## SENATE BILL 96

## 56TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2024

## INTRODUCED BY

Antonio Maestas and Cynthia Borrego

AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIMINAL SENTENCING; INCREASING THE PENALTY FOR
ATTEMPTED MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE; INCREASING THE PENALTY
FOR SECOND DEGREE MURDER TO EIGHTEEN YEARS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

SECTION 1. Section 30-28-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 303, Section 28-1) is amended to read:

"30-28-1. ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A FELONY.--Attempt to commit a felony consists of an overt act in furtherance of and with intent to commit a felony and tending but failing to effect its commission.

Whoever commits attempt to commit a felony, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as follows:

A. if the crime attempted is a capital or first degree felony, the person committing such attempt is guilty of .226607.2

1	0
1	1
1	2
1	3
1	4
1	5
1	6
1	7
1	8
1	9
2	0
2	1
2	2
2	3
2	4
2	_
	)

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

a	hrones	degree	felony;
a	Second	degree	rerony;

- B. if the crime attempted is a second degree felony, the person committing such attempt is guilty of a third degree felony;
- <u>C. if the crime attempted is murder in the second</u>

  <u>degree, the person committing the attempted murder is guilty of</u>

  <u>a third degree felony and, notwithstanding the provisions of</u>

  <u>Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, the basic sentence of imprisonment</u>

  is nine years;
- $[G_{r}]$   $D_{r}$  if the crime attempted is a third degree felony, the person committing such attempt is guilty of a fourth degree felony; and
- $[rac{D_{ullet}}{E_{ullet}}]$  if the crime attempted is a fourth degree felony, the person committing such attempt is guilty of a misdemeanor.

No person shall be sentenced for an attempt to commit a misdemeanor."

- SECTION 2. Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 216, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
- "31-18-15. SENTENCING AUTHORITY--NONCAPITAL FELONIES--BASIC SENTENCES AND FINES--PAROLE AUTHORITY--MERITORIOUS
  DEDUCTIONS.--
- A. As used in a statute that establishes a noncapital felony, the following defined felony classifications and associated basic sentences of imprisonment are as follows: .226607.2

1	FELONY CLASSIFICATION	BASIC SENTENCE
2	first degree felony	
3	resulting in the death	
4	of a child	life imprisonment
5	first degree felony for	
6	aggravated criminal sexual	
7	penetration	life imprisonment
8	first degree felony	eighteen years imprisonment
9	second degree felony	
10	resulting in the death of	
11	a human being	[ <del>fifteen</del> ] <u>eighteen</u> years
12		imprisonment
13	second degree felony for a	
14	sexual offense against a	
15	child	fifteen years imprisonment
16	second degree felony for	
17	sexual exploitation of	
18	children	twelve years imprisonment
19	second degree felony	nine years imprisonment
20	third degree felony resulting	
21	in the death of a human being	six years imprisonment
22	third degree felony for a	
23	sexual offense against a	
24	child	six years imprisonment
25	third degree felony for sexual	
	.226607.2	_

exploitation of children
third degree felony
fourth degree felony for
sexual exploitation of
children
fourth degree felony

1

2

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

eleven years imprisonment three years imprisonment

ten years imprisonment eighteen months imprisonment.

- B. The appropriate basic sentence of imprisonment shall be imposed upon a person convicted and sentenced pursuant to Subsection A of this section, unless the court alters the sentence pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing Act.
- C. A period of parole shall be imposed only for felony convictions wherein a person is sentenced to imprisonment of more than one year, unless the parties to a proceeding agree that a period of parole should be imposed. Ιf a period of parole is imposed, the court shall include in the judgment and sentence of each person convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in a corrections facility designated by the corrections department authority for a period of parole to be served in accordance with the provisions of Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 after the completion of any actual time of imprisonment and authority to require, as a condition of parole, the payment of the costs of parole services and reimbursement to a law enforcement agency or local crime stopper program in accordance with the provisions of that .226607.2

section. If imposed, the period of parole shall be deemed to be part of the sentence of the convicted person in addition to the basic sentence imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section together with alterations, if any, pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing Act.

- D. When a court imposes a sentence of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15.1, 31-18-16 or 31-18-17 NMSA 1978 and suspends or defers the basic sentence of imprisonment provided pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section, the period of parole shall be served in accordance with the provisions of Section 31-21-10 NMSA 1978 for the degree of felony for the basic sentence for which the inmate was convicted. For the purpose of designating a period of parole, a court shall not consider that the basic sentence of imprisonment was suspended or deferred and that the inmate served a period of imprisonment pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing Act.
- E. The court may, in addition to the imposition of a basic sentence of imprisonment, impose a fine not to exceed:
- (1) for a first degree felony resulting in the
  death of a child, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars
  (\$17,500);
- (2) for a first degree felony for aggravated criminal sexual penetration, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500);

.226607.2

.226607.2

1	(3) for a first degree felony, fifteen				
2	thousand dollars (\$15,000);				
3	(4) for a second degree felony resulting in				
4	the death of a human being, twelve thousand five hundred				
5	dollars (\$12,500);				
6	(5) for a second degree felony for a sexual				
7	offense against a child, twelve thousand five hundred dollars				
8	(\$12,500);				
9	(6) for a second degree felony for sexual				
10	exploitation of children, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);				
11	(7) for a second degree felony, ten thousand				
12	dollars (\$10,000);				
13	(8) for a third degree felony resulting in the				
14	death of a human being, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);				
15	(9) for a third degree felony for a sexual				
16	offense against a child, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);				
17	(10) for a third degree felony for sexual				
18	exploitation of children, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);				
19	(11) for a third or fourth degree felony, five				
20	thousand dollars (\$5,000); or				
21	(12) for a fourth degree felony for sexual				
22	exploitation of children, five thousand dollars (\$5,000).				
23	F. When the court imposes a sentence of				
24	imprisonment for a felony offense, the court shall indicate				
25	whether or not the offense is a serious violent offense as				

bracketed material]

1

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

defined in Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978. The court shall inform an offender that the offender's sentence of imprisonment is subject to the provisions of Sections 33-2-34, 33-2-36, 33-2-37 and 33-2-38 NMSA 1978. If the court fails to inform an offender that the offender's sentence is subject to those provisions or if the court provides the offender with erroneous information regarding those provisions, the failure to inform or the error shall not provide a basis for a writ of habeas corpus.

No later than October 31 of each year, the New Mexico sentencing commission shall provide a written report to the secretary of corrections, all New Mexico criminal court judges, the administrative office of the district attorneys and the chief public defender. The report shall specify the average reduction in the sentence of imprisonment for serious violent offenses and nonviolent offenses, as defined in Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978, due to meritorious deductions earned by prisoners during the previous fiscal year pursuant to the provisions of Sections 33-2-34, 33-2-36, 33-2-37 and 33-2-38 The corrections department shall allow the commission access to documents used by the department to determine earned meritorious deductions for prisoners."

- 7 -