Fiscal impact reports (FIRs) are prepared by the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) for standing finance committees of the NM Legislature. The LFC does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of these reports if they are used for other purposes.

Current and previously issued FIRs are available on the NM Legislative Website (www.nmlegis.gov) and may also be obtained from the LFC in Suite 101 of the State Capitol Building North.

FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR HCPAC		ORIGINAL DATE LAST UPDATED			25 & 118/HCPACS		
SHORT TITI	LE Increased Penalty	sed Penalty for Felon with Firearm		SB			
			ANAL	VST	Sánchez		

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY18	FY19	FY20	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Total			Indeterminate	Indeterminate		a 1
			Increase see	Increase see	Recurring	General
			Fiscal	Fiscal	Recuiring	Fund
			Implications	Implications		

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Conflicts with HB19 Relates to HB29, HB120

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

Public Defender Department (PDD)
New Mexico Attorney General's Office (NMAG)
New Mexico Sentencing Commission (NMSC)
Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC)
New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

House Consumer and Public Affairs Committee Substitute for House Bill 25 and House Bill 118 proposes to amend Section 30-7-16 NMSA 1978 to change the penalty for a felon who receives, transports or possesses firearm or a destructive device from a fourth degree felony to a third degree felony.

The effective date of the provisions in this bill should it become law is July 1, 2018.

House Bill 25 & 118/HCPACS – Page 2

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

Enhanced sentences over time will increase the population of New Mexico's prisons and long-term costs to the general fund. According to the NMCD, the cost per day to house an inmate in state-run prison in FY17 was an average of \$123 per day, or about \$44,779 per year. Increased length of stay would increase the cost to house the offender in prison. In addition, sentencing enhancements do contribute to overall population growth as longer sentences decrease releases relative to the rate of admissions pushing the overall prison population higher.

Based on an analysis by the New Mexico Sentencing Commission (NMSC) the change for the penalty in this bill would add nine months to the sentence which would cost the state an additional \$33.6 thousand. As of June 30, 2017, the New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) had 55 inmates serving a sentence with this charge. The additional cost for those inmates would be \$1.8 million.

The LFC reported in its FY19 budget recommendations that NMCD ended FY17 with a \$1 million budget surplus. It further reports that NMCD's general fund budget, not including supplemental appropriations, has grown by an average of two percent, and is 11 percent higher than FY14, closely mirroring the inmate population growth of 10 percent.

Societal benefits, particularly to potential victims, would also accrue through enhanced sentences if they reduce or delay re-offenses. LFC cost-benefit analysis of criminal justice interventions shows that avoiding victimization results in tangible benefits over a lifetime for all types of crime and higher amounts for serious violent offenses. These include tangible victim costs, such as health care expenses, property damage and losses in future earnings and intangible victim costs such as jury awards for pain, suffering and lost quality of life.

The Public Defender Department (PDD) anticipates a need for additional appropriations should this bill become law. Although it does not annualize the cost, PDD does provide the cost of a mid-level trial attorney between \$92.5 thousand and \$99.7 thousand depending on the area of the state where additional attorneys would be needed. The cost outside of Santa Fe and Albuquerque are at the higher level because it has to provide a salary differential to maintain qualified employees. In addition to the mid-level attorney, PDD would also need to hire support staff, a secretary, investigator and social worker, which would cost on average \$77.1 thousand per attorney. Other annual operating costs per attorney are estimated at \$2.3 thousand. Nonrecurring costs to add a new attorney and support staff is estimated at \$3.1 thousand. The average impact to the general fund operating budget to add one attorney is \$175.1 thousand per year.

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) anticipates minimal impact should this bill become law, although increased caseloads do have the potential to increase caseloads.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The New Mexico Sentencing Commission (NMSC) reported that as of June 30, 2017, the New Mexico Corrections Department (NMCD) had 55 offenders who had a conviction for felon receiving, transporting, or possessing a firearm or destructive device as their highest charge, two more than the previous year.

House Bill 25 & 118/HCPACS – Page 3

PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

This bill may have an impact on the following performance measures:

- NMCD:
 - Percent of prisoners reincarcerated back into the corrections department within thirty-six months due to technical parole violations;
 - O Percent of prisoners reincarcerated back into the corrections department system within thirty-six months due to new charges or pending charges;
 - Percent of inmates testing positive for drug use or refusing to be tested in a random monthly drug test;
 - o Percent of sex offenders reincarcerated back into the corrections department within thirty-six months.
- District Courts:
 - o Cases disposed of as a percent of cases filed;
 - o Percent change in case filings by case type.
- District Attorneys:
 - o Average caseload per attorney;
 - o Number of cases prosecuted;
 - o Number of cases prosecuted per attorney.
- Public Defenders:
 - o Percent of cases taken by contract attorneys;
 - o Percent of cases that go to trial with clients defended by contract attorneys.

CONFLICT, RELATIONSHIP

Conflicts with HB19, Increase to Penalty for Felon with a Firearm

Relates to: HB29 Sentencing for Firearms in Noncapital Felony; HB120 Sentencing Enhancement for Certain Crimes

ABS/al/jle