



Second Judicial District Court Probation Violation Hearings Report, December 2025

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Table 1. Probation Violation Quick Figures by Month

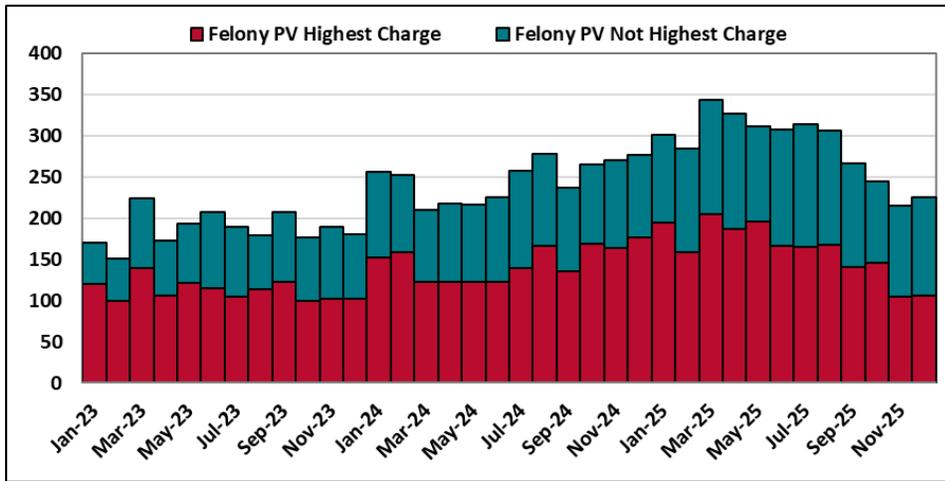
	Dec-24	Jul-25	Aug-25	Sep-25	Oct-25	Nov-25	Dec-25	Percent Change Nov to Dec 2025	Percent Change Dec 2024 - Dec 2025
Total bookings	1,745	2,303	2,199	2,185	2,137	2,120	1,985	-6.4%	13.8%
Bookings with any felony PV	277	314	307	266	245	215	225	4.7%	-18.8%
Percent bookings with any felony PV	15.9%	13.6%	14.0%	12.2%	11.5%	10.1%	11.3%	11.8%	-28.6%
Bookings with felony PV, highest charge	177	165	167	140	146	105	106	1.0%	-40.1%
Percent bookings with felony PV, highest charge	10.1%	7.2%	7.6%	6.4%	6.8%	5.0%	5.3%	7.8%	-47.4%
Total monthly regular PV hearings	446	480	434	463	487	339	472	39.2%	5.8%
Percent of regular hearings reset, cancelled, vacated	48.4%	54.2%	47.0%	55.1%	51.3%	51.3%	49.6%	-3.4%	2.4%
Percent of regular hearings resolved	48.0%	44.2%	48.4%	43.4%	48.0%	46.0%	48.3%	5.0%	0.6%
Total rocket docket hearings	16	75	45	31	45	17	29	70.6%	81.3%
Total full and afternoon hearings	58	82	86	78	98	44	87	97.7%	50.0%

Highlights
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proportion of bookings with a felony PV as the highest charge in December 2025 was 5.3% of all bookings, a small increase from November 2025 (5.0%) and a decrease from December 2024 (10.1%). • During 2025, there was an average of 536 hearings (i.e., regular, rocket docket, and full hearings) per month. • Rocket docket hearings were reinstated in April 2023 with a range of between six and 75 hearings per month and an increasing number of hearings beginning in May 2025. • In 2025, there was an average of 73 full hearings per month, a small decrease from the average per month in 2024 of 78 hearings. • The proportion of regular PV hearings resulting in a sentence or disposition has increased since 2023 and was 53.6% during 2025. • The median number of days from arrival to case disposition for bookings resolved at regular PV hearings increased slightly from an average of 28.6 days in 2024 to 29.6 days during 2025.

Probation Violation Population and Bookings

On June 30, 2025, inmates with a felony probation violation (PV) as the highest charge accounted for 385 (21.7%) of the 1,776 inmates at the Metropolitan Detention Center (MDC). During 2025, an average of over 287 bookings per month included a felony PV (see Figure 1). Felony PVs accounted for approximately 14% of bookings per month. From December 2024 to December 2025, overall bookings increased by 13.8% and felony PV bookings decreased by 18.8%. While this difference was disproportionate, when considering the entirety of the year, the changes in total bookings and bookings with a felony PV was more similar, with an increase of 17.3% in total bookings from 2024 to 2025 and an increase in felony PV bookings of 16.4%.

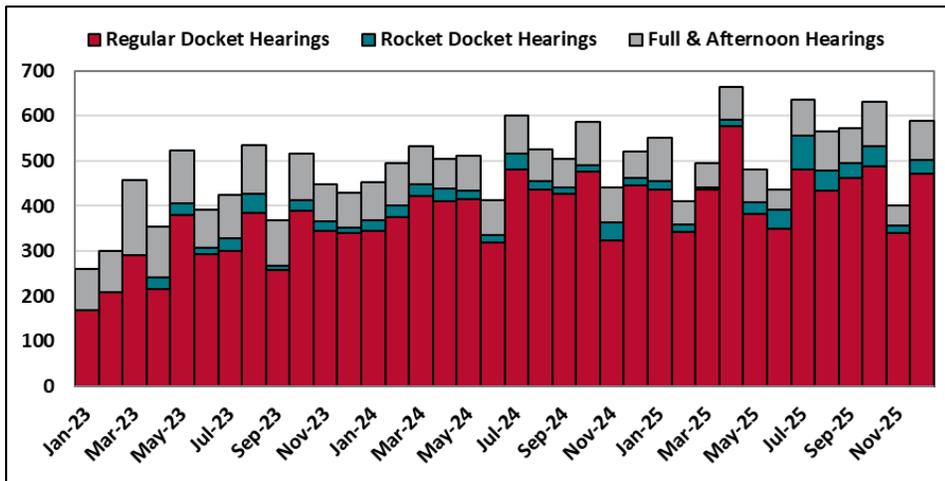
Figure 1. Bookings with Felony PVs by Month, 2023 to 2025



Probation Violation Hearings

The volume of regular docket PV hearings has increased over the last several years. There was an average of nearly 300 per month in 2023, which increased to an average of 406 in 2024 and 433 during 2025 (see Figure 2). During this time, the number of rocket docket hearings was comparatively lower but increased in 2024 and 2025 (i.e., an average of 22 per month between April 2023 and December 2023, 23 per month in 2024, and 30 per month in 2025). The number of full hearings decreased from 103 per month in 2023 to 78 per month in 2024, and then to 83 per month in 2025. Across the three categories of hearings, there was an average of over 536 hearings per month in 2025.

Figure 2. Felony PV Hearings by Month, 2023 to 2025



Probation Violation Hearing Results

Regular Probation Violation Hearings

Between 2023 and 2025, approximately 13,644 regular PV hearings were scheduled, excluding status conferences, rocket dockets, afternoon dockets, and sentencing hearings. Regular PV cases that were vacated or cancelled for the rocket docket were included in monthly hearing counts and hearing outcomes, as these take hearing slots on the court docket (see Table 2).

Between 2023 and 2024, we observed similar distributions of outcomes for regular PV hearings, though the overall volume of hearings with documented outcomes increased from 3,571 in 2023 to 4,873 in 2024. Just under half of these cases resulted in a sentence or disposition at the hearing, with 43.2% (1,543 cases in 2023) and 45.4% (2,214 cases in 2024) of cases receiving a sentence or disposition. A slightly larger proportion of cases were cancelled, vacated, continued, or waived (49.2% or 1,757 cases in 2023 and 47.1% or 2,293 cases in 2024). However, during 2025, we found a notable shift in outcome patterns. The proportion of hearings resulting in a sentence or disposition increased to 53.6% out of 5,197 hearings, while the proportion of hearings that were cancelled or vacated decreased to 38.2%. This shift toward more definitive outcomes at the initial hearing may be one contributor to reduced case processing times, as fewer cases required rescheduling or additional court appearances.

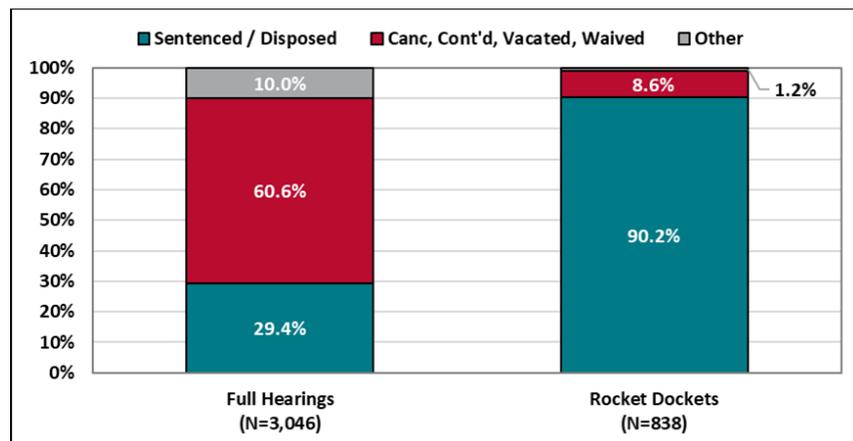
Table 2. PV Hearing Results by Year, 2023 to 2025

	2023		2024		2025	
Sentenced / Disposed	1,543	43.2%	2,214	45.4%	2,785	53.6%
Cancelled, Continued, Vacated, Waived	1,757	49.2%	2,293	47.1%	1,987	38.2%
Rocket Docket	127	3.6%	158	3.2%	241	4.6%
Other	144	4.0%	208	4.3%	184	3.5%
Total	3,571	-	4,873	-	5,197	-

Rocket Docket and Full Hearing Outcomes

Between 2023 and 2025, 3,884 afternoon and rocket docket hearings were scheduled. During this time, 90.2% (756) of rocket docket hearings resulted in a sentence or disposition, with another 8.6% (72) of hearings being vacated or continued (see Figure 3). At full hearings, sentencing or disposition occurred in a smaller proportion of hearings (29.4%; n = 897), and vacated or continued hearings accounted for 60.6% (n = 1,845) of hearing outcomes.

Figure 3. Rocket Docket and Full Hearing Results by Year, 2023 to 2025

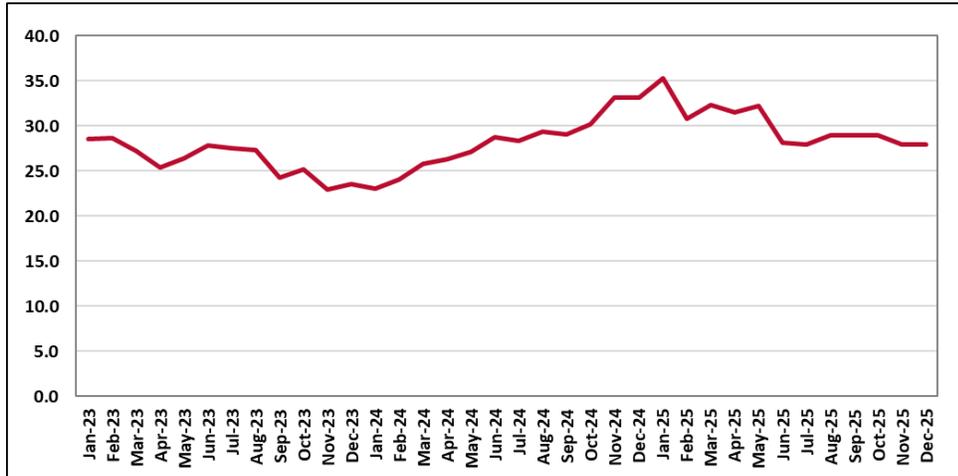


Case Processing Times

We calculated case processing times for unique bookings by measuring the time from arrival to disposition for defendants in custody for their hearing. A new PV typically results in a new booking, though in some instances, it could be included as a new arrest on the same booking². We focus our analysis on the median time from arrival to disposition (i.e., the midpoint value when all cases are arranged in order, meaning that half of all cases took less time than this value and half took more time) rather than the mean, or average, as a small number of small or large values could easily skew the mean.

While the time from arrival to disposition decreased in 2023 from 28.5 days to 23.5 days, it increased in 2024 and again, slightly, in 2025 (see Figure 4). In January 2024, the median time to disposition was 23.0 days; by December 2024, this had increased to 33.1 days. The time to disposition was at its highest since January 2023, reaching 35 days in January 2025. However, it decreased over the rest of 2025 to between 28 and 29 days each month from June 2025 to December 2025.

Figure 4. Median Time in Days from Arrival to Disposition by Month, 2023 to 2025



Conclusion

Bookings with a felony PV increased from an average of 186 per month in 2023 to 246 per month in 2024, and up to 287 per month during 2025. PV bookings decreased in late 2025. Hearings increased in 2024 and 2025 to accommodate the additional cases and the formerly high proportion of cancelled and vacated hearings. During 2025, the proportion of regular hearings resulting in a resolution has increased, and correspondingly, the cancelled and vacated hearings decreased.

In 2025, approximately half of inmates have a resolution to their case within 29.1 days, with an average of 39.6 days. While this was an increase of .5 days from 2024, the time to disposition decreased from the beginning to the end of 2025, from 35.3 days in January down to 28.0 days in December. The recent reduction in time to disposition and the decline in the volume and proportion of vacated hearings are preliminary indicators that case processing may be improving, potentially resulting in a reduction of time spent in custody for inmates with felony probation violations.

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¹ Ferguson, E. M. and Goldberg, D. A. (2025). *Bernalillo County Metropolitan Detention Center: Analysis of the Jail Population, June 30, 2025*. Institute for Social Research, University of New Mexico. [Report in preparation].