

1 **6-403. Revocation or modification of release orders.**

2 A. **Scope.** In accordance with this rule, the court may consider revocation of the  
3 defendant's pretrial release or modification of the defendant's conditions of release

4 (1) if the defendant is alleged to have violated a condition of release; or

5 (2) to prevent interference with witnesses or the proper administration of  
6 justice.

7 B. ~~[Motion for revocation]~~ **Revocation or modification of conditions of release.**

8 (1) The court [~~may~~] shall consider revocation of the defendant's pretrial release  
9 or modification of the defendant's conditions of release on motion of the prosecutor, on notice of  
10 a non-technical violation of a condition of release by a court pretrial services agency, or on the  
11 court's own motion.

12 (2) The defendant may file a response to the motion, but the filing of a response  
13 shall not delay any hearing under Paragraph D or E of this rule.

14 C. **Issuance of summons or bench warrant; temporary detention of certain**  
15 **defendants.**

16 \_\_\_\_\_ (1) [~~If the court does not deny the motion on the pleadings,~~] On motion or notice  
17 of a non-technical violation of a condition of release by a court pretrial services agency, the court  
18 shall enter an order with specific findings about why amended or revoked conditions of release are  
19 unnecessary, or the court shall issue a summons and notice of hearing, unless the court finds that  
20 the interests of justice may be better served by the issuance of a bench warrant. The summons or  
21 bench warrant shall include notice of the reasons for the review of the pretrial release decision.

22 \_\_\_\_\_ (2) A defendant previously released by any court in this state pending any  
23 felony charge or pending a charge for an enumerated misdemeanor, who is arrested and charged

1 with a new felony or new enumerated misdemeanor defined in Rule 5-403.1 NMRA alleged to  
2 have occurred during the period of initial release, shall be held without conditions of release  
3 pending an initial hearing pursuant to Paragraph D of this rule. The initial hearing required by  
4 Paragraph D shall be conducted by the court with current jurisdiction over the defendant's initial  
5 conditions of release.

6 (3) A defendant previously released by any court in this state pending any  
7 felony charge or pending a charge for an enumerated misdemeanor defined in Rule 5-403.1  
8 NMRA, who is charged but not arrested for a new felony or new enumerated misdemeanor alleged  
9 to have occurred during the period of initial release, shall be summonsed by the court with current  
10 jurisdiction over the defendant's initial conditions of release to an initial hearing required by  
11 Paragraph D of this rule, unless the court finds that the interests of justice may be better served by  
12 the issuance of a bench warrant. The initial hearing required by Paragraph D shall be conducted  
13 by the court with current jurisdiction over the defendant's initial conditions of release.

14 D. **Initial hearing.**

15 (1) The court shall hold an initial hearing as soon as practicable~~[, but if]~~. If the  
16 defendant is in custody, the hearing shall be held no later than three (3) days after the defendant is  
17 detained if the defendant is being held in the local detention center, or no later than five (5) days  
18 after the defendant is detained if the defendant is not being held in the local detention center. If the  
19 defendant is not in custody, the hearing shall be held no later than ten (10) days after the motion  
20 or notice of alleged violation is filed.

21 (2) At the initial hearing, the court may continue the existing conditions of  
22 release, set different conditions of release, or ~~[propose revocation of release]~~ if the court is

1 considering revocation of release, the court shall schedule an evidentiary hearing under Paragraph  
2 E of this rule, unless waived by the defendant.

3 ~~[(3) If the court proposes revocation of release, the court shall schedule an~~  
4 ~~evidentiary hearing under Paragraph E of this rule, unless waived by the defendant.]~~

5 (3) If at the conclusion of the initial hearing, the court continues or amends the  
6 defendant's conditions of release, then a written order continuing or amending the defendant's  
7 conditions of release shall be provided to the defendant at the time of release from custody if the  
8 defendant is in custody, or within three (3) days of the hearing if the defendant is not in custody.  
9 If the defendant waives the evidentiary hearing under Paragraph E and the court finds that the  
10 conditions of release should be revoked, an order revoking conditions of release, including written  
11 findings of the individualized facts justifying revocation, shall be filed within three (3) days of the  
12 initial hearing.

13 E. **Evidentiary hearing.**

14 (1) **Time.** The evidentiary hearing shall be held as soon as practicable. If the  
15 defendant is in custody, the evidentiary hearing shall be held no later than seven (7) days after the  
16 initial hearing. If the defendant is not in custody, the evidentiary hearing shall be held no later than  
17 ten (10) days after the initial hearing.

18 (2) **Defendant's rights.** The defendant has the right to be present and to be  
19 represented by counsel and, if financially unable to obtain counsel, to have counsel appointed. The  
20 defendant shall be afforded an opportunity to testify, to present witnesses, to compel the attendance  
21 of witnesses, to cross-examine witnesses who appear at the hearing, and to present information by  
22 proffer or otherwise. If the defendant testifies at the hearing, the defendant's testimony shall not

1 be used against the defendant at trial except for impeachment purposes or in a subsequent  
2 prosecution for perjury.

3 F. **Order at completion of evidentiary hearing.** At the completion of an evidentiary  
4 hearing, the court shall determine whether the defendant has violated a condition of release or  
5 whether revocation of the defendant's release is necessary to prevent interference with witnesses  
6 or the proper administration of justice~~[-The court]~~, and may:

7 (1) continue the existing conditions of release;

8 (2) set new or additional conditions of release in accordance with Rule 6-  
9 401 NMRA; or

10 (3) revoke the defendant's release, if the court

11 (a) finds either

12 (i) probable cause to believe that the defendant committed a  
13 federal, state, or local crime while on release; or

14 (ii) clear and convincing evidence that the defendant has  
15 willfully violated any other condition of release; and

16 (b) finds clear and convincing evidence that either

17 (i) no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably  
18 ensure the defendant's compliance with the release conditions ordered by the court; or

19 (ii) revocation of the defendant's release is necessary to prevent  
20 interference with witnesses or the proper administration of justice.

21 An order revoking release shall include written findings of the individualized facts  
22 justifying revocation and shall be filed within three (3) days of the evidentiary hearing. If the court  
23 continues or amends the defendant's conditions of release, then a written order continuing or

1 amending the defendant’s conditions of release shall be provided to the defendant at the time of  
2 release from custody if the defendant is in custody, or within three (3) days of the hearing if the  
3 defendant is not in custody.

4 G. **Evidence.** The New Mexico Rules of Evidence shall not apply to the presentation  
5 and consideration of information at any hearing under this rule.

6 H. **Review of conditions.** If the magistrate court enters an order setting new or  
7 additional conditions of release and the defendant is detained or continues to be detained because  
8 of a failure to meet a condition imposed, or is subject to a requirement to return to custody after  
9 specified hours, the defendant may petition the district court for review in accordance with Rule 6-  
10 401(J) NMRA. The defendant may petition the district court immediately on the issuance of the  
11 magistrate court order and shall not be required to first seek review or reconsideration by the  
12 magistrate court. If, on disposition of the petition by the district court, the defendant is detained or  
13 continues to be detained because of a failure to meet a condition imposed, or is subject to a  
14 requirement to return to custody after specified hours, the defendant may appeal in accordance  
15 with Rule 5-405 NMRA and Rule 12-204 NMRA.

16 I. **Expedited trial scheduling for defendant in custody.** The magistrate court shall  
17 provide expedited priority scheduling in a case in which the defendant is detained pending trial.  
18 The court shall hold a status review hearing in any case in which the defendant has been held for  
19 more than sixty (60) days. The purpose of the status review hearing is to conduct a meaningful  
20 review of the progress of the case. If the court determines that insufficient progress has been made,  
21 then the court shall issue an appropriate scheduling order.

1           J.       **Petition to district court for review of revocation order.** If the magistrate court  
2 issues an order revoking the defendant’s release, the defendant may petition the district court for  
3 review under this paragraph and Rule 5-403(K) NMRA.

4                   (1)       ***Petition; requirements.*** The petition shall include the specific facts that  
5 warrant review by the district court and may include a request for a hearing. The petitioner shall  
6 promptly

7                           (a)       file a copy of the district court petition in the magistrate court;

8                           (b)       serve a copy on the district attorney; and

9                           (c)       provide a copy to the assigned district court judge.

10                   (2)       ***Magistrate court’s jurisdiction pending determination of the petition.*** On  
11 the filing of the petition, the magistrate court’s jurisdiction to set or amend conditions of release  
12 shall be suspended pending determination of the petition by the district court. The magistrate court  
13 shall retain jurisdiction over all other aspects of the case, and the case shall proceed in the  
14 magistrate court while the petition is pending.

15                   (3)       ***District court review.*** The district court shall rule on the petition in an  
16 expedited manner.

17                           (a)       Within three (3) days after the petition is filed, the district court shall  
18 take one of the following actions:

19                                   (i)       issue an order affirming the revocation order; or

20                                   (ii)       set a hearing to be held within ten (10) days after the filing  
21 of the petition and promptly send a copy of the notice to the magistrate court.

1 (b) If the district court holds a hearing on the petition, at the conclusion  
2 of the hearing the court shall issue either an order affirming the revocation order or an order setting  
3 conditions of release under Rule 5-401 NMRA.

4 (4) ***District court order; transmission to magistrate court.*** The district court  
5 shall promptly send the order to the magistrate court, and jurisdiction over the conditions of release  
6 shall revert to the magistrate court.

7 (5) ***Appeal.*** If the district court affirms the revocation order, the defendant may  
8 appeal in accordance with Rule 5-405 NMRA and Rule 12-204 NMRA.

9 [As amended, effective September 1, 1990; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 08-8300-  
10 044, effective December 31, 2008; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 17-8300-005,  
11 effective for all cases pending or filed on or after July 1, 2017; as amended by Supreme Court  
12 Order No. 18-8300-024, effective for all cases pending or filed on or after February 1, 2019; as  
13 amended by Supreme Court Order No. 22-8300-015, effective for all cases pending or filed on or  
14 after December 31, 2022; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. S-1-RCR-2024-00068,  
15 effective for all cases pending or filed on or after May 8, 2024.]

16 **Committee commentary.** — The 2017 amendments to this rule clarify the procedure for  
17 the court to follow when considering revocation of the defendant’s pretrial release or modification  
18 of the defendant’s conditions of release for violating the conditions of release. In *State v.*  
19 *Segura*, 2014-NMCA-037, ¶¶ 1, 24-25, 321 P.3d 140, *overruled on other grounds by State v.*  
20 *Ameer*, 2018-NMSC-030, ¶ 69, 458 P.3d 390, the Court of Appeals held that due process requires  
21 courts to afford the defendant notice and an opportunity to be heard before the court may revoke  
22 the defendant’s bail and remand the defendant into custody. *See also Tijerina v. Baker*, 1968-  
23 NMSC-009, ¶ 9, 78 N.M. 770, 438 P.2d 514 (explaining that the right to bail is not absolute); *id.*

1 ¶ 10 (“If the court has inherent power to revoke bail of a defendant during trial and pending final  
2 disposition of the criminal case in order to prevent interference with witnesses or the proper  
3 administration of justice, the right to do so before trial seems to be equally apparent under a proper  
4 set of facts.”); *State v. Rivera*, 2003-NMCA-059, ¶ 20, 133 N.M. 571, 66 P.3d 344 (“Conditions  
5 of release are separate, coercive powers of a court, apart from the bond itself. They are enforceable  
6 by immediate arrest, revocation, or modification if violated. Such conditions of release are  
7 intended to protect the public and keep the defendant in line.”), *rev’d on other grounds*, 2004-  
8 NMSC-001, 134 N.M. 768, 82 P.3d 939.

9 As used in Paragraph D, a “local detention center” is “one that is commonly used by the  
10 magistrate court in the normal course of business and not necessarily within the territorial  
11 jurisdiction of the court.” Rule 6-401(A)(3) NMRA.

12 Paragraph G provides that the New Mexico Rules of Evidence do not apply at a revocation  
13 hearing, consistent with Rule 11-1101(D)(3)(e) NMRA. As with courts in other types of  
14 proceedings in which the Rules of Evidence do not apply, a court presiding over a pretrial detention  
15 hearing is responsible “for assessing the reliability and accuracy” of the information presented. *See*  
16 *United States v. Martir*, 782 F.2d 1141, 1145 (2d Cir. 1986) (explaining that in a pretrial detention  
17 hearing the judge “retains the responsibility for assessing the reliability and accuracy of the  
18 government’s information, whether presented by proffer or by direct proof”); *State v. Ingram*, 155  
19 A.3d 597 (N.J. Super. Ct. App. Div. 2017) (holding that it is within the discretion of the detention  
20 hearing court to determine whether a pretrial detention order may be supported in an individual  
21 case by documentary evidence, proffer, one or more live witnesses, or other forms of information  
22 the court deems sufficient); *see also United States v. Marshall*, 519 F. Supp. 751, 754 (E.D. Wis.  
23 1981) (“So long as the information which the sentencing judge considers has sufficient indicia of



1 reliability to support its probable accuracy, the information may properly be taken into account in  
2 passing sentence.”), *aff’d*, 719 F.2d 887 (7th Cir. 1983); *State v. Guthrie*, 2011-NMSC-014, ¶¶ 36-  
3 39, 43, 150 N.M. 84, 257 P.3d 904 (explaining that in a probation revocation hearing, the court  
4 should focus on the reliability of the evidence); *State v. Vigil*, 1982-NMCA-058, ¶ 24, 97 N.M.  
5 749, 643 P.2d 618 (holding in a probation revocation hearing that hearsay untested for accuracy  
6 or reliability lacked probative value).

7 Paragraph I requires the magistrate court to prioritize the scheduling of trial and other  
8 proceedings for cases in which the defendant is held in custody. *See generally United States v.*  
9 *Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 747 (1987) (concluding that the detention provisions in the Bail Reform  
10 Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3142, did not violate due process, in part because of “the stringent time limitations  
11 of the Speedy Trial Act,” 18 U.S.C. § 3161); Am. Bar Ass’n, *ABA Standards for Criminal Justice:*  
12 *Pretrial Release*, Standard 10-5.11 (3d ed. 2007) (“Every jurisdiction should establish, by statute  
13 or court rule, accelerated time limitations within which detained defendants should be tried  
14 consistent with the sound administration of justice.”). This rule does not preclude earlier or more  
15 regular status review hearings. The purpose of the hearing is to determine how best to expedite a  
16 trial in the case. A meaningful review of the progress of the case includes assessment of the parties’  
17 compliance with applicable deadlines, satisfaction of discovery obligations, and witness  
18 availability, among other matters. If the court determines that the parties have made insufficient  
19 progress on these measures, then it shall issue an appropriate scheduling order.

20 [Adopted by Supreme Court Order No. 17-8300-005, effective for all cases pending or filed on or  
21 after July 1, 2017; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. 22-8300-015, effective for all cases  
22 pending or filed on or after December 31, 2022; as amended by Supreme Court Order No. S-1-  
23 RCR-2023-00021, effective for all cases pending or filed on or after December 31, 2023.]