LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

HB588

Bill as Introduced

HB 588-FN - AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

9Mar2023... 0583h

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

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.

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Matter which is either (a) all new or (b) repealed and reenacted appears in regular type.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 AMENDED BY THE HOUSE

9Mar2023... 0583h

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 65 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 7 1/2 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 on or after the effective date of this act.

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

LBA
23-0175
Amended 3/20/23

HB 588-FN- FISCAL NOTE
AS AMENDED BY THE HOUSE (AMENDMENT #2023-0583h)

AN ACT relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

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

METHODOLOGY:

This bill allows an eligible incarcerated person to apply for parole upon the completion of 65 percent of such person's minimum sentence. Based on information provided by the Adult Parole Board, the Office of Legislative Budget Assistant states this bill has no fiscal impact on state, county, and local expenditures or revenue.

AGENCIES CONTACTED:

New Hampshire Adult Parole Board

Committee Minutes

SENATE CALENDAR NOTICE
Judiciary

Sen Sharon Carson, Chair
Sen Bill Gannon, Vice Chair
Sen Daryl Abbas, Member
Sen Rebecca Whitley, Member
Sen Shannon Chandley, Member

Date: April 4, 2023

HEARINGS

Tuesday	04/11/2023
(Day)	(Date)

Judiciary	State House 100	1:00 p.m.
(Name of Committee)	(Place)	(Time)

1:00 p.m.	**HB 107-FN**	relative to employment restrictions for registered sex offenders.
1:15 p.m.	**HB 400-FN**	relative to certain assault offenses, bail eligibility for commission of certain assault offenses, and making a false report to a law enforcement officer.
1:30 p.m.	**HB 588-FN**	relative to the criteria for applying for parole.
1:45 p.m.	**HB 624-FN**	relative to federal immigration checkpoints.
2:00 p.m.	**HB 596-FN**	prohibiting the use of racial profiling in law enforcement activities and in sentencing.

EXECUTIVE SESSION MAY FOLLOW

Sponsors:

HB 107-FN

Rep. Verville | Rep. Roy | Rep. Alexander Jr.

HB 400-FN

Rep. Roy

HB 588-FN

Rep. Harriott-Gathright | Rep. Vail | Sen. Whitley | Rep. DiLorenzo

HB 624-FN

Rep. Seibert | Rep. Schapiro | Rep. Newell

HB 596-FN

Rep. Meuse | Rep. DiLorenzo | Rep. Hamblet | Rep. Telerski

Sen. Perkins Kwoka

Matthew Schelzi 271-3266

Sharon M. Carson
Chairman

Senate Judiciary Committee

Matthew Schelzi 271-3266

HB 588-FN, relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

Hearing Date: April 11, 2023

Time Opened: 1:49 p.m. **Time Closed:** 2:34 p.m.

Members of the Committee Present: Senators Carson, Abbas, Ward, Whitley, and Chandley.

Members of the Committee Absent : None

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

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

Who supports the bill: Rep. Terry Roy (Rock. 31), Rep. Linda Harriott-Gathright (Hills. 10), Aubrey Freedman, Joseph Lascaze, Rep. Maria Perez (Hills. 43), Curtis Howland, Joanne Casino, Claudia Damon, Ruth Perencevich, Maura Willing, Andrew Jones, Gary Devore, Kent Hackmann, James Gardner, Alfieda Englund, Susan Moore, Hannah Bissex, Lynn Merlone, Jane Hershey, Kimberley Holt, Sally Hatch, Louise Spencer, Steve Varnum, A Thomas, Patricia Martin, John Keegan, Leonard Campbell, Jesse Medeiros, Nancy Brennan, Rep. Charlotte DiLorenzo (Rock. 10) Robert Feder, Melissa Hinebauch, Deborah Klein Walker, Ann Rettew, Lois Cote, Geri Davidson, Carla Billingham, and Nancy Bishop.

Who opposes the bill: Jay Mackey (Parole Board), Myles Matteson (DOJ), Elizabeth Sargent (NH Assoc. of Chiefs of Police), Donna Sytek, Julie Smith, and Megan Schmitt.

Who is neutral on the bill: None.

Summary of testimony presented in support:

Representative Linda Harriott-Gathright stated this bill was a request of the DOC and ACLU. She met with the Commissioner of the DOC to draft this bill. She said New Hampshire is the only state to require an inmate to serve 100% of their sentence. Most states have amended their rules to require individuals to serve 75% or 65% of their sentence. She noted there is only four states left that still have truth in

sentencing. She said at first the bill would have only required a 50% minimum, but with a bipartisan effort from the House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee, they changed it to require an inmate to serve 65% of their sentence before going before the parole board. That change passed unanimously through the House.

HB 588-FN outlines the requirements an individual must have to be considered for parole. An individual must be sentenced to a minimum of seven and a half years. They also cannot have a major "A level" disciplinary violation and they cannot demonstrate a pattern of repeated disciplinary offenses that result in an upgrade in classification level. The person must also have completed required court and Department of Corrections programs and demonstrated good institutional behavior. There are current programs in which individuals can work towards parole. These programs only apply to individuals who are married or have children. HB 588-FN is directed at a behavior change, which differs from existing statute. Rep. Harriott-Gathright referred to Paragraph IX of the bill which stated that a person cannot request parole if they were convicted of an offense defined in RSA 135-E:2 and RSA 651:5. The amendment states that this action is not retroactive and will take effect January 1, 2024.

Representative Terry Roy, the chair of the Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee in the House, said he was testifying to show that this bill has broad bipartisan support. The Committee believed hope was a necessary factor in rehabilitation. When an incarcerated person receives hope, Rep. Roy believed this will impact the actions of that individual.

Joseph Lascaze, ACLU-NH, stated he is in support of this bill and provided background information on truth in sentencing. Truth in sentencing was introduced to New Hampshire around the narrative of an individual who was released by the parole board into the community who went out and committed a heinous offense. The prison system of New Hampshire was built in 1812. From 1812 to 1980 there was 287 individuals who were incarcerated. In ten years, the prison population grew to 1,250 inmates. In 2013, the prison population was 2,700 inmates. Mr. Lascaze stated that New Hampshire has not come close to numbers before truth in sentencing was enacted. He said concessions were made to change the minimum sentence to 65% before inmates could go before the parole board.

Truth in sentencing incentivized individuals to lock criminals up for longer periods of time. He also stated that the intent of this bill is to modify behavior. New Hampshire currently does not have any behavioral modification incentives. The true goal of the incarceration system is to have less victims. He noted of the people that are incarcerated, 93% of them will return back to the community. HB 588-FN created standards to improve the behavior of individuals to be an upstanding member of that community. Mr. Lascaze addressed some concerns he had with HB 588-FN. He addressed earned time credit. Mr. Lascaze said he was neither married, nor had

children while he was in prison, and that the earned time credit opportunities that were previously mentioned did not apply to him. Mr. Lascaze addressed concerns from the DOC that judges may base sentencing with regards to the idea of parole. Mr. Lascaze found it concerning that parole board members, who do not have expertise or experience, are deciding if individuals need stricter standards.

Aubrey Freedman previously testified in support for this bill when it was heard in the House. He believed that individuals change and supports the opportunity for a parole board to reevaluate the sentencing. He believed there is no benefit for individuals to sit in a prison at the cost of the taxpayers. Mr. Freedman is concerned with Paragraph 10, Section C that addresses the age requirement for this legislation.

Summary of testimony presented in opposition:

Donna Sytek, former Speaker of the House and former member of the Parole Board, described the New Hampshire parole policy change in the 1980s known as truth in sentencing. The sentence imposed by the judge is the sentence the individual serves. Mrs. Sytek believed HB 588-FN violates the tenants of truth in sentencing. This bill would allow an individual, who committed a crime at the age of 18 years or older and whose sentence is not less than seven and a half years, to apply for consideration of parole. She stated that serious crimes must have been committed to receive a sentence of that length. There is current legislation that allows individuals to apply for early release. RSA 651:20 allows an inmate to ask the court for a reduction of their sentence after that individual has served two-thirds of their minimum sentence. In most drug sentences, the judge will build in incentives to their sentence, such as a program or the opportunity for earned time credit. This includes high school or college education programs, vocational programs, or occupational programs.

Mrs. Sytek believed that the sentence the judge delivers to the individual is the sentence that should be served. While this bill excludes sex offenses from being eligible for this opportunity of parole, in a negotiated plea, the individual would be eligible. For example, Mrs. Sytek described cases of rape in which individuals have taken plea deals to reduce their charges to a second degree assault. When an individual is released on parole, the victim will receive notification. Mrs. Sytek stated that the victim travels right back to the day of the crime, which traumatizes them. The language of HB 588-FN will apply to any person incarcerated on or after the effective date. If this would apply to every individual in the prison on this effective date, this would create a burden on the parole board. She feared the sponsors of this bill would return to further reduce the percentage of the individual's sentence served. Mrs. Sytek urged the Committee to vote HB 588-FN Inexpedient to Legislate.

Myles Matteson, Chief of the Criminal Bureau in the Department of Justice, stated that the DOJ opposes this legislation because it proposes a duplicative mechanism. Current law establishes mechanisms to reduce some sentences for defendants. This bill also undermines the individualized sentence that a judge delivered as part of a plea or after a trial. Judges are considering the evidence and circumstances that apply to that defendant in that particular case to arrive at that individualized sentence. Mr. Matteson referred to Mrs. Sytek's testimony regarding the unfair treatment of victims. Mr. Matteson noted that the New Hampshire prison population has fallen by more than a third over the past nine years. He described the rigorous and thorough sentencing system in New Hampshire. There are only a small percentage of New Hampshire defendants that end up in state prisons.

Mr. Matteson addressed his concerns of HB 588-FN being duplicative. He reiterated previous testimony as to other avenues that defendants have for reducing their sentences. He added that a defendant may appeal his or her conviction and sentence to the New Hampshire Supreme Court. State prison sentences can also be reviewed in front of a panel of three Superior Court judges who examine the sentence. Approximately 90% of reviews result in an affirmation of the original sentence. Mr. Matteson noted a conceptual disconnect between the courts and the statutory obligations. A judge's sentence attempts to deliver justice. Allowing the parole board to determine whether an individual should be allowed for parole, when a judge has already determined their sentence, causes tension and disconnect. Mr. Matteson referred to Mrs. Sytek's testimony regarding the unfair treatment of victims. He believed this legislation creates a disconnect between victims under and over the age of eighteen. The treatment of incarcerated individuals differs if they are over or under the age of eighteen. If this legislation is passed, the Department of Justice recommended that the Committee eliminate the age exclusion.

Jay Mackey, Director of Operations for the New Hampshire Adult Parole Board, opposed the bill. He said New Hampshire does not have a mass incarceration problem and the state has 650 less inmates as compared to five years ago. Only two-thirds of the correctional beds are filled because there are not enough inmates. In 2020, only 274 inmates received earned time credit. After changes made by the DOC in 2021, 1,412 inmates received earned time credit, a 200% increase. He noted that RSA 651:20 was amended in 2021, so that the inmate could apply for parole twelve months prior to when they would have completed two-thirds of their sentence. HB 588-FN allows the inmates to apply for a parole hearing which takes the judicial process out of the entire process. This would apply tremendous pressure to individuals to make decisions in areas that they do not have expertise.

Neutral Information Presented: None.

mjs
Date Hearing Report completed: April 17, 2023

Speakers

Senate Judiciary Committee
SIGN-IN SHEET

Date: Tuesday April 11th, 2023 **Time:** 1:30 p.m.

HB 588-FN AN ACT relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

Name/Representing *(please print neatly)*

	Support	Neutral	Oppose	Speaking?	Yes	No
Aubrey Freedman / myself	☑	☐	☐		☑	☐
Rep Terry Roy	☑	☐	☐		☑	☐
Jay Mackey / Parole Board	☐	☐	☑		☑	☐
Linda Hurriott-Gathright	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐
Myles Matteson - DOJ	☐	☐	☑		☑	☐
Elizabeth Sargent, NH Assoc of Chiefs of Police	☐	☐	☒		☐	☒
Donna Sytek	☐	☐	☑		☑	☐
Joseph Lascaze	☒	☐	☐		☒	☐
	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐
	☐	☐	☐		☐	☐

Senate Judiciary Committee
SIGN-IN SHEET

Date: Tuesday April 11th, 2023 **Time:** 1:30 p.m.

HB 588-FN AN ACT relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

Name/Representing *(please print neatly)*

State Rep Maria Perez	Support ☑	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐
	Support ☐	Neutral ☐	Oppose ☐	Speaking?	Yes ☐	No ☐

Senate Remote Testify

Judiciary Committee Testify List for Bill HB588 on 2023-04-11

Support: 33 Oppose: 2

Name	Title	Representing	Position
Smith, Julie	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Schmitt, Megan	A Member of the Public	Myself	Oppose
Howland, Curtis	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Casino, Joanne	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Damon, Claudia	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
perencevich, ruth	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Willing, Maura	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Jones, Andrew	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Devore, Gary	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Hackmann, Kent	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Gardner, James	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Englund, Alfrieda	An Elected Official	Myself	Support
Moore, Susan	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Bissex, Hannah	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Merlone, Lynn	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Hershey, Jane	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Holt, Kimberley	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Hatch, Sally	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Spencer, Louise	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Farnum, Steve	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Thomas, A	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Martin, Patricia	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Keegan, John	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Campbell, Leonard	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Medeiros, Jesse	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Brennan, Nancy	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
dilorenzo, charlotte	An Elected Official	Myself	Support
FEDER, Robert	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Hinebauch, Melissa	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Walker, Deborah Klein	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Rettew, Ann	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Cote, Lois	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Davidson, Geri	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Billingham, Carla	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support
Bishop, Nancy	A Member of the Public	Myself	Support

Testimony

NH Senate Judiciary Committee
State House
107 North Main Street
Concord NH 03301
RE: HB 588

Dear Honorable Members of the Senate Judiciary 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.

When this bill was presented to the House Criminal Justice and Public Safety Committee a few months ago, it was stated that a big reason for this bill was to finally do something about the mass incarceration problem and racial disparities in sentencing within NH.

Mass incarceration
In January of 2018, there were 2,677 inmates committed to the NHDOC. In January of 2023, there were 2,032 inmates committed to the NHDOC. That is a difference of 645 inmates in 5 years, and an overall decrease of 24%. NH has already been trending towards a decrease in incarcerated individuals.

Racial disparities
According to a study in 2021 by The Sentencing Project, NH has the 2nd lowest rate in the nation of incarcerated African Americans at 742 per 100,000. NH is in the middle of the pack in regards to incarcerated White individuals (26th) as well as Latino (28th). The current racial makeup of the NHDOC has White inmates at approximately 83% and Non-White inmates at 17%. The latest census data available from 2021 shows that the population of NH is approximately 88% white and 12% non-white. The demographics of incarcerated individuals in NH vs the population in NH closely resemble each other. Although racial disparity may be an issue in many other states, it does not appear to be much of a factor in NH.

As was stated in the hearings for this bill last year, the goal of the authors of this bill 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 (RSA 651:20), and/or receive a recommendation from the Commissioner of Corrections to have their sentence modified (also RSA 651:20).

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. That is about 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 by 1/3 without the input of the defense, prosecution, or the Court.

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. During plea negotiations, the prosecution may decide that the goals of punishment and deterrence are met in this instance by offering a 7 ½-15 year sentence. If HB 588 is passed, will situations like this force the prosecution to seek a 10 year minimum sentence in order to guarantee the offender serves about 7 years? And if the maximum is sought for these reasons, what if the inmate does not qualify for a parole hearing at 65% of their minimum due to behaviors while incarcerated. The prosecution originally only wanted a 7 ½ year minimum, but now the inmate will have to serve the full 10years 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 65% 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 65% 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 remain incarcerated for their maximum sentence. 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

Matthew Schelzi

From: Leonard Campbell <lsoup03@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, April 11, 2023 4:07 AM
To: Sharon Carson; William Gannon; Shannon Chandley; Becky Whitley; Daryl Abbas; Ruth Ward; Matthew Schelzi
Subject: HB588

Caution! This message was sent from outside your organization.

Honorable Senators:

Incarceration is supposed to give a person the opportunity to change one's life after committing a crime while society has some measure of knowledge the crime is being paid.

Rehabilitation also includes probation so the offender can continue to have natural supports of family and contribute to the community good.

Please support HB588. "all government of right originates from the people, is founded in consent, and instituted for the general good."

Len

Leonard Campbell
Meredith, NH
603-455-1105

Bill: HB588 (SUPPORTING)
Committee: Judiciary
Public Testimony from: Aubrey Freedman (private citizen)
Date: April 11, 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). The earlier version of this bill listed these figures in the fiscal note from the Department of Corrections.

- 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.

Voting Sheets

Senate Judiciary Committee
EXECUTIVE SESSION RECORD
2023-2024 Session

Bill # HB 588

Hearing date: 4/11/23

Executive Session date: 4/27/23

Motion of: ITL **Vote:** 3-2

Committee Member	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Carson, Chair	☑	☐	☑	☐
Sen. Bradley	☐	☐	☑	☐
Sen. Abbas	☐	☑	☑	☐
Sen. Whitley	☐	☐	☐	☑
Sen. Chandley	☐	☐	☐	☑

Motion of: _____ **Vote:** _____

Committee Member	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Carson , Chair	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Bradley	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Abbas	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Whitley	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Chandley	☐	☐	☐	☐

Motion of: _____ **Vote:** _____

Committee Member	Made by	Second	Yes	No
Sen. Carson , Chair	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Bradley	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Abbas	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Whitley	☐	☐	☐	☐
Sen. Chandley	☐	☐	☐	☐

Reported out by: Sen. Abbas

Notes: _____

Committee Report

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

SENATE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

Friday, April 28, 2023

THE COMMITTEE ON Judiciary

to which was referred **HB 588-FN**

AN ACT relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

Having considered the same, the committee recommends that the Bill

IS INEXPEDIENT TO LEGISLATE

BY A VOTE OF: 3-2

Senator Daryl Abbas
For the Committee

Matthew Schelzi 271-3266

JUDICIARY

HB 588-FN, relative to the criteria for applying for parole.
Inexpedient to Legislate, Vote 3-2.
Senator Daryl Abbas for the committee.

General Court of New Hampshire - Bill Status System

Docket of HB588

Docket Abbreviations

Bill Title: relative to the criteria for applying for parole.

Official Docket of **HB588.**:

Date	Body	Description
1/12/2023	H	**Introduced** (in recess of) 01/05/2023 and referred to Criminal Justice and Public Safety **HJ 3** P. 21
1/18/2023	H	Public Hearing: 01/27/2023 01:30 pm LOB 202-204
2/7/2023	H	Executive Session: 02/17/2023 09:00 am LOB 202-204
2/27/2023	H	Committee Report: Ought to Pass with Amendment **#2023-0583h** 02/17/2023 **(Vote 20-0; CC) HC 14** P. 4
3/9/2023	H	Amendment **#2023-0583h**: AA VV 03/09/2023 **HJ 8** P. 5
3/9/2023	H	**Ought to Pass with Amendment** 2023-0583h: MA VV 03/09/2023 **HJ 8** P. 4
3/14/2023	S	Introduced 03/09/2023 and Referred to Judiciary; **SJ 10**
4/4/2023	S	**Hearing:** 04/11/2023, Room 100, SH, 01:30 pm; **SC 17**
5/1/2023	S	Committee Report: Inexpedient to Legislate, 05/11/2023; **SC 21**
5/11/2023	S	Inexpedient to Legislate, **RC** 15Y-9N, MA === BILL KILLED ===; 05/11/2023; **SJ 14**

NH House	NH Senate

Other Referrals

Senate Inventory Checklist for Archives

Bill Number: HB 588-FN **Senate Committee:** JUD

Please include all documents in the order listed below and indicate the documents which have been included with an "X" beside

X Final docket found on Bill Status

Bill Hearing Documents: {Legislative Aides}

X Bill version as it came to the committee

X All Calendar Notices

X Hearing Sign-up sheet(s)

X Prepared testimony, presentations, & other submissions handed in at the public hearing

X Hearing Report

N/A Revised/Amended Fiscal Notes provided by the Senate Clerk's Office

Committee Action Documents: {Legislative Aides}

All amendments considered in committee (including those not adopted):

___ - amendment #_____ ___ - amendment #_____

___ - amendment #_____ ___ - amendment #_____

X Executive Session Sheet

X Committee Report

Floor Action Documents: {Clerk's Office}

All floor amendments considered by the body during session (only if they are offered to the senate):

___ - amendment #_____ ___ - amendment #_____

___ - amendment #_____ ___ - amendment #_____

Post Floor Action: (if applicable) {Clerk's Office}

___ Committee of Conference Report (if signed off by all members. Include any new language proposed by the committee of conference):

___ Enrolled Bill Amendment(s)

___ Governor's Veto Message

All available versions of the bill: {Clerk's Office}

___ as amended by the senate ___ as amended by the house

___ final version

Completed Committee Report File Delivered to the Senate Clerk's Office By:

Matthew Fehrs 8-31-23

Committee Aide **Date**

Senate Clerk's Office AL