## SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 501

46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2003

## AN ACT

RELATING TO LICENSING; ENACTING THE IGNITION INTERLOCK
LICENSING ACT; ALLOWING INDIVIDUALS WHO HAVE A LICENSE REVOKED
OR DENIED FOR DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING
LIQUOR OR DRUGS TO APPLY FOR AN IGNITION INTERLOCK LICENSE;
PROVIDING PENALTIES; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA
1978; DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. A new section of Chapter 66, Article 5 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE. -- Sections 1 through 4 of this act may be cited as the "Ignition Interlock Licensing Act"."

Section 2. A new section of Chapter 66, Article 5 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Ignition
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Interlock Licensing Act:

A. "denied" means having an instructor's permit, driver's license or provisional license denied for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, pursuant to the provisions of Subsection D of Section 66-5-5 NMSA 1978;

- B. "ignition interlock device" means a regularly calibrated device, approved by the traffic safety bureau, that regulates the operation of a motor vehicle by measuring an operator's blood alcohol level before allowing the operator to start the vehicle and that periodically tests the operator's blood alcohol level while he operates the vehicle;
- C. "ignition interlock license" means a driver's license issued to a person by the division that allows that person to operate a motor vehicle with an ignition interlock device after that person's instructor's permit, driver's license or provisional license has been revoked or denied. The division shall clearly mark an ignition interlock license to distinguish it from other driver's licenses; and
- D. "revoked" means having an instructor's permit, driver's license or provisional license revoked for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, pursuant to the provisions of Sections 66-8-102 or 66-8-111 NMSA 1978."
- Section 3. A new section of Chapter 66, Article 5 NMSA . 145382.5

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1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] IGNITION INTERLOCK LICENSE--REQUIREMENTS-EXCLUSIONS. --

- A. A person whose instructor's permit, driver's license or provisional license has been revoked or denied may apply for an ignition interlock license from the division.
- B. An applicant for an ignition interlock license shall:
- (1) provide proof of installation of the ignition interlock device by a traffic safety bureau-approved ignition interlock installer on any vehicle the applicant drives; and
  - (2) sign an affidavit acknowledging that:
- (a) operation by the applicant of any vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device is subject to penalties for driving with a revoked license; and
- (b) the applicant shall maintain the ignition interlock device and keep up-to-date records in the motor vehicle showing required service and calibrations and be able to provide the records upon request.
- C. A person who has been convicted of homicide by vehicle or great bodily injury by vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, as provided in Section 66-8-101 NMSA 1978, shall not be issued an ignition interlock license."

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	Section 4.	A new	section	of	Chapter	66,	Arti cl e	5	NMSA
1978	is enacted t	o read	·						

"[NEW MATERIAL] PENALTIES.--A person who is issued an ignition interlock license and operates a vehicle that is not equipped with an ignition interlock device in violation of the Ignition Interlock Licensing Act shall be subject to the penalties provided in Section 66-5-39 NMSA 1978."

Section 5. Section 32A-2-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 48, as amended) is amended to read:

"32A-2-19. DI SPOSITION OF AN ADJUDICATED DELINQUENT OFFENDER. - -

A. At the conclusion of the dispositional hearing, the court may make and include in the dispositional judgment its findings on the following:

- (1) the interaction and interrelationship of the child with the child's parents, siblings and any other person who may significantly affect the child's best interests;
- (2) the child's adjustment to his home, school and community;
- (3) the mental and physical health of all individuals involved;
- (4) the wishes of the child as to his custodian:
- (5) the wishes of the child's parents as to the child's custody;

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- **(6)** whether there exists a relative of the child or other individual who, after study by the department, 2 is found to be qualified to receive and care for the child; 3
  - the availability of services recommended **(7)** in the predisposition report; and
  - the ability of the parents to care for the **(8)** child in the home.
  - If a child is found to be delinquent, the court B. may impose a fine not to exceed the fine that could be imposed if the child were an adult and may enter its judgment making any of the following dispositions for the supervision, care and rehabilitation of the child:
  - any disposition that is authorized for the disposition of a neglected or abused child, in accordance with the Abuse and Neglect Act;
  - transfer legal custody to the department, an agency responsible for the care and rehabilitation of delinquent children, which shall receive the child at a facility designated by the secretary of the department as a juvenile reception facility. The department shall thereafter determine the appropriate placement, supervision and rehabilitation program for the child. The judge may include recommendations for placement of the child. Commitments are subject to limitations and modifications set forth in Section The types of commitments include: 32A-2-23 NMSA 1978.

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(a)	a short-term	commitment	of	one	year;

- (b) a long-term commitment for no more than two years in a long-term facility for the care and rehabilitation of adjudicated delinquent children;
- (c) if the child is a delinquent offender who committed one of the criminal offenses set forth in Subsection I of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, a commitment to age twenty-one, unless sooner discharged; or
- (d) if the child is a youthful offender,a commitment to age twenty-one, unless sooner discharged;
- (3) place the child on probation under those conditions and limitations as the court may prescribe;
- (4) place the child in a local detention facility that has been certified in accordance with the provisions of Section 32A-2-4 NMSA 1978 for a period not to exceed fifteen days within a three hundred sixty-five day time period;
- (5) if a child is found to be delinquent solely on the basis of Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, the court shall only enter a judgment placing the child on probation or ordering restitution or imposing a fine not to exceed the fine that could be imposed if the child were an adult or any combination of these dispositions; or
  - (6) if a child is found to be delinquent

solely on the basis of Paragraph (2), (4) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, the court may make any disposition provided by this section and may enter its judgment placing the child on probation and, as a condition of probation, transfer custody of the child to the department for a period not to exceed six months without further order of the court; provided that this transfer shall not be made unless the court first determines that the department is able to provide or contract for adequate and appropriate treatment for the child and that the treatment is likely to be beneficial.

- C. When the child is an Indian child, the Indian child's cultural needs shall be considered in the dispositional judgment and reasonable access to cultural practices and traditional treatment shall be provided.
- D. No child found to be delinquent shall be committed or transferred to a penal institution or other facility used for the execution of sentences of persons convicted of crimes.
- E. Whenever the court vests legal custody in an agency, institution or department, it shall transmit with the dispositional judgment copies of the clinical reports, predisposition study and report and other information it has pertinent to the care and treatment of the child.
- F. Prior to any child being placed in the custody of the department, the department shall be provided with .145382.5

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reasonable oral or written notification and an opportunity to be heard.

- G. In addition to any other disposition pursuant to this section or any other penalty provided by law, if a child fifteen years of age or older is adjudicated delinquent on the basis of Paragraph (2), (4) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, the child's driving privileges may be denied or the child's driver's license may be revoked for a period of ninety days. For a second or a subsequent adjudication, the child's driving privileges may be denied or the child's driver's license revoked for a period of one year. Within twenty-four hours of the dispositional judgment, the court may send to the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department the order adjudicating delinquency. Upon receipt of an order from the court adjudicating delinquency, the director of the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department may revoke or deny the delinquent's driver's license or driving privileges. Nothing in this section may prohibit the delinquent from applying for a limited driving privilege pursuant to Section 66-5-35 NMSA 1978 or an ignition interlock license pursuant to the Ignition Interlock Licensing Act, and nothing in this section precludes the delinquent's participation in an appropriate educational, counseling or rehabilitation program.
- H. In addition to any other disposition pursuant to . 145382.5

this section or any other penalty provided by law, when a child is adjudicated delinquent on the basis of Paragraph (7) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978, the child shall perform the mandatory community service set forth in Section 30-15-1.1 NMSA 1978. When a child fails to completely perform the mandatory community service, the name and address of the child's parent or legal guardian shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation, accompanied by a notice that he is the parent or legal guardian of a child adjudicated delinquent for committing graffiti."

Section 6. Section 32A-2-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 77, Section 51, as amended) is amended to read:

"32A-2-22. CONTINUANCE UNDER SUPERVISION WITHOUT
JUDGMENT--CONSENT DECREE--DISPOSITION.--

A. At any time after the filing of a delinquency petition and before the entry of a judgment, the court may, on motion of the children's court attorney or that of counsel for the child, suspend the proceedings and continue the child under supervision in the child's own home under terms and conditions negotiated with probation services and agreed to by all the parties affected. The court's order continuing the child under supervision under this section shall be known as a "consent decree".

B. If the child objects to a consent decree, the court shall proceed to findings, adjudication and disposition . 145382.5

of the case. If the child does not object but an objection is made by the children's court attorney after consultation with probation services, the court shall, after considering the objections and the reasons given, proceed to determine whether it is appropriate to enter a consent decree and may, in its discretion, enter the consent decree.

- C. A consent decree shall remain in force for six months unless the child is discharged sooner by probation services. Prior to the expiration of the six-month period and upon the application of probation services or any other agency supervising the child under a consent decree, the court may extend the decree for an additional six months in the absence of objection to extension by the child. If the child objects to the extension, the court shall hold a hearing and make a determination on the issue of extension.
- D. If either prior to discharge by probation services or expiration of the consent decree the child allegedly fails to fulfill the terms of the decree, the children's court attorney may file a petition to revoke the consent decree. Proceedings on the petition shall be conducted in the same manner as proceedings on petitions to revoke probation. If the child is found to have violated the terms of the consent decree, the court may:
- (1) extend the period of the consent decree;

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- (2) make any other disposition that would have been appropriate in the original proceeding.
- E. A child who is discharged by probation services or who completes a period under supervision without reinstatement of the original delinquency petition shall not again be proceeded against in any court for the same offense alleged in the petition or an offense based upon the same conduct and the original petition shall be dismissed with prejudice. Nothing in this subsection precludes a civil suit against the child for damages arising from the child's conduct.
- F. A judge who pursuant to this section elicits or examines information or material about a child that would be inadmissible in a hearing on the allegations of the petition shall not, over the objection of the child, participate in any subsequent proceedings on the delinquency if:
- (1) a consent decree is denied and the allegations in the petition remain to be decided in a hearing where the child denies the allegations; or
- (2) a consent decree is granted but the delinquency petition is subsequently reinstated.
- G. If a consent decree has been entered pursuant to the filing of a delinquency petition based on Paragraph (2), (4) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978 for a child who is fifteen years of age or older, a condition of the consent decree agreement may be the denial of the child's

driving privileges or the revocation of the child's driver's
license for a period of ninety days. For the second or
subsequent adjudication, the child's driving privileges may be
denied or the child's driver's license revoked for a period of
one year. Within twenty-four hours of the entry by the court
of a decree consenting to the revocation or denial of the
child's driver's license or driving privileges, the court shall
send the decree to the motor vehicle division of the taxation
and revenue department. Upon receipt of the decree from the
court consenting to the denial or revocation of the child's
driving [privilege] privileges or driver's license, the
director of the motor vehicle division of the taxation and
revenue department shall revoke or deny the delinquent child's
driver's license or driving privileges. Nothing in this
section shall prohibit the delinquent child from applying for a
limited driving privilege pursuant to Section 66-5-35 NMSA 1978
or an ignition interlock license pursuant to the Ignition
<u>Interlock Licensing Act</u> , and nothing in this section precludes
the delinquent child's participation in an appropriate
educational, counseling or rehabilitation program

H. The court shall not order more than one consent decree for a child within a two-year period."

Section 7. Section 66-5-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 227, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-5. PERSONS NOT TO BE LICENSED.--The division shall . 145382.5

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not issue a driver's license under the Motor Vehicle Code to any person:

A. who is under the age of eighteen years, except the division may, in its discretion, issue:

- (1) an instruction permit to a person fifteen years of age or over who is enrolled in and attending or has completed a driver education course that includes a DWI education and prevention component approved by the bureau or offered by a public school;
- (2) a provisional license to any person fifteen years and six months of age or older:
- (a) who has completed a driver education course approved by the bureau or offered by a public school that includes a DWI education and prevention component and has had an instruction permit for at least six months; and
- (b) who has successfully completed a practice driving component;
- (3) a driver's license to any person sixteen years and six months of age or older:
- (a) who has had a provisional license for the twelve-month period immediately preceding the date of the application for the driver's license;
- (b) who has complied with restrictions on that license;
  - (c) who has not been convicted of a

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- (d) who has not been adjudicated for an offense involving the use of alcohol or drugs during that period and who has no pending adjudications alleging an offense involving the use of alcohol or drugs at the time of his application; and
- (4) to any person thirteen years of age or older who passes an examination prescribed by the division, a license restricted to the operation of a motorcycle, provided:
- (a) the motor is not in excess of one hundred cubic centimeters displacement;
- (b) no holder of an initial license may carry any other passenger while driving a motorcycle; and
- (c) the director approves and certifies motorcycles as not in excess of one hundred cubic centimeters displacement and by [regulation] rule provides for a method of identification of such motorcycles by all law enforcement officers;
- B. whose license or driving privilege has been suspended or denied, during the period of suspension or denial, or to any person whose license has been revoked, except as provided in Section 66-5-32 NMSA 1978 and the Ignition <a href="Interlock Licensing Act">Interlock Licensing Act</a>;
- C. who is an habitual drunkard, an habitual user of . 145382.5

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narcotic drugs or an habitual user of any drug to a degree [which] that renders him incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle:

who, within any ten-year period, is three times convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug regardless of whether the convictions are under the laws or ordinances of this state or any municipality or county of this state or under the laws or ordinances of any other state, the District of Columbia or any governmental subdivision thereof, except as provided in the Ignition Interlock Licensing Act. Ten years after being so convicted for the third time, the person may apply to any district court of this state for restoration of the license, and the court, upon good cause being shown, may order restoration of the license applied for; provided that the person has not been subsequently convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or [drug] drugs in the ten-year period prior to his request for restoration of his license. Upon issuance of the order of restoration, a certified copy shall immediately be forwarded to the division, and if the person is otherwise qualified for the license applied for, the three previous convictions shall not prohibit issuance of the license applied for. Should the person be subsequently once convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or

[ <del>drug</del> ]	<u>drugs</u> ,	the	di vi si on	shal l	revoke	hi s	license	for	five
years,	after	whi ch	time he	may a	pply for	r res	storati or	n of	hi s
l i censo	e as pr	ovi de	d in this	s subse	ection:				

- E. who has previously been afflicted with or who is suffering from any mental disability or disease [which] that would render him unable to drive a motor vehicle with safety upon the highways and who has not, at the time of application, been restored to health:
- F. who is required by the Motor Vehicle Code to take an examination, unless he has successfully passed the examination:
- G. who is required under the laws of this state to deposit proof of financial responsibility and who has not deposited the proof;
- H. when the director has good cause to believe that the operation of a motor vehicle on the highways by the person would be inimical to public safety or welfare; or
- I. as a motorcycle driver who is less than eighteen years of age and who has not presented a certificate or other evidence of having successfully completed a motorcycle driver education program licensed or offered in conformance with [regulations] rules of the bureau."
- Section 8. Section 66-5-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 251, as amended) is amended to read:
  - "66-5-29. MANDATORY REVOCATION OF LICENSE BY DIVISION. --

A. The division shall immediately revoke the instruction permit, driver's license or provisional license of [any] a driver upon receiving a record of the driver's adjudication as a delinquent for or conviction of any of the following offenses, whether the offense is under any state law or local ordinance, when the conviction or adjudication has become final:

- (1) manslaughter or negligent homicide resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle;
- (2) any offense rendering a person a "first offender" as defined in the Motor Vehicle Code, if that person does not attend a driver rehabilitation program pursuant to Subsection E of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978:
- (3) any offense rendering a person a "subsequent offender" as defined in the Motor Vehicle Code;
- (4) any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used;
- (5) failure to stop and render aid as required under the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another;
- (6) perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the division under the Motor Vehicle Code or under any other law relating to the ownership or operation of motor vehicles; or
- (7) conviction or forfeiture of bail not. 145382. 5

vacated upon three charges of reckless driving committed within a period of twelve months.

- B. [Any] Except as provided in the Ignition

  Interlock Licensing Act, a person whose license has been revoked under this section, except as provided in Subsection C, D or E of this section, shall not be entitled to apply for or receive [any] a new license until the expiration of one year from the date of the last application on which the revoked license was surrendered to and received by the division, if no appeal is filed, or one year from the date that the revocation is final and he has exhausted his rights to an appeal.
- C. [Any] A person who upon adjudication as a delinquent or conviction is subject to license revocation under this section for an offense pursuant to which he was also subject to license revocation pursuant to Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978 shall have his license revoked for that offense for a combined period of time equal to one year.
- D. Upon receipt of an order from a court pursuant to [Subsection J of] Section 32A-2-19 NMSA 1978 or Subsection G of Section 32A-2-22 NMSA 1978, the division shall revoke the driver's license or driving privileges for a period of time in accordance with these provisions.
- E. Upon receipt from a district court of a record of conviction for the offense of shooting at or from a motor vehicle pursuant to Subsection B of Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978 or . 145382.5

of a conviction for a conspiracy or an attempt to commit that offense, the division shall revoke the driver's licenses or driving privileges of the convicted person. [Any] A person whose license or privilege has been revoked pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall not be entitled to apply for or receive any new license or privilege until the expiration of one year from the date of the last application on which the revoked license was surrendered to and received by the division, if no appeal is filed, or one year from the date that the revocation is final and the person has exhausted his rights to an appeal."

Section 9. Section 66-5-32 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 254, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-32. PERIOD OF SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION. --

A. The division shall not suspend a driver's license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways for a period of more than one year except as permitted under Subsection C of this section and Sections 66-5-5 and 66-5-39 NMSA 1978.

B. [Any] Except as provided in the Ignition

Interlock Licensing Act, a person whose license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways has been revoked shall not be entitled to have the license or privilege renewed or restored unless the revocation was for a cause that has been removed, except that after the expiration of the period

specified in Subsection B of Section 66-5-29 NMSA 1978 from the date on which the revoked license was surrendered to and received by the division, the person may make application for a new license as provided by law.

C. The suspension period for failure to appear or failure to remit the penalty assessment shall, at the discretion of the director, be extended indefinitely subject to the provisions of Subsection B of Section 66-5-30 NMSA 1978."

Section 10. Section 66-5-35 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 257, as amended by Laws 2001, Chapter 47, Section 1 and also by Laws 2001, Chapter 242, Section 1) is amended to read:

"66-5-35. LIMITED DRIVING PRIVILEGE UPON SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION--HEARING--REVIEW.--

A. Upon suspension or revocation of a person's driver's license following conviction or adjudication as a delinquent under any law, ordinance or rule relating to motor vehicles, a person may apply to the department for a license or permit to drive, limited to use allowing him to engage in gainful employment, to attend school or to attend a court-ordered treatment program, except that the person shall not be eligible to apply:

(1) for a limited commercial driver's license or an ignition interlock license in lieu of a revoked or suspended commercial driver's license;

- (2) for a limited license when the person's driver's license was revoked pursuant to the provisions of the Implied Consent Act, except as provided in Subsection B of this section or the Ignition Interlock Licensing Act;
- (3) for a limited license when the person's license was revoked pursuant to [an offense for which the person is a subsequent offender as defined in the Motor Vehicle Code, except that a person who is convicted a second or third time for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs may apply for and shall receive a limited license if he complies with the requirements set forth in Subsections C and D of this section; or] the provisions of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978, except as provided in the Ignition Interlock Licensing Act;
- (4) for a limited license when the person's driver's license is denied pursuant to the provisions of Subsection D of Section 66-5-5 NMSA 1978, except as provided in the Ignition Interlock Licensing Act; or
- [(4)] (5) for a limited license when the person's driver's license was revoked pursuant to a conviction for committing homicide by vehicle or great bodily injury by vehicle, as provided in Section 66-8-101 NMSA 1978.
- B. A person whose driver's license is revoked for the first time pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection C of Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978 [or for the .145382.5

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second or third time pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph
(3) of Subsection C of Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978] may apply
for and shall receive a limited license, [ <del>or</del> ] permit <u>or an</u>
ignition interlock license thirty days after suspension or
revocation of his license if the person pays every fee, meets
the criteria for limited driving privileges established in
rules by the department and provides the department with
documentation of the following:

- (1) that the person is enrolled in a DWI school approved by the traffic safety bureau and an approved alcohol screening program; and
- (2) proof of financial responsibility pursuant to the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility

  Act; [and
- (3) if the person's driver's license is revoked pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978, proof that each motor vehicle to be operated by the person, if he receives a limited license, shall be equipped with an ignition interlock device installed and operated pursuant to rules adopted by the traffic safety bureau and:
- (a) proof of gainful employment or gainful self-employment and that the person needs a limited license to travel to and from his place of employment;
  - (b) proof that the person is enrolled in

Z	School; or
3	(c) proof that the person is enrolled
4	a court-ordered treatment program and needs a limited license
5	to travel to and from the treatment program.
6	C. A person who is convicted a second or third ti
7	for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or
8	drugs may apply for and shall receive a limited license thirt
9	days after suspension or revocation of his license if the
10	person pays every fee, meets the criteria for limited driving
11	privileges established in rule by the department and provides
12	the department with documented proof:
13	(1) of enrollment in a DWI school approved b
14	the traffic safety bureau and an approved alcohol screening
15	<del>program,</del>
16	(2) of financial responsibility pursuant to
17	the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act;
18	<del>and</del>
19	(3) of gainful employment or gainful self-
20	employment and that the person needs a limited license to
21	travel to and from his place of employment; or
22	(4) of enrollment in school and that the
23	person needs a limited license to travel to and from school;
24	(5) of enrollment in a court-ordered treatme
25	program and that the person needs a limited license to travel
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the person is enrolled in <del>needs a limited license</del> <del>ogram.</del> <del>ed a second or third time</del> <del>oxi cati ng li quor or</del> a limited license thirty his license if the <del>ria for limited driving</del> <del>department and provides</del> a DWI school approved by <del>ved al cohol-screeni ng</del> onsi bility pursuant to ial Responsibility Act; ment or gainful selflimited license to <del>ment; or</del> school and that the el to and from school; or a court-ordered treatment

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to and from the treatment program.

D. In addition to the requirements set forth in Subsection C of this section, a person who is convicted a second or third time for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs shall provide the department with his judgment and sentence. The judgment and sentence shall attest that the person will be on probation for the entire period that a limited license will be in effect and that, as a condition of probation, the person shall provide proof that each motor vehicle to be operated by the person is equipped with an ignition interlock device installed and operated pursuant to rules adopted by the traffic safety bureau. The ignition interlock device shall be installed on the appropriate motor vehicle at the person's expense.

E. C. Upon receipt of a fully completed application that complies with statutes and rules for a limited license or an ignition interlock license and payment of the fee specified in this subsection, the department shall issue a limited license, <u>ignition interlock license</u> or permit to the applicant showing the limitations specified in the approved application. For each limited license, ignition interlock <u>license</u> or permit to drive, the applicant shall pay to the department a fee of forty-five dollars (\$45.00), which shall be transferred to the state highway and transportation department. All money collected under this subsection shall be used for DWI

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prevention and education programs for elementary and secondary school students. The state highway and transportation department shall coordinate with the department of health to ensure that there is no program duplication. The limited license or permit to drive may be suspended as provided in Section 66-5-30 NMSA 1978.

[F.] D. The department, within twenty days of denial of an application for a limited driver's license or permit pursuant to this section, shall afford the applicant a hearing in the county in which the applicant resides, unless the department and the licensee agree that the hearing may be held in some other county. The department may extend the twenty-day period, provided that the extension is in writing and made no later than fifteen days after receipt of an Upon hearing, the hearing officer designated by application. the department may administer oaths and may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers. The hearing officer shall make specific findings as to whether the applicant has shown proof of financial responsibility for the future and enrollment in an approved DWI school and an approved alcohol screening program and meets established uniform criteria for limited driving privileges adopted by rule of the department. The hearing officer shall enter an order either approving or denying the applicant's request for a limited license or permit to drive.

If any of the specific findings set forth in this subsection are not found by the hearing officer, the applicant's request for a limited license or permit shall not be approved.

[G.] E. A person adversely affected by an order of the hearing officer may seek review within thirty days in the district court in the county in which he resides. On review, it is for the court to determine only whether the applicant met the requirements in this section for issuance of a limited license or permit to drive."

Section 11. EMERGENCY.--It is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that this act take effect immediately.

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