HB19





Bill Analysis 2017 Regular Session

SPONSOR: Rep. William "Bill" Rehm

SHORT TITLE: Use of Firearm Sentencing Enhancements

SYNOPSIS OF BILL: Increases the current one-year sentence enhancement for a crime in which a firearm was used to five years. For a second or subsequent offense involving a firearm, increases the enhancement from three years to seven.

STRENGTHS: Gun violence is a problem in our communities. With a goal of deterrence, HB 19 is intended to reduce gun violence.

WEAKNESSES: This bill quintuples the current first-time firearm enhancement and more than doubles the enhancement for a second-tine offender. Moreover, many applicable cases involve multiple separate charges which are subject to the firearm enhancement where a firearm is present during a course of conduct. Each count is separately enhanced, quickly creating potential for 10 and 15-year enhancements, even for first time offenders.

Firearm enhancements apply to all non-capital felonies, including lower-level third and fourth-degree felonies carrying three-year and eighteen-month sentences, respectively. HB 19 would more than quadruple a fourth-degree felony basic sentence and nearly triple a third-degree felony sentence. As noted, the enhancement can be applicable to multiple charges within a single case, adding ten, fifteen or twenty years to a single sentence. This is a drastic increase. Moreover, the enhancement time is mandatory; a judge does not have discretion to suspend that prison time in favor of probation, no matter the circumstances. Meanwhile, an offender need not even pull the trigger to receive a firearm enhancement; not a single bullet need be fired. This combination of factors means that HB 19 will *significantly* increase the incarceration rates in New Mexico's prisons as an after-the-fact response to criminal conduct that does not narrowly address harmful acts of gun violence.

ADDITIONAL INFO: Rather than incarcerating after-the-fact, the only way to prevent gun violence is to make guns *unavailable* to high risk individuals. However, deterrence from penalties relies on offenders making deliberative choices. Unfortunately, far too many acts of gun violence result from intoxication, heat of passion, or fear, not the weighing the potential consequences. Still others are committed by individuals who simply are not deterred by prison sentences. Without requiring a gunshot or injury, this bill would increase the mandatory sentences in many cases by five-fold, ten-fold, or more for first-time gun offenders. The average annual cost to incarcerate an inmate is \$44,776 in a state-run prison and \$30,377 in a private prison. Any potential deterrent value is simply outweighed by the cost.

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Notably, this bill does not aim to deter underlying criminal conduct, only the use of a firearm when committing that crime. Once criminal activity is undertaken, most individuals will not be deterred as to method merely by an increased sentence.	Extreme increases in penalties, such as this five-fold increase, are certainly send a message to voters. However, for public safety results, proactive, rather than reactive solutions are more effective.	At between \$30,000 and \$45,000 per year per inmate, HB 19 would multiply the existing one-year enhancement by <i>five</i> and could do so on multiple counts per case, a cost primarily borne by the Corrections budget. Such penalty increases also lead to more cases going to trial, meaning additional burdens on the judiciary, prosecutors, and public defenders.	Increased sentences can result in some deterrence, but not drastic reductions in crime. Moreover, for something like an enhancement, the increase does nothing to deter the underlying crime; at most it only alters the method of committing the crime. There is little to suggest that this significant increase in incarceration rates would make New Mexico tangibly safer.	C