

LFC Requester:	Sanchez, Scott
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AGENCY BILL ANALYSIS - 2026 REGULAR SESSION

WITHIN 24 HOURS OF BILL POSTING, UPLOAD ANALYSIS TO
AgencyAnalysis.nmlegis.gov and email to billanalysis@dfa.nm.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}

Date Prepared: 1/21/26

Check all that apply:

Bill Number: HB 74

Original Correction
Amendment Substitute

Sponsor: Rep. Andrea Reeb
Short Title: Habitual Offender Statute of Limitations

Agency Name and Code Number: AOC 218

Person Writing: Kathleen Sabo
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SECTION II: FISCAL IMPACT

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY26	FY27		
None	None	Rec.	General

(Parenthesis () indicate expenditure decreases)

REVENUE (dollars in thousands)

Estimated Revenue			Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY26	FY27	FY28		
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Rec.	General

(Parenthesis () indicate revenue decreases)

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY26	FY27	FY28	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Total	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Rec.	General

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Duplicates/Conflicts with/Companion to/Relates to: None.

Duplicates/Relates to Appropriation in the General Appropriation Act: None.

SECTION III: NARRATIVE

BILL SUMMARY

Synopsis: HB 74 amends Section 31-18-17 NMSA 1978, within the Criminal Sentencing Act, to remove the 10-year limitation from the definition of “prior felony conviction” for a person convicted of a felony.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

There will be a minimal administrative cost for statewide update, distribution and documentation of statutory changes. Any additional fiscal impact on the judiciary would be proportional to the enforcement of this law and commenced prosecutions and appeals from convictions. New laws, amendments to existing laws and new hearings have the potential to increase caseloads in the courts, thus requiring additional resources to handle the increase.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

- 1) As penalties become more severe, defendants may invoke their right to trial and their right to trial by jury. More trials and more jury trials will require additional judge time, courtroom staff time, and courtroom availability and jury fees. The imposition of longer, enhanced sentences, in additional cases, may spur more defendants to retain counsel and request jury trials. Indigent offenders are entitled to public defender services.
- 2) Sentencing reform nationwide has been trending toward enactment of laws and other measures that create or expand opportunities to divert people away from the criminal justice system, reduce prison populations, and support successful reentry into communities. Additionally, the trend has been to reserve sentence enhancement application for the most serious crimes by the most serious offenders. House Bill 74, by including convictions going back many years within the definition of “prior felony conviction,” triggering habitual offender sentence enhancements without placing further limitations upon the type of older prior felony convictions, appears to run counter to the recent nationwide trends.

PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

The courts are participating in performance-based budgeting. This bill may have an impact on the measures of the district courts in the following areas:

- Cases disposed of as a percent of cases filed
- Percent change in case filings by case type

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

See “Fiscal Implications,” above.

CONFLICT, DUPLICATION, COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONSHIP

None.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

ALTERNATIVES

WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL

AMENDMENTS