

<b>LFC Requester:</b>	Scott Sanchez
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**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:** 1/22/25 *Check all that apply:*  
**Bill Number:** HB 83 Original  Correction   
 Amendment  Substitute

**Sponsor:** J. Block, S. Lord **Agency Name and Code:** NM CVRC/ 78000  
**Short Title:** Permitless Carry Of Firearms **Number:** \_\_\_\_\_  
**Person Writing:** Claire Harwell/Frank Zubia  
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**SECTION II: FISCAL IMPACT**

**APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)**

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY25	FY26		
0	0	0	0

(Parenthesis ( ) indicate expenditure decreases)

**REVENUE (dollars in thousands)**

Estimated Revenue			Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY25	FY26	FY27		
0	0	0	0	0

(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>	\$144.0	\$144.0	\$144.0	\$432.0		

(Parenthesis ( ) Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Duplicates/Conflicts with/Companion to/Relates to: *Relationships: HB 39, HB 12*

Duplicates/Relates to Appropriation in the General Appropriation Act- *n/a*

### **SECTION III: NARRATIVE**

#### **BILL SUMMARY**

*The bill legalizes firearm possession “on the person” for any individual who is aged eighteen and over and not specifically prohibited by law from firearm possession. The bill adds possession “on the person” of the gun owner/possessor to the list of settings where possession of a firearm is legal. The bill amends the criminal law statute for Carrying a Deadly Weapon” to exclude firearms as a class of deadly weapon under the statute, and also makes clear that carrying a firearm “on the person” is not criminal conduct.*

*The proposed law edits the relevant statutes to make them gender neutral.*

*The bill would amend NMSA 30-7-13 to permit carrying a firearm on a bus.*

#### **Synopsis:**

*The bill would legalize permitless carrying of a firearm by any eligible adult. Carrying a firearm would be legal on the person of the owner/possessor and could be carried in public settings such as on public transportation.*

#### **FISCAL IMPLICATIONS**

*CVRC anticipates direct cost to victim service programs, an increase in compensation claims, medical cost increases for treating firearm-related injuries, counseling and support services, cost increases due to increased demand for trauma counseling, legal aid, and other support services for victims of gun violence.*

*Fiscal impact would reach beyond CVRC impacting criminal justice partners who are sometimes CVRC grantees. Law Enforcement would need more resources to manage increased numbers of gun-related crime investigations. More resources would be needed for prosecution and judicial costs, with additional caseload of firearm crime increasing costs to courts.*

*Note: major assumptions underlying fiscal impact should be documented. Less restrictive laws on firearm ownership and possession typically lead to increased gun related violence. “Impact of Changes to Concealed Carry Weapons Laws on Fatal and Non-Fatal Violent Crime, 1980-2019” was written by Mitchell Doucette, Alexander McCourt, Cassandra Crifasi, and Daniel Webster. Published in the American Journal of Epidemiology, Sept. 20, 2022.*

*Note: if additional operating budget impact is estimated, assumptions and calculations should be reported in this section.*

#### **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

*Permitless carry as proposed would eliminate the current live fire training requirement for concealed carry. Research has shown that mandatory training to be necessary to limit the increase in assaults involving firearms in the wake of loosening firearm possession regulations. See Doucette, 2022 cited above.*

## **PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS**

Calculation framework for homicide gun violence cases:

1. Baseline Data Collection: 429 Homicides (80% Gun Related = 344)
  - Current number of claims filed annually. 429
  - Average payout per claim (e.g., medical expenses, lost wages, funeral costs). \$6,000.00
  - Crime rates before and after permit-less carry implementation in comparable areas.
2. Assumption of Crime Increase
  - Example: Assume a 5-10% (CVRC 7%) increase in violent crime based on relevant studies.
    - If the current violent crime rate is 344 incidents/year, a 7% increase means 24 additional incidents.
3. Average Claim Cost: \$975.00 (Homicide cases at \$6,000.00)
  - Assume each violent crime results in claims averaging \$6,000.
  - Additional incidents (24) x \$6,000 = \$144,000 annual increase in compensation.
4. Adjust for Funding Caps and Denied Claims:

## **ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS**

*Staffing increases would be needed. Recruitment has been challenging.*

## **CONFLICT, DUPLICATION, COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONSHIP**

*HB 39 relating to eligibility to possess a firearm when individuals have a juvenile record, HB 12 relating to extreme risk firearm protections amendments.*

## **TECHNICAL ISSUES**

n/a

## **OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES**

n/a

## **ALTERNATIVES**

n/a

## **WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL**

*Concealed carry requirements would continue in force.*

## **AMENDMENTS**

n/a