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HOUSE BILL 166

57TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2025

INTRODUCED BY

Nicole Chavez and Andrea Reeb and Art De La Cruz

AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIME; INCREASING THE PENALTY FOR A FELON IN
POSSESSION OF A FIREARM OR DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE TO FIVE YEARS
IMPRISONMENT; ADDING A NEW CRIME OF FELON IN POSSESSION OF A
FIREARM OR DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE FOR A SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT
OFFENSE AND A NEW PENALTY OF NINE YEARS IMPRISONMENT;
INCREASING THE PENALTY FOR A SERIOUS VIOLENT FELON IN
POSSESSION OF A FIREARM OR DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE TO NINE YEARS
IMPRISONMENT.

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

SECTION 1. Section 30-7-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 225, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-7-16. FIREARMS OR DESTRUCTIVE DEVICES--RECEIPT,
TRANSPORTATION OR POSSESSION BY CERTAIN PERSONS--PENALTY.--

A. It is unlawful for the following persons to .229687.1

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3	(l) a felor
4	(2) a perso
5	pursuant to Section 40-13-5
6	(3) a perso
7	crimes:
8	(a) ba
9	pursuant to Section 30-3-15
10	(b) c
11	household member pursuant to
12	(c) a
13	to Section 30-3A-3 NMSA 1978
14	(d) a
15	B. A felon found
16	destructive device shall be
17	possession of a firearm or d
18	felon found in possession of
19	for a second and subsequent
20	degree felony.
21	C. A serious vio
22	possession of a firearm <u>or d</u>
23	of a [third] <u>second</u> degree f
24	provisions of Section 31-18-
25	a basic term of six years im

receive, transport or possess a firearm or destructive device in this state:

- 1;
- on subject to an order of protection or 40-13A-5 NMSA 1978; or
- on convicted of any of the following
- attery against a household member NMSA 1978;
- riminal damage to property of a Section 30-3-18 NMSA 1978;
- first offense of stalking pursuant ; or
 - crime listed in 18 U.S.C. 921.
- in possession of a firearm or guilty of a third degree felony for estructive device by a felon. A a firearm or destructive device offense shall be guilty of a second
- lent felon that is found to be in estructive device shall be guilty elony [and notwithstanding the 15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to prisonment].

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Any person subject to an order of protection pursuant to Section 40-13-5 or 40-13A-5 NMSA 1978 or convicted of a crime listed in Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of this section who receives, transports or possesses a firearm or destructive device is guilty of a misdemeanor.

As used in this section:

- except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this subsection, "destructive device" means:
- any explosive, incendiary or poison 1) bomb; 2) grenade; 3) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces; 4) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-fourth ounce; 5) mine; or 6) similar device:
- any type of weapon by whatever name (b) known that will, or that may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, the barrel or barrels of which have a bore of more than onehalf inch in diameter, except a shotgun or shotgun shell that is generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes; or
- any combination of parts either (c) designed or intended for use in converting any device into a destructive device as defined in this paragraph and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled;
- (2) the term "destructive device" does not .229687.1

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include any device that is neither designed nor redesigned for				
use as a weapon or any device, although originally designed for				
use as a weapon, that is redesigned for use as a signaling,				
pyrotechnic, line throwing, safety or similar device;				

- "felon" means a person convicted of a felony offense by a court of the United States or of any state or political subdivision thereof and:
- less than ten years have passed (a) since the person completed serving a sentence or period of probation for the felony conviction, whichever is later;
- (b) the person has not been pardoned for the felony conviction by the proper authority; and
- (c) the person has not received a deferred sentence;
- "firearm" means any weapon that will or is (4) designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosion or the frame or receiver of any such weapon; and
- "serious violent felon" means a person convicted of an offense enumerated in Subparagraphs (a) through (n) of Paragraph (4) of Subsection L of Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978; provided that:
- less than ten years have passed (a) since the person completed serving a sentence or a period of probation for the felony conviction, whichever is later; .229687.1

2	the felony conviction by the proper	authority; and	
3	(c) the pers	on has not received a	
4	deferred sentence and completed the	e total term of deferment as	
5	provided in Section 31-20-9 NMSA 19	78."	
6	SECTION 2. Section 31-18-15	NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,	
7	Chapter 216, Section 4, as amended)	is amended to read:	
8	"31-18-15. SENTENCING AUTHOR	ITYNONCAPITAL FELONIES	
9	BASIC SENTENCES AND FINESPAROLE AUTHORITYMERITORIOUS		
10	DEDUCTIONS		
11	A. As used in a statute that establishes a		
12	noncapital felony, the following defined felony classifications		
13	and associated basic sentences of imprisonment are as follows:		
14	FELONY CLASSIFICATION BA	SIC SENTENCE	
15	first degree felony		
16	resulting in the death		
17	of a child li	fe imprisonment	
18	first degree felony for		
19	aggravated criminal sexual		
20	penetration li	fe imprisonment	
21	first degree felony ei	ghteen years imprisonment	
22	second degree felony		
23	resulting in the death of		
24	a human being ei	ghteen years imprisonment	
25	second degree felony for a		
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(b) the person has not been pardoned for

1	sexual offense against a		
2	child	fifteen years imprisonment	
3	second degree felony for		
4	sexual exploitation of		
5	children	twelve years imprisonment	
6	second degree felony	nine years imprisonment	
7	third degree felony resulting		
8	in the death of a human being	six years imprisonment	
9	third degree felony for a		
10	sexual offense against a		
11	child	six years imprisonment	
12	third degree felony for sexual		
13	exploitation of children	eleven years imprisonment	
14	third degree felony for		
15	possession of a firearm or		
16	destructive device by a felon	five years imprisonment	
17	third degree felony	three years imprisonment	
18	fourth degree felony for		
19	sexual exploitation of		
20	children	ten years imprisonment	
21	fourth degree felony	eighteen months imprisonment.	
22	B. The appropriate b	pasic sentence of imprisonment	
23	shall be imposed upon a person convicted and sentenced pursuant		

[bracketed material]

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sentence pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing

to Subsection A of this section, unless the court alters the

Act.

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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. 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 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 .229687.1

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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.

- The court may, in addition to the imposition of a basic sentence of imprisonment, impose a fine not to exceed:
- for a first degree felony resulting in the (1) death of a child, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500);
- for a first degree felony for aggravated criminal sexual penetration, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500);
- for a first degree felony, fifteen (3) thousand dollars (\$15,000);
- for a second degree felony resulting in the death of a human being, twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500);
- for a second degree felony for a sexual (5) offense against a child, twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500);
- for a second degree felony for sexual exploitation of children, five thousand dollars (\$5,000); .229687.1

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- for a second degree felony, ten thousand (7) dollars (\$10,000);
- for a third degree felony resulting in the death of a human being, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);
- (9) for a third degree felony for a sexual offense against a child, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);
- (10) for a third degree felony for sexual exploitation of children, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);
- (11)for a third or fourth degree felony, five thousand dollars (\$5,000); or
- (12)for a fourth degree felony for sexual exploitation of children, five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- When the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment for a felony offense, the court shall indicate whether or not the offense is a serious violent offense as 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 .229687.1

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 NMSA 1978. The corrections department shall allow the commission access to documents used by the department to determine earned meritorious deductions for prisoners."

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2025.

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