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IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

2 STATE OF NEW MEXICO,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

4 v.

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No. 36,145

5 CHRISTOPHER MALDONADO,

Defendant-Appellant.

7 APPEAL FROM THE DISTRICT COURT OF DOÑA ANA COUNTY 8 Fernando R. Macias, District Judge

9 Hector H. Balderas, Attorney General10 Santa Fe, NM

11 for Appellee

12 Bennett J. Baur, Chief Public Defender

13 Kathleen T. Baldridge, Assistant Appellate Defender

14 Santa Fe, NM

15 for Appellant

16

MEMORANDUM OPINION

17 **HANISEE Judge.**

[1] Defendant has appealed his conviction for tampering with evidence. We issued
 a notice of proposed summary disposition in which we proposed to affirm. Defendant
 has filed a memorandum in opposition, which we have duly considered. Because we
 remain unpersuaded, we affirm.

5 {2} We previously described the pertinent background and applicable principles of
6 law in the notice of proposed summary disposition. We will avoid undue repetition
7 here. Instead, we will focus on the content of the memorandum in opposition.

8 [3] Defendant continues to challenge the sufficiency of the evidence. [MIO 3-7]
9 However, as we previously observed, the testimony of Mr. Ruther and the law
10 enforcement officers who responded to the scene, together with Defendant's
11 admission to having placed the knife under the sink in order to avoid law enforcement
12 suspicion that he had assaulted his landlord, is sufficient to establish all of the
13 essential elements. [DS 2-3; MIO 1-2] *See generally* NMSA 1978, § 30-22-5(A)
14 (2003) (prohibiting tampering with evidence); UJI 14-2241 NMRA (defining the
15 elements of the offense).

16 {4} In his memorandum in opposition Defendant contends that the element of the
17 offense which requires specific intent to prevent prosecution should be deemed
18 unsatisfied, because he acted with the intent to prevent the officers from believing that
19 he had committed an offense for which he was ultimately acquitted. [MIO 5-6]

However, the statute prohibits the hiding of evidence with the intent to prevent
prosecution, not conviction. See id. Moreover, as we observed in the notice of
proposed summary disposition, Defendant's acquittal of the underlying charge of
aggravated assault with a deadly weapon does not undermine the validity of the
conviction for tampering. See State v. Alvarado, 2012-NMCA-089, ¶8,P.3d
(observing that "a defendant need not be convicted of the underlying crime to be
convicted of tampering with evidence of that crime").
{5} Accordingly, for the reasons stated in our notice of proposed summary
disposition and above, we affirm.
{6} IT IS SO ORDERED.
J. MILES HANISEE, Judge
WE CONCUR:
TIMOTHY L. GARCIA, Judge
IIWOIIII L. GARCIA, Juuge
M. MONICA ZAMORA, Judge