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HOUSE BILL 274

57th Legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2025

INTRODUCED BY

Elaine Sena Cortez and Jay C. Block and Rod Montoya and John Block and Alan T. Martinez

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AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIME; MAKING THE TRAFFICKING OF FENTANYL A FIRST DEGREE FELONY WITH A SENTENCE OF LIFE IN PRISON.

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

SECTION 1. Section 30-31-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972, Chapter 84, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-31-20. TRAFFICKING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES--VIOLATION. --

As used in the Controlled Substances Act, "traffic" means the:

- manufacture of a controlled substance (1) enumerated in Schedules I through V or a controlled substance analog [as defined in Subsection W of Section 30-31-2 NMSA 1978];
- distribution, sale, barter or giving away (2) .228963.1

1	of:					
2	(a) a controlled substance enumerated in					
3	Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug;					
4	(b) a controlled substance analog of a					
5	controlled substance enumerated in Schedule I or II that is a					
6	narcotic drug; or					
7	(c) methamphetamine, its salts, isomers					
8	and salts of isomers; or					
9	(3) possession with intent to distribute:					
10	(a) a controlled substance enumerated in					
11	Schedule I or II that is a narcotic drug;					
12	(b) \underline{a} controlled substance analog of a					
13	controlled substance enumerated in Schedule I or II that is a					
14	narcotic drug; or					
15	(c) methamphetamine, its salts, isomers					
16	and salts of isomers.					
17	B. Except as authorized by the Controlled					
18	Substances Act, it is unlawful for a person to intentionally					
19	traffic. A person who violates this subsection shall be					
20	sentenced pursuant to Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978 and is:					
21	(1) for the first and subsequent offenses when					
22	the controlled substance is fentanyl, guilty of a first degree					
23	felony for trafficking fentanyl;					
24	[(1)] <u>(2)</u> for [the first offense] <u>all other</u>					
25	first offenses, guilty of a second degree felony [and shall be					
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1	sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA					
2	1978]; and					
3	[(2)] <u>(3)</u> for [the second and] <u>all other</u>					
4	subsequent offenses, guilty of a first degree felony [and shal					
5	be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15					
6	NMSA 1978].					
7	C. A person who knowingly violates Subsection B of					
8	this section within a drug-free school zone excluding private					
9	property residentially zoned or used primarily as a residence					
10	is guilty of a first degree felony and shall be sentenced					
11	pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978."					
12	SECTION 2. Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,					
13	Chapter 216, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:					
14	"31-18-15. SENTENCING AUTHORITYNONCAPITAL FELONIES					
15	BASIC SENTENCES AND FINESPAROLE AUTHORITYMERITORIOUS					
16	DEDUCTIONS					
17	A. As used in a statute that establishes a					
18	noncapital felony, the following defined felony classifications					
19	and associated basic sentences of imprisonment are as follows:					
20	FELONY CLASSIFICATION BASIC SENTENCE					
21	first degree felony					
22	resulting in the death					
23	of a child life imprisonment					
24	first degree felony for					
25	aggravated criminal sexual					
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1	penetration	life imprisonment
2	first degree felony for	
3	trafficking fentanyl	<u>life imprisonment</u>
4	first degree felony	eighteen years imprisonment
5	second degree felony	
6	resulting in the death of	
7	a human being	eighteen years imprisonment
8	second degree felony for a	
9	sexual offense against a	
10	child	fifteen years imprisonment
11	second degree felony for	
12	sexual exploitation of	
13	children	twelve years imprisonment
14	second degree felony	nine years imprisonment
15	third degree felony resulting	
16	in the death of a human being	six years imprisonment
17	third degree felony for a	
18	sexual offense against a	
19	child	six years imprisonment
20	third degree felony for sexual	
21	exploitation of children	eleven years imprisonment
22	third degree felony	three years imprisonment
23	fourth degree felony for	
24	sexual exploitation of	
25	children	ten years imprisonment
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fourth degree felony

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eighteen months imprisonment.

B. The appropriate basic sentence of imprisonment shall be imposed upon a person convicted and sentenced pursuant to Subsection A of this section, unless the court alters the sentence pursuant to the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing Act.

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. Ιf 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.

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- 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 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);

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	(5)) for a	second	degree	felony	for a	sexua1
offense aga	ainst a c	hild, tv	velve th	ousand	five hu	ndred	dollars
(\$12.500):							

- (6) for a second degree felony for sexual exploitation of children, five thousand dollars (\$5,000);
- (7) for a second degree felony, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000);
- (8) 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).
- F. 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 .228963.1

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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 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."

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