

**LFC Requester:**

**AGENCY BILL ANALYSIS - 2025 REGULAR SESSION**  
**WITHIN 24 HOURS OF BILL POSTING, UPLOAD ANALYSIS TO**  
[AgencyAnalysis.nmlegis.gov](http://AgencyAnalysis.nmlegis.gov) and email to [billanalysis@dfa.nm.gov](mailto: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:** 1/19/25 *Check all that apply:*  
**Bill Number:** HB 103 Original  Correction   
 Amendment  Substitute

**Sponsor:** Rep. Andrea Reeb **Agency Name and Code** AOC  
**Short Title:** Battery on Peace Officer **Number:** 218  
Penalty **Person Writing** Kathleen Sabo  
**Phone:** 505-470-3214 **Email** aoccaj@nmcourts.gov

**SECTION II: FISCAL IMPACT**

**APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)**

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY25	FY26		
None	None	Rec.	General

(Parenthesis ( ) indicate expenditure decreases)

**REVENUE (dollars in thousands)**

Estimated Revenue			Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY25	FY26	FY27		
Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Rec.	General

(Parenthesis ( ) indicate revenue decreases)

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

	FY25	FY26	FY27	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
<b>Total</b>	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 103 amends Section 30-22-25 NMSA 1978, governing the crime of Aggravated Battery Upon a Peace Officer, to increase the penalty for aggravated battery upon a peace officer inflicting great bodily harm, or with a deadly weapon or in any manner whereby great bodily harm or death can be inflicted, from a third degree felony to a second degree felony.

The effective date of the law is July 1, 2025.

#### **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.

Increased penalties are likely to result in more defendants invoking their right to trials, as well as to jury trials. More trials and more jury trials will require additional judge time, courtroom staff time, courtroom availability and jury fees. Indigent offenders are entitled to public defender services.

#### **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

- 1) Increased penalties are likely to result in more defendants invoking their right to trials, as well as to jury trials. More trials and more jury trials will require additional judge time, courtroom staff time, courtroom availability and jury fees. Indigent offenders are entitled to public defender services.
- 2) See the FIR for 2023's HB 155, a duplicate bill, at <https://www.nmlegis.gov/Sessions/23%20Regular/firs/HB0155.PDF>, including the following:

Research shows the certainty of being caught is a more powerful deterrent to crime than severity of punishment, and although laws and policies designed to deter crime focus mainly on increasing the severity of the punishment, this does little to deter criminals because most know little about sanctions for specific crimes. These findings suggest increasing penalties for crimes is unlikely to produce a significant impact on crimes committed. Incarceration (and length of incarceration) has also been shown to have a criminogenic effect, meaning time in jail or prison may make people more likely to commit crimes in the future. Prioritizing solving crimes and securing convictions, particularly for serious offenses, could be much more impactful than increasing penalties. In New Mexico, however, punishment has grown less certain as crime has increased, with fewer violent crimes solved and more violent felony cases dismissed. LFC's

evaluation team has found in the 2nd Judicial District (Bernalillo County) specifically, neither arrests, convictions, nor prison admissions have tracked fluctuations in felony crime, and in 2020, when felonies began to rise, accountability for those crimes fell. Improving policing and increasing cooperation and coordination among criminal justice partners could help increase the certainty of punishment for the most violent offenses and provide a stronger deterrent to serious crime than heightened penalties.

3) The National Institute of Justice has reported that

Increasing the severity of punishment does little to deter crime. Laws and policies designed to deter crime by focusing mainly on increasing the severity of punishment are ineffective partly because criminals know little about the sanctions for specific crimes.

See “Five Things About Deterrence” at <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/247350.pdf>.

### **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**