**LFC Requester:** 

**Scott Sanchez** 

# AGENCY BILL ANALYSIS 2024 REGULAR SESSION

#### WITHIN 24 HOURS OF BILL POSTING, UPLOAD ANALYSIS TO:

AgencyAnalysis.nmlegis.gov

{Analysis must be uploaded as a PDF}

#### **SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION**

{Indicate if analysis is on an original bill, amendment, substitute or a correction of a previous bill}

Check all that apply:		<b>Date</b> January 17, 2024		
Original	X Amendment	Bill No: HB 96		
Correction	X Substitute			

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		Agency Name and Code		NM Sentencing Commission (354)		
Sponsor:	Lord	Number	r:			
Short	Interference with Law	Person V	Writing	Douglas	s Carver	
Title:	Enforcement Penalties	Phone:	505-239-8362	Email	dhmcarver@unm.edu	

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#### **SECTION II: FISCAL IMPACT**

#### **APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)**

Appropr	iation	Recurring	Fund Affected	
FY24	FY25	or Nonrecurring		

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

## **REVENUE** (dollars in thousands)

	Recurring	Fund		
FY24	FY25	FY26	or Nonrecurring	Affected

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

# **ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)**

	FY24	FY25	FY26	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Total						

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Duplicates/Conflicts with/Companion to/Relates to: Duplicates/Relates to Appropriation in the General Appropriation Act

#### **SECTION III: NARRATIVE**

#### **BILL SUMMARY**

#### Synopsis:

HB 96 increases the penalty for resisting, evading or obstructing an officer (Section 30-22-1) from a misdemeanor to a fourth degree felony.

#### FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

Note: major assumptions underlying fiscal impact should be documented.

Note: if additional operating budget impact is estimated, assumptions and calculations should be reported in this section.

#### SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Changing mere resisting in Section 30-22-1 to a fourth degree felony would introduce disproportionality into our criminal statutes. The arguably more serious crimes of assault and battery have penalties that rarely rise to a fourth degree felony. Assault (Section 30-3-1) is a petty misdemeanor, while regular aggravated assault (Section 30-3-2) is a fourth degree felony. Battery (Section 30-3-4) is a petty misdemeanor, while regular aggravated battery (Section 30-3-5) is a misdemeanor. Even in the five special categories of assault and battery – on school personnel (Section 30-3-9), sports officials (Section 30-3-9.1), health care professionals (Section 30-3-9.2), household members (see the Crimes Against Household Members Act, Section 30-3-10 *et seq.*), and, most especially, peace officers (Section 30-22-21 through -25), penalties do not go higher than a fourth degree felony unless there is serious bodily harm. Similarly, threatening a judge (Section 30-3-19) is also a fourth degree felony. Increasing the resisting penalty to a fourth degree felony would mean that it is considered as grievous, or more, of a harm as assault and battery.

It is difficult to determine what the effect of passing HB 96 would be on the state's prison population, but the penalties included in the bill could lead to more people being incarcerated by the Corrections Department. Looking at cases disposed in the Courts in FY2023, this charge appeared in 3,285 Magistrate or Metropolitan Court cases at the misdemeanor level – if this charge was changed to a felony, these cases would have been felony cases. This charge appeared in 1,653 cases disposed in District Court. The average per day cost to incarcerate someone in the

state's prison system is \$156.45/day; this average includes private and public facilities.

## **PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS**

## ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

## CONFLICT, DUPLICATION, COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONSHIP

**TECHNICAL ISSUES** 

## **OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES**

## ALTERNATIVES

# WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL

## AMENDMENTS