2	RELATING TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE; ENACTING THE UNIFORM COLLATERAL	
3	CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION ACT.	
4		
5	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:	
6	SECTION 1. SHORT TITLEThis act may be cited as the	
7	"Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act".	
8	SECTION 2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Uniform	
9	Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act:	
10	A. "collateral consequence" means a collateral	
11	sanction or a disqualification;	
12	B. "collateral sanction" means a penalty,	
13	disability or disadvantage, however denominated, imposed on	
14	an individual as a result of the individual's conviction of	
15	an offense that applies by operation of law, whether or not	
16	the penalty, disability or disadvantage is included in the	
17	judgment or sentence. "Collateral sanction" does not include	
18	imprisonment, probation, parole, supervised release,	
19	forfeiture, restitution, fine, assessment or costs of	
20	prosecution;	
21	C. "convicted" and "conviction" include an	
22	adjudication as a youthful offender or serious youthful	
23	offender that results in an adult sentence;	
24	D. "decision-maker" means the state acting through	
25	the following entities or their employees:	SB 183 Page 1
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AN ACT

1	(1) a department;
2	(2) an agency;
3	(3) an officer; or
4	(4) an instrumentality, including a
5	political subdivision, an educational institution, a board or
6	a commission or a government contractor, including a
7	subcontractor, made subject to the Uniform Collateral
8	Consequences of Conviction Act by contract, by law other than
9	the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act or by
١0	ordinance;
۱1	E. "disqualification" means a penalty, disability
l 2	or disadvantage, however denominated, that an administrative
L 3	agency, governmental official or court in a civil proceeding
۱4	is authorized, but not required, to impose on an individual
l 5	on grounds relating to the individual's conviction of an
۱6	offense;
۱7	F. "identification agency" means the New Mexico
8	sentencing commission, acting in conjunction with the
9	district attorneys of New Mexico and the attorney general;
20	G. "offense" means a felony pursuant to the law of
21	New Mexico, another state or the United States;
22	H. "person" means an individual, corporation,
23	business trust, estate, trust, partnership, limited liability
24	company, association, joint venture, public corporation,
5	government or governmental subdivision, agency or

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1 instrumentality or any other legal or commercial entity; and 2 I. "state" means a state of the United States, 3 the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States 4 Virgin Islands or any territory or insular possession subject 5 to the jurisdiction of the United States. SECTION 3. LIMITATION ON SCOPE. --6 The Uniform Collateral Consequences of 7 8 Conviction Act does not provide a basis for: (1) invalidating a plea, conviction or 9 10 sentence; 11 (2) a cause of action for money damages; or (3) a claim for relief from or defense to 12 the application of a collateral consequence based on a 13 failure to comply with the Uniform Collateral Consequences of 14 Conviction Act. 15 The Uniform Collateral Consequences of 16 В. Conviction Act does not affect: 17 the duty an individual's attorney owes 18 to the individual, except as provided in Section 5 of the 19 20 Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act; a claim or right of a victim of an (2) 21 offense; or 22 a right or remedy pursuant to law other (3) 23 than the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act 24 available to an individual convicted of an offense. 25

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1	SECTION 4. IDENTIFICATION, COLLECTION AND PUBLICATION	
2	OF LAWS REGARDING COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES	
3	A. The identification agency:	
4	(1) shall identify or cause to be	
5	identified:	
6	(a) any provision in the constitution	
7	of New Mexico and New Mexico's statutes published in the	
8	New Mexico Statutes Annotated that imposes a collateral	
9	sanction or authorizes the imposition of a disqualification;	
10	and	
11	(b) any provision of law that may	
12	afford relief from a collateral consequence;	
13	(2) not later than six months after the	
14	effective date of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of	
15	Conviction Act, shall prepare or cause to be prepared a	
16	collection of citations to, and the text or short	
17	descriptions of, the provisions identified pursuant to	
18	Paragraph (1) of this subsection;	
19	(3) shall update or cause to be updated the	
20	collection provided for in Paragraph (2) of this subsection	
21	within three months after the laws enacted during each	
22	session of the legislature are published in the New Mexico	
23	Statutes Annotated; and	
24	(4) in complying with Paragraphs (1) and (2)	
25	of this subsection, may rely on the study of New Mexico's	SB 183 Page 4

- B. As required by Subsection A of this section, the identification agency shall include or cause to be included the following statements in a prominent manner at the beginning of the collection:
- (1) "This collection has not been enacted into law and does not have the force of law.";
- (2) "An error or omission in this collection, or in any reference work cited in this collection, is not a reason for invalidating a plea, conviction or sentence or for not imposing a collateral sanction or authorizing a disqualification.";
- (3) "The laws of other jurisdictions and New Mexico counties and municipalities and the New Mexico Administrative Code are not included in this collection and may impose additional collateral sanctions and authorize additional disqualifications."; and
- (4) "This collection does not include any law or other provision regarding the imposition of or relief from a collateral sanction or a disqualification enacted or adopted after [insert date the collection was prepared or last updated].".

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- C. The identification agency shall publish or cause to be published in the manner provided in Subsection D of this section the collection prepared and updated as required by Subsection A of this section. If available, the identification agency shall publish or cause to be published, as part of the collection, the title and internet address of:
- (1) the most recent collection of collateral consequences imposed by federal law; and
- (2) any provision of federal law that may afford relief from a collateral consequence.
- D. The collection provided for in Subsection C of this section shall be published on the website of the identification agency and shall be available to the public on the internet without charge not later than three weeks after it is created or updated.
- SECTION 5. NOTICE OF COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES IN PRETRIAL PROCEEDING AND AT GUILTY PLEA.--
- A. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, counsel representing an individual charged with an offense shall cause written notice substantially similar to the following to be communicated to the individual:

"NOTICE OF ADDITIONAL LEGAL CONSEQUENCES

If you plead guilty or no contest to an offense, or are convicted of an offense, you may suffer additional legal consequences beyond jail or

prison, probation, periods of parole and fines.

These consequences may include:

- l. being unable to get or keep some licenses,
 permits or jobs;
- 2. being unable to get or keep benefits such as public housing or education;
- 3. receiving a harsher sentence if you are convicted of another offense in the future;
 - 4. having the government take your property; and
 - 5. being unable to vote or possess a firearm.

If you are not a United States citizen, a guilty plea or no contest plea or conviction may also result in your deportation, removal or exclusion from admission to the United States or denial of citizenship.

The law may provide ways to obtain some relief from these consequences.

Further information about the consequences of conviction is available on the internet at [insert internet address of the collection of laws published pursuant to Subsections C and D of Section 4 of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act].".

B. Before a court accepts a plea of guilty or no contest from an individual, the court shall confirm that the individual received and understands the notice required by Subsection A of this section and has had an opportunity to

- C. The notice required pursuant to Subsection A of this section need not be given until six months have elapsed after the collection of laws required pursuant to Section 4 of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act is first available on the internet pursuant to Subsections C and D of Section 4 of that act.
- D. This section does not limit the duty that an individual's counsel otherwise owes to the individual.
- SECTION 6. NOTICE OF COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES AT SENTENCING AND UPON RELEASE.--
- A. An individual convicted of an offense shall be given notice as provided in Subsections B and C of this section:
- (1) that collateral consequences may apply because of the conviction;
- (2) of the internet address of the collection of laws published pursuant to Subsections C and D of Section 4 of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act;
- (3) that there may be ways to obtain relief from collateral consequences;
- (4) of contact information for government or nonprofit agencies, groups or organizations, if any, offering assistance to individuals seeking relief from collateral

(5) of when an individual convicted of an offense may vote pursuant to New Mexico law.

B. Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, the court shall provide the notice set forth in Subsection A of this section as a part of sentencing.

C. Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, if an individual is sentenced to imprisonment or other incarceration, the officer or agency releasing the individual shall provide the notice set forth in Subsection A of this section not more than thirty and, if practicable, at least five days before release.

D. The notice required pursuant to Subsection A of this section need not be given until six months have elapsed after the collection of laws required pursuant to Section 4 of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act is first available on the internet pursuant to Subsections C and D of Section 4 of that act.

SECTION 7. AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED FOR COLLATERAL SANCTION--AMBIGUITY.--

A. A collateral sanction may be imposed only by statute or ordinance or by a rule authorized by law and adopted in accordance with applicable law.

 $$\rm B.\ A$ law creating a collateral consequence that is ambiguous as to whether it imposes a collateral sanction or

authorizes a disqualification shall be construed as authorizing a disqualification.

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SECTION 8. DECISION TO DISQUALIFY. -- In deciding whether to impose a disqualification, a decision-maker shall undertake an individualized assessment to determine whether the benefit or opportunity at issue should be denied the In making that decision, the decision-maker may individual. consider, if substantially related to the benefit or opportunity at issue, the particular facts and circumstances involved in the offense and the essential elements of the offense. A conviction itself shall not be considered except as having established the elements of the offense. decision-maker shall also consider other relevant information, including the effect on third parties of granting the benefit or opportunity and whether the individual has been granted relief such as an order of limited relief.

SECTION 9. EFFECT OF CONVICTION BY ANOTHER STATE OR THE UNITED STATES--RELIEVED OR PARDONED CONVICTION.--

A. For purposes of authorizing or imposing a collateral consequence in New Mexico, a conviction of an offense in a court of another state or the United States is deemed a conviction of the offense in New Mexico with the same elements. If there is no offense in New Mexico with the same elements, the conviction is deemed a conviction of the

misdemeanor in New Mexico.

- B. For purposes of authorizing or imposing a collateral consequence in New Mexico, a juvenile adjudication in another state or the United States shall not be deemed a conviction of a felony, misdemeanor or offense lesser than a misdemeanor in New Mexico.
- C. A conviction that is reversed, overturned or otherwise vacated by a court of competent jurisdiction of New Mexico, another state or the United States on grounds other than rehabilitation or good behavior shall not serve as the basis for authorizing or imposing a collateral consequence in New Mexico.
- D. A pardon issued by another state or the United States has the same effect for purposes of authorizing, imposing and relieving a collateral consequence in New Mexico as it has in the issuing jurisdiction.
- E. A conviction that has been relieved by expungement, sealing, annulment, set-aside or vacation by a court of competent jurisdiction of another state or the United States on grounds of rehabilitation or good behavior,

or for which civil rights are restored pursuant to statute, has the same effect for purposes of authorizing or imposing collateral consequences in New Mexico as it has in the jurisdiction of conviction; provided, however, that such relief or restoration of civil rights does not relieve collateral consequences applicable pursuant to the law of New Mexico for which relief could not be granted pursuant to Section 11 of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act or for which relief was expressly withheld by the court order or by the law of the jurisdiction that relieved the conviction. An individual convicted in another jurisdiction may seek relief pursuant to Section 10 of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act from any collateral consequence for which relief was not granted in the issuing jurisdiction except those consequences listed in Section 11 of that act.

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that has been finally terminated without a conviction and imposition of sentence based on participation in a deferred adjudication or diversion program shall not serve as the basis for authorizing or imposing a collateral consequence in New Mexico. This subsection does not affect the validity of any restriction or condition imposed by law as part of participation in the deferred adjudication or diversion program before or after the termination of the charge or

prosecution.

SECTION 10. ORDER OF LIMITED RELIEF. --

- A. An individual convicted of an offense may petition for an order of limited relief from one or more collateral sanctions related to employment, education, housing, public benefits or occupational licensing. The petition shall be presented to the sentencing court before sentencing.
- B. Except as otherwise provided in Section 11 of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act, the court may issue an order of limited relief relieving one or more of the collateral sanctions described in Subsection A of this section only if, after reviewing the petition, the individual's criminal history, any filing by a victim pursuant to Section 14 of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act or a prosecutor and any other relevant evidence, the court finds the individual has established by a preponderance of the evidence that:
- (1) granting the petition will materially assist the individual in obtaining or maintaining employment, education, housing, public benefits or occupational licensing;
- (2) the individual has substantial need for the relief requested in order to live a law-abiding life; and
 - (3) granting the petition would not pose an

Conviction Act:

- C. ineligibility for certification as a law enforcement officer pursuant to the Law Enforcement Training Act or for employment as a correctional officer pursuant to the Corrections Act; or
- D. prohibitions imposed pursuant to Section 30-7-16 NMSA 1978 making it unlawful for felons to receive, transport or possess a firearm or destructive device while in this state.

SECTION 12. ISSUANCE OF ORDER OF LIMITED RELIEF.--

- A. The prosecutor shall be notified of a request for an order of limited relief. The court may issue an order of limited relief subject to restriction, condition or additional requirement.
- B. The court shall order any test, report, investigation or disclosure by the individual it reasonably believes necessary to its decision to issue an order of limited relief. If there are disputed issues of material fact or law, the individual and any prosecutor notified pursuant to Subsection A of this section or another prosecutorial agency designated by a prosecutor notified pursuant to Subsection A of this section may submit evidence and be heard on those issues.
- SECTION 13. RELIANCE ON ORDER AS EVIDENCE OF DUE CARE.--In a judicial or administrative proceeding alleging

negligence or other fault, an order of limited relief may be introduced as evidence of a person's due care in hiring, retaining, licensing, leasing to, admitting to a school or program or otherwise transacting business or engaging in activity with the individual to whom the order was issued if the person knew of the order at the time of the alleged negligence or other fault.

SECTION 14. VICTIM'S RIGHTS.--A victim of an offense may participate in a proceeding for issuance of an order of limited relief in the same manner as at a sentencing proceeding pursuant to the Victims of Crime Act.

SECTION 15. UNIFORMITY OF APPLICATION AND

CONSTRUCTION.--In applying and construing the Uniform

Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act, consideration

shall be given to the need to promote uniformity of the law

with respect to its subject matter among states that enact

it.

SECTION 16. SAVING AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS.--

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act applies to collateral consequences whenever enacted or imposed unless the law creating the collateral consequence expressly states that the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act does not apply.

B. The Uniform Collateral Consequences of

1	Conviction Act does not apply to the imposition of a	
2	collateral sanction on an individual until the date that is	
3	six months after the collection of laws required pursuant	
4	to Section 4 of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of	
5	Conviction Act is first available on the internet pursuant	
6	to Subsections C and D of Section 4 of that act, but a	
7	collateral sanction validly imposed before that date may be	
8	the subject of relief pursuant to that act.	
9	SECTION 17. EFFECTIVE DATEThe effective date of the	
10	provisions of this act is January 1, 2022	SB 183
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