1	SENATE BILL
2	56TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2024
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	Craig W. Brandt
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE; INCREASING THE
12	PENALTY OF MAKING A SHOOTING THREAT TO A FOURTH DEGREE FELONY;
13	CREATING THE CRIME OF SWATTING; PRESCRIBING PENALTIES.
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15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
16	SECTION 1. Section 30-20-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975,
17	Chapter 285, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
18	"30-20-16. BOMB SCARES [AND], SHOOTING THREATS AND
19	SWATTING UNLAWFUL
20	A. Making a bomb scare consists of falsely and
21	maliciously stating to another person that a bomb or other
22	explosive has been placed in such a position that property or
23	persons are likely to be injured or destroyed.
24	B. Making a shooting threat consists of
25	intentionally communicating to another person an intent to
	.227171.1

<u>underscored material = new</u> [bracketed material] = delete

1 bring a firearm to a property or use the firearm with the intent to: 2 3 (1) place a person or group of persons in fear 4 of great bodily harm; 5 prevent or interrupt the occupation or use (2) 6 of a public building; or 7 (3) cause a response to the threat by a law enforcement official or volunteer agency organized to deal with 8 9 emergencies. 10 C. Swatting consists of knowingly making a false or misleading report of an ongoing emergency or threat of violence 11 12 to a public safety agency or agency personnel or to a public 13 safety answering point, with the intent to cause an immediate 14 response from law enforcement and other first responders. 15 [C.] D. Whoever commits making a bomb scare is 16 guilty of a fourth degree felony. 17 [D.] E. Whoever commits making a shooting threat is 18 guilty of a [misdemeanor] fourth degree felony. 19 F. Whoever commits swatting is guilty of a fourth 20 degree felony. 21 $[\underline{E_{\cdot}}]$ <u>G.</u> A court may order a person convicted for 22 the offense of swatting or making a bomb scare or shooting 23 threat to reimburse the victim of the offense for economic harm 24 caused by that offense. 25 [F.] H. As used in this section, "economic harm" .227171.1 - 2 -

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1 means all direct, incidental and consequential financial harm 2 suffered by a victim of the offense of swatting or making a 3 bomb scare or shooting threat. "Economic harm" includes: 4 (1) wages, salaries or other compensation lost 5 as a result of the commission of the offense of swatting or 6 making a bomb scare or shooting threat; 7 the cost of all wages, salaries or other (2) 8 compensation paid to employees for time that those employees 9 are prevented from working as a result of the commission of the 10 offense of swatting or making a bomb scare or shooting threat; 11 and 12 overhead costs incurred for the period of (3) 13 time that a business is shut down as a result of the commission 14 of the offense of <u>swatting or</u> making a bomb scare or shooting 15 threat. 16 I. As used in this section: 17 (1) "public safety agency" means a public body 18 that provides firefighting, law enforcement, ambulance, medical 19 or other emergency services; and 20 (2) "public safety answering point" means a 21 twenty-four-hour local jurisdiction communications facility 22 that receives 911 calls." 23 - 3 -24 25 .227171.1

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