE: relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

DATE: February 17, 2023

LOB ROOM: 202-204

MOTIONS: OUGHT TO PASS WITH AMENDMENT

Moved by Rep. Harriott-Gathright Seconded by Rep. Selig AM Vote: 20-0

Amendment # 2023-0583h

Moved by Rep. Harriott-Gathright Seconded by Rep. Wheeler Vote: 20-0

CONSENT CALENDAR: YES

Statement of Intent: Refer to Committee Report

Respectfully submitted,

Rep Alissandra Murray, Clerk

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
OFFICE OF THE HOUSE CLERK

1/10/2023 9:55:43 AM
Roll Call Committee Registers Report

2023 SESSION

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

Bill #: HB 46 **Motion:** reconsider **AM #:** _____ **Exec Session Date:** _____

Members	YEAS	Nays	NV
Roy, Terry Chairman	✓		
Rhodes, Jennifer M. Vice Chairman	✓		
Pratt, Kevin M.	✓		
~~Sytek, John~~ Hill	✓		
Proulx, Mark L.	✓		
Janvrin, Jason A.	✓		
Mannion, Dennis	✓		
Reid, Karen A	✓		
Stone, Jonathan F.	✓		
Tenczar, Jeffrey	✓		
Harriott-Gathright, Linda C.	✓		
Meuse, David	✓		
Bouldin, Amanda C.	✓		
~~Bradley, Amy~~ Clerk Sue Newman	✓		
Murphy, Nancy A.	✓		
Newman, Ray E.	✓		
~~Murray, Alissandra~~ Vaid	✓		
Newell, Jodi K	✓		
Selig, Loren	✓		
Wheeler, Jonah O	—		
TOTAL VOTE:			

19-0

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
OFFICE OF THE HOUSE CLERK

1/10/2023 9:55:43 AM
Roll Call Committee Registers Report

2023 SESSION

Criminal Justice and Public Safety

Bill #: 588-FN Motion: OTP/A AM #: 0583h Exec Session Date: 2/17/23

Members	YEAS	Nays	NV
Roy, Terry Chairman	20		
Rhodes, Jennifer M. Vice Chairman	1		
Pratt, Kevin M.	2		
Sytek, John Hill	3		
Proulx, Mark L.	4		
Janvrin, Jason A.	5		
Mannion, Dennis	6		
Reid, Karen A	7		
Stone, Jonathan F.	8		
Tenczar, Jeffrey	9		
Harriott-Gathright, Linda C.	10		
Meuse, David	11		
Bouldin, Amanda C.	12		
Bradley, Amy Clerk	13		
Murphy, Nancy A.	14		
Newman, Ray E.	15		
Murray, Alissandra	16		
Newell, Jodi K	17		
Selig, Loren	18		
Wheeler, Jonah O	19		
TOTAL VOTE:	20	0	