HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 316

56TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2024

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE PUBLIC PEACE, HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE;
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 .228093.1

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

- (1) a felon;
- a person subject to an order of protection (2) pursuant to Section 40-13-5 or 40-13A-5 NMSA 1978; or
- (3) a person convicted of any of the following crimes:
- (a) battery against a household member pursuant to Section 30-3-15 NMSA 1978;
- (b) criminal damage to property of a household member pursuant to Section 30-3-18 NMSA 1978;
- (c) a first offense of stalking pursuant to Section 30-3A-3 NMSA 1978; or
 - (d) a crime listed in 18 U.S.C. 921.
- B. A felon found in possession of a firearm or destructive device shall be guilty of a third degree felony for possession of a firearm or destructive device by a felon. A felon found in possession of a firearm or destructive device for a second or subsequent offense shall be guilty of a second degree felony.
- C. A serious violent felon that is found to be in possession of a firearm or destructive device shall be guilty of a [third] second degree felony [and notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a basic term of six years imprisonment].

D. 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.

E. As used in this section:

- (1) except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this subsection, "destructive device" means:
- (a) any explosive, incendiary or poison gas: 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;
- (b) any type of weapon by whatever name 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 one-half inch in diameter, except a shotgun or shotgun shell that is generally recognized as particularly suitable for sporting purposes; or
- (c) any combination of parts either 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 .228093.1

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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;			

- (3) "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:
- (a) less than ten years have passed 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;
- (4) "firearm" means any weapon that will or is 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
- (5) "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:
- (a) less than ten years have passed since the person completed serving a sentence or a period of probation for the felony conviction, whichever is later;
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(b) the person has not been pardoned for

2	the felony conviction by the prope	r authority; and
3	(c) the pers	son has not received a
4	deferred sentence and completed the	e total term of deferment as
5	provided in Section 31-20-9 NMSA 1	978."
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	e that establishes a
12	noncapital felony, the following de	efined felony classifications
13	and associated basic sentences of	imprisonment are as follows:
14	FELONY CLASSIFICATION	BASIC SENTENCE
15	first degree felony	
16	resulting in the death	
17	of a child	life imprisonment
18	first degree felony for	
19	aggravated criminal sexual	
20	penetration	life imprisonment
21	first degree felony	eighteen years imprisonment
22	second degree felony	
23	resulting in the death of	
24	a human being	fifteen years imprisonment
25	second degree felony for a	
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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 possession	
15	of a firearm or destructive	
16	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.

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 .228093.1

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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. If 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.

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 .228093.1

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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.

- E. The court may, in addition to the imposition of a basic sentence of imprisonment, impose a fine not to exceed:
- (1) for a first degree felony resulting in the death of a child, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500);
- (2) for a first degree felony for aggravated criminal sexual penetration, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500);
- (3) for a first degree felony, fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000);
- (4) for a second degree felony resulting in the death of a human being, twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500);
- (5) for a second degree felony for a sexual offense against a child, twelve thousand five hundred 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 .228093.1

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 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.
- G. 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
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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, 2024.

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