10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

. 152751. 2

HOUSE BILL 66
47TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2005
INTRODUCED BY
Patricia A. Lundstrom
AN ACT
RELATING TO COMMITMENT PROCEDURES; ENACTING THE DETOXIFICATION
REFORM ACT; PROVIDING FOR PROTECTIVE CUSTODY AND EMERGENCY
COMMITMENT OF PERSONS IMPAIRED BY ALCOHOL OR DRUGS;
ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGE OF VOLUNTARY CLIENTS;
LIMITING CIVIL LIABILITY OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY PRIVATE
TREATMENT FACILITIES.
BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
Section 1. A new section of Chapter 43, Article 2 NMSA
1978 is enacted to read:
"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] SHORT TITLEChapter 43, Article 2 NMSA
1978 may be cited as the "Detoxification Reform Act"."
Section 2. Section 43-2-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,
Chapter 374, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
"43-2-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in [Sections 43-2-2

_				_	_	_	_	
+ hmough	19 9	1 5	NTN/MC'A	10701	+ h a	Detoxi fi cati on	Doform	10+
cm ough	40-6-	- 13	INIVIDA	1370	une	Decoxiii Cation	Reform	ACL

A. "alcoholic" means a person who habitually lacks self-control as to the use of alcoholic beverages or uses alcoholic beverages to the extent that [his] the person's health is substantially impaired or endangered or [his] the person's social or economic function is substantially disrupted;

[B. "approved private treatment facility" means a private facility meeting the standards prescribed in regulations of the division for the care and treatment of alcoholics or drug-impaired persons;

C. "approved public treatment facility" means any institution under the supervision of the division and approved by the substance abuse bureau for the care and treatment of alcoholics or drug-impaired persons, or any public institution approved by the bureau for the care and treatment of alcoholics or drug-impaired persons; but not specifically under the supervision of the division;]

B. "authorized person" means a physician, spouse, guardian or relative of a person to be committed to protective custody or any other responsible person, including a public employee, police officer or elected official;

C. "consistent with the least drastic means

principle" means that the habilitation, protective custody or

treatment and the conditions of habilitation, protective

1	custody or treatment for the client separately and in
2	combi nati on:
3	(1) are no more harsh, hazardous or intrusive
4	than necessary to achieve acceptable treatment objectives or
5	<pre>protection for the client;</pre>
6	(2) involve no restrictions on physical
7	movement except as reasonably necessary for protective custody,
8	the administration of treatment, the security of the facility
9	or the maintenance of order or for the protection of the client
10	or another from physical injury; and
11	(3) are conducted in a suitable available
12	facility closest to the client's place of residence;
13	D. "department" means the [health and environment]
14	department of health;
15	E. "division" means the behavioral health services
16	division of the [health and environment] department;
17	F. "drug-impaired person" means a person who
18	habitually lacks self-control as to the use of drugs or uses
19	drugs to the extent that [his] the person's health is
20	substantially impaired or endangered or [his] the person's
21	social or economic function is substantially disrupted;
22	G. "incapacitated [by alcohol or drugs] <u>person</u> "
23	means [that] a person who, as a result of the use of alcohol or
24	drugs, is unconscious or has [his] the person's judgment
25	otherwise so impaired that [he] the person is incapable of

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

1

2

3

4

6

7

8

10

realizing and making rational decisions;

H. "intoxicated person" means a person whose mental or physical functioning is substantially impaired as a result of the use of alcohol or drugs;

I. "likely to inflict serious physical harm on another" means that it is more likely than not that in the near future the person will inflict serious, unjustified bodily harm on another person or commit a criminal sexual offense as evidenced by behavior causing, attempting or threatening such harm, which behavior gives rise to a reasonable fear of such harm from that person;

J. "likely to inflict serious physical harm on himself" means that it is more likely than not that in the near future the person will attempt to commit suicide or will cause serious bodily harm to himself by violent or passive or other self-destructive means as evidenced by behavior causing, attempting or threatening the infliction of serious bodily harm to himself;

K. "protective custody" means voluntary or involuntary confinement for an intoxicated person, for a period not less than twelve hours or more than seventy-two hours in length and under conditions consistent with the least drastic means principle;

L. "public service officer" means a person

appointed by the chief of police or sheriff to assist peace
. 152751. 2

6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

1

2

5

officers in the transportation of an intoxicated person under the Detoxification Reform Act;

[H] M "treatment" means the broad range of emergency, outpatient, intermediate and inpatient services and care, including protective custody, diagnostic evaluation, medical, psychiatric, psychological and social service care, vocational rehabilitation and career counseling, which may be extended to alcoholics, drug-impaired and intoxicated persons; and

[J. "consistent with the least drastic means
principle" means that the habilitation or treatment and the
conditions of habilitation or treatment for the client
separately and in combination:

- (1) are no more harsh, hazardous or intrusive than necessary to achieve acceptable treatment objectives for such client:
- (2) involve no restrictions on physical movement and require no residential care except as reasonably necessary for the administration of treatment or for the protection of such client or another from physical injury; and
- (3) are conducted at the suitable available facility closest to the client's place of residence;

K. "likely to inflict serious physical harm on himself" means that it is more likely than not that in the near future the person will attempt to commit suicide or will cause . 152751. 2

serious bodily harm to himself by violent or passive or other self-destructive means as evidenced by behavior causing, attempting or threatening the infliction of serious bodily harm to himself; and

L. "likely to inflict serious physical harm on another" means that it is more likely than not that in the near future the person will inflict serious, unjustified bodily harm on another person or commit a criminal sexual offense as evidenced by behavior causing, attempting or threatening such harm, which behavior gives rise to a reasonable fear of such harm from that person]

N. "treatment facility" means any institution under the supervision of the division and approved by the substance abuse bureau of the division for the care and treatment of alcoholics or drug-impaired persons, or any public institution approved by the bureau for the care and treatment of alcoholics or drug-impaired persons, but not specifically under the supervision of the division; or any other facility that provides any of the services specified in the Detoxification Reform Act and is licensed by the department."

Section 3. Section 43-2-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 378, Section 4) is amended to read:

"43-2-3. POLICY OF STATE REGARDING ALCOHOLISM --It is the policy of this state that [alcoholics and] intoxicated and incapacitated persons may not be subjected to criminal

2

3

4

5

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

prosecution because of their consumption of <u>drugs or</u> alcoholic beverages, but rather should be afforded <u>protection</u>. It is <u>further the policy of this state that alcoholics and drugimpaired persons should be afforded</u> a continuum of treatment in order that they may lead normal lives as productive members of society."

Section 4. Section 43-2-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1949, Chapter 114, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"43-2-5. DUTIES OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE BUREAU. -- The substance abuse bureau of the division shall study the problem of alcoholism and drug abuse, including methods and facilities available for the care, custody, detention, treatment, employment and rehabilitation of persons addicted to the intemperate use of spirituous or intoxicating liquors or drugs. The bureau shall promote meetings for the discussion of problems confronting clinics and agencies engaged in the treatment and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drug-impaired persons and shall disseminate information on the subject of alcoholism and drug abuse for the assistance and guidance of residents and courts of the state. The bureau shall suggest to the division reasonable regulations respecting the care and treatment of patients and persons committed to state institutions by reason of alcoholism or impairment due to drugs being a primary or contributory factor to the cause for such commitment, and the division, with the approval of the

reasonable regulations respecting the care and treatment of patients and persons committed to the bureau's care and the management of the bureau's affairs as it deems necessary. The [health and environment] department shall adopt and may amend and repeal rules and regulations for acceptance of persons into treatment programs, considering available treatment resources and facilities, for the purpose of early and effective treatment of alcoholics and intoxicated persons [and persons impaired by drugs]. In establishing the rules and regulations, the division shall be guided by the following standards:

A. if possible, a patient shall be treated on a voluntary rather than an involuntary basis;

- B. a patient shall be initially assigned or transferred to outpatient or intermediate treatment, unless [he] the patient is found to require inpatient treatment;
- C. a person shall not be denied treatment solely because [he] the person has withdrawn from treatment against medical advice on a prior occasion or because [he] the person has relapsed after earlier treatment;
- D. an individual treatment plan shall be prepared and maintained on a current basis for each patient; and
- E. provisions shall be made for a continuum of coordinated treatment services, so that a person who leaves a facility or a form of treatment will have available and utilize .152751.2

12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24

other appropriate treatment."
Section 5. Section 43-2-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,
Chapter 374, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
"43-2-8. EMERGENCY COMMITMENT
A. An intoxicated or [drug-impaired] incapacitated
person may be committed to $[an approved public or private]$ a
treatment facility at the request of an authorized person for
emergency treatment, if [he] the person:
(1) becomes disorderly in a public place;
(2) is unable to care for the person's own
safety;
$[\frac{(1)}{(3)}]$ has threatened, attempted or
inflicted physical harm on himself or another;
(4) has threatened, attempted or inflicted
material damage to the person's own property or any damage to
the property of another;
$[\frac{(2)}{(5)}]$ is likely to inflict serious
physical harm on himself;
$[\frac{(3)}{(6)}]$ is likely to inflict serious
physical harm on another; [unless committed
$\frac{(4)}{(7)}$ is incapacitated by alcohol or drugs;
or

[(5)] (8) has been taken into protective custody three or more times within thirty consecutive days by a peace officer or public service officer because of [his] the .152751.2

2

3

4

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

person's intoxicated [or drug-impaired] condition [as provided for in Subsection C of Section 43-2-18 NMSA 1978, provided there is space available in a treatment facility for that person].

A refusal to undergo treatment does not constitute conclusive evidence of lack of judgment as to the need for treatment.

B. [The certifying physician, spouse, guardian or relative of the person to be committed or any other responsible person, including a public employee or elected official, may An authorized person shall make a written application for commitment under this section, directed to the [administrator] administration of the [approved public] treatment facility or the district attorney where the proposed [patient] client is in residence or is present [who]. When the client is present, the district attorney shall direct the application to the [administrator] administration of [an approved public or private a treatment facility. The application shall state facts [to] in support of the need for protective custody or emergency treatment [consistent with the least drastic means principle, and, unless a medical examination has been refused, shall be accompanied by a physician's certificate, except as provided in this section, stating that he has examined the person sought to be committed within two days before the certificate's date and facts supporting the need for emergency

treatment. A physician employed by the admitting facility or the division is not eligible to be the certifying physician. A peace officer or public service officer submitting an application for emergency commitment pursuant to Paragraph (5) of Subsection A of this section shall not be required to present with the application a physician's certificate or evidence of refusal of medical examination, but shall certify three or more dates from the record of protective custody maintained as required by Subsection D of Section 43-2-22 NMSA 1978 on which the intoxicated or drug-impaired person was placed in protective custody, which dates are within the thirty days preceding the date upon which the application is submitted].

[administrator] administration in charge of the [approved public or private] treatment facility, the person shall be brought to the facility [by the applicant] for commitment [the person's spouse, the person's guardian, any other interested person or by a peace officer if the applicant for commitment, the person's spouse, the person's guardian or any other interested person is unable to bring the person to the facility] by the applicant or by an authorized person or by a peace officer or public service officer if the application for commitment was submitted pursuant to Paragraph [(5)] (8) of Subsection A of this section. The person shall be retained at

the facility to which [he] the person was admitted or transferred to another appropriate public or private treatment facility until discharged under Subsection E of this section.

- D. The [administrator] administration in charge of [an approved public or private] a treatment facility [shall] may, in its discretion, refuse an application [if in his opinion the application and certificate fail to sustain the grounds for commitment].
- E. When [on the advice of the medical staff] the [administrator] administration determines that the grounds for commitment no longer exist, [he] it shall discharge a person committed under this section. No person committed under this section may be detained in any treatment facility for more than [five] three days. If a petition for involuntary commitment under Section 43-2-9 NMSA 1978 has been filed within the [five] three days and the [administrator] administration in charge of [an approved public or private] a treatment facility finds that grounds for emergency commitment still exist, [he] it may detain the person until the petition has been heard and determined, but no longer than ten days after filing the petition.
- F. A copy of the written application for commitment and [the physician's certificate and] a written explanation of the person's right to counsel shall be given by the administration to the person [and to the district attorney]

2

4

5

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

who] The administration shall also provide a reasonable opportunity for the person to [consult] contact counsel."

Section 6. Section 43-2-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 374, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"43-2-9. COMMI TMENT--HEARI NG. --

A person may be committed to the custody of [the substance abuse bureau of the division or to an approved licensed private] a treatment facility by the district court upon the petition of the district attorney on behalf of the person's spouse, guardian or relative, the certifying physician or the administrator in charge of any [approved public or private treatment facility. The petition shall allege that the person is an alcoholic or drug impaired and habitually lacks self-control as to the use of alcoholic beverages or drugs and that [he] the person has threatened, attempted or inflicted physical harm on himself or another and that unless committed is likely to inflict physical harm on himself or another or that [he] the person is incapacitated by alcohol or A refusal to undergo treatment does not constitute drugs. evidence of lack of judgment as to the need for treatment. The petition shall be accompanied by a certificate of a licensed physician who has examined the person within two days before submission of the petition, unless the person whose commitment is sought has refused to submit to a medical examination, in

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

which case the fact of refusal shall be alleged in the petition. The certificate shall set forth the physician's findings in support of the allegations of the petition.

Upon filing the petition, the court shall fix a date for a hearing no later than ten days after the date the petition was filed. The person whose commitment is sought shall be represented by counsel at all stages of the proceeding regardless of [his] the person's wishes. The court shall appoint counsel if the person whose commitment is sought is A copy of the petition and notice of hearing, including the date fixed by the court and appointed counsel, shall be served on the petitioner, the person whose commitment is sought, a parent or a legal guardian if [he] the person is a minor, the [administrator] administration in charge of [an approved public or private a treatment facility to which [he] the person has been committed for emergency care and any other person the court believes advisable. Also to be served upon the person whose commitment is sought is an advice of rights informing the person that [he] the person has a right to be examined by a licensed physician of [his] the person's choice prior to the hearing date. If the person is unable to obtain a licensed physician and requests examination by a physician within five days of service of the petition, the court shall employ a licensed physician. If the person whose commitment is sought refuses to see a licensed physician and the prosecuting

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

attorney believes that such examination is necessary, the prosecuting attorney upon motion may ask the court to grant leave for an examination to be ordered against the person whose commitment is sought. Cost for the examination shall be borne by the county in which the person resides if [he] the person is indigent. Upon the court granting such motion, the court may issue an order to the person informing him that he shall be examined by a licensed physician at the date, time and place stated in the order, and the hearing shall be continued for a period not to exceed seven days.

C. At the hearing, the court shall hear all relevant testimony, including, if possible, the testimony of at least one licensed physician who has examined the person whose commitment is sought. The person shall be present unless the court or [his] the person's counsel believes that [his] the person's presence is likely to be injurious to [him] the person or [he] the person is so incapacitated that [he] the person cannot understand the nature of the proceeding. The person shall at all times be represented by counsel. The court shall examine the person in open court or, if advisable, shall examine the person out of court. If the person has failed to appear at a court-ordered examination prior to the hearing and there is sufficient evidence to believe that the allegations of the petition are true or if the court believes that more medical evidence is necessary, the court may make a temporary

order committing [him] the person to [the substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] a treatment facility for a period of not more than five days for the purposes of diagnostic examination.

- D. If after hearing all relevant evidence, including the results of any diagnostic examination by [the substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] a treatment facility, the court finds that grounds for involuntary commitment have been established by clear and convincing proof, it shall make an order of commitment to [the substance abuse bureau or to an approved licensed private] a treatment facility. It shall not order commitment of a person unless it determines that the appropriate treatment for [him] the person is available and the treatment is likely to be beneficial.
- E. A person committed under this section shall remain in the custody of [the substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] a treatment facility for treatment for a period of thirty days unless sooner discharged. At the end of the thirty-day period, [he] the person shall be discharged automatically unless the [substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] administration of a treatment facility, before the expiration of the period, obtains a court order for [his] the person's recommitment upon the grounds set forth in Subsection A of this section for a period of ninety

2

4

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

days unless sooner discharged. If a person has been committed because [he] the person is likely to inflict physical harm on another, the [substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] treatment facility shall apply for recommitment if after examination it is determined that the likelihood still exists.

- F. A person recommitted under Subsection E of this section who has not been discharged by [the substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] a treatment facility before the end of the ninety-day period shall be discharged at the expiration of that period unless the [substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private administration of a treatment facility, before the expiration of the period, obtains a court order on the grounds set forth in Subsection A of this section for recommitment for a further period not to exceed ninety days. If a person has been committed because [he] the person is likely to inflict physical harm on another, the [substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] treatment facility shall apply for recommitment if after examination it is determined that the likelihood still exists. Only two recommitment orders under Subsections E and F of this section are permitted.
- G. Upon the filing of a petition for recommitment under Subsection E or F of this section, the court shall fix a date for hearing no later than ten days after the date the

petition was filed. A copy of the petition and of the notice of hearing, including the date fixed by the court, shall be served on the petitioner, the person whose commitment is sought, [his] the person's next of kin other than the petitioner, the original petitioner under Subsection A of this section, if different from the petitioner for recommitment, one of [his] the person's parents or [his] the person's legal guardian if [he] the person is a minor and any other person the court believes advisable. At the hearing, the court shall proceed as provided in Subsection C of this section.

- H. [The substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] A treatment facility shall provide for adequate and appropriate treatment of a person committed to its custody. [The substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] A treatment facility may transfer any person committed to its custody from one [approved public] treatment facility to another only if transfer is medically advisable or if the person's parent, spouse, sibling, adult child or guardian requests transfer and the administration of the second treatment facility consents.
- I. A person committed to the custody of [the substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] a treatment facility for treatment shall be discharged at any time before the end of the period for which [he] the person has been committed if either of the following conditions is met:

11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

2

6

7

8

10

(1) in case of an alcoholic or drug-impaired
person committed on the grounds of likelihood of infliction of
physical harm upon another, that [he] the person is no longer
an alcoholic or impaired by drugs or the likelihood no longer
evists or

- (2) in case of an alcoholic or person impaired by drugs committed on the grounds of the need for treatment and incapacity, that the incapacity no longer exists, further treatment will not be likely to bring about significant improvement in the person's condition or treatment is no longer adequate or appropriate.
- [J. If an approved private treatment facility agrees with the request of a patient or his parent, spouse, sibling, adult child or guardian to accept the patient for treatment, the administrator of the public treatment facility shall transfer him to the private treatment facility.
- K.-] J. A person committed under this section may at any time seek to be discharged from commitment by writ of habeas corpus.
- $[\underline{L}.]$ $\underline{K}.$ The venue for proceedings under this section is the district court for the county in which the person to be committed resides or is present."
- Section 7. Section 43-2-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1949, Chapter 114, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:
- "43-2-10. PROBATION--DISCHARGE.--Any person committed to .152751.2

the custody of [the substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] <u>a</u> treatment facility of the division [under] <u>pursuant to Section 43-2-9 NMSA 1978 may</u>, [not withstanding] <u>notwithstanding</u> the terms of any order of commitment, be permitted to go at large on probation and without custody or restraint for such time and under such conditions as the [ehief of the substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] <u>administration of the treatment facility judges best. Persons placed in custody [under any provision of Sections 43-2-2 through 43-2-15 NMSA 1978] <u>pursuant to the Detoxification Reform Act</u> may be discharged by [the chief of the substance abuse bureau or an approved licensed private] <u>a</u> treatment facility pursuant to division regulations."</u>

Section 8. Section 43-2-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1949, Chapter 114, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"43-2-11. VOLUNTARY [PATIENTS] CLIENTS. --

A. [Upon the recommendation of the chief of the substance abuse bureau of the division] The [administrator] administration of [any approved public] a treatment facility [shall] may receive any intoxicated person, alcoholic or drugimpaired person who applies to be received into the facility [treat him in the same manner as if committed by the district court and release him pursuant to the rules and regulations of the division]. If the voluntary client is:

(1) intoxicated, the client shall be

18

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

discharged pursuant to Subsection E of Section 43-2-8 NMSA 1978; or

- (2) not intoxicated, the client shall be discharged at the discretion of the administration or at the request of the client.
- If a voluntary [patient] client leaves [an approved public a treatment facility with or against the advice of the [administrator in charge of the facility] administration in charge of the facility, the division shall make reasonable provisions for [his] the client's transportation to another facility or to [his] the client's If [he] the client has no home, [he shall be assisted] the division shall assist the client in obtaining shelter.
- C. [Any] A resident of the state who voluntarily submits himself for treatment in accordance with [Sections 43-2-2 through 43-2-15 NMSA 1978 the Detoxification Reform Act shall not forfeit or abridge thereby any of [his] the resident's rights as a citizen of the state. The fact that [he] the resident has submitted himself for treatment or that [he] the resident has been given help or guidance shall not be used against [him] the resident in any proceeding in any court. The record of [any such] the voluntary [patient] client shall be confidential and shall not be divulged except on order of the court."

Section 9. Section 43-2-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, . 152751. 2

Chapter 331, Section 4) is amended to read:

"43-2-19. SEARCH BY PEACE OFFICER OR PUBLIC SERVICE

OFFICER-NO LIABILITY.--A peace officer or public service

officer may, if [he] the officer reasonably believes it

necessary for [his] the officer's own safety, make a protective

search of an intoxicated person before transporting [him] the

person to a residence, [health care] treatment facility or

jail. No peace officer or public service officer shall be held

criminally or civilly liable for assault, false imprisonment or

other alleged torts or crimes on account of reasonable measures

taken under the authority of the Detoxification Reform Act, if

such measures were, in fact, reasonable and did not involve use

of excessive or unnecessary force."

Section 10. Section 43-2-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 331, Section 5) is amended to read:

"43-2-20. NOTIFICATION OF FAMILY.--Whenever an intoxicated person is transported [by a peace officer or public service officer] to a [health care] treatment facility [or jail], the [person] administration in charge of that facility [or jail at the time] shall [see] ensure that a responsible member of the intoxicated person's family is notified of [his] the person's presence there as soon as practicable."

Section 11. Section 43-2-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 331, Section 6) is amended to read:

"43-2-21. LIABILITY FOR COSTS.--Any intoxicated person . 152751.2

2

3

4

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

having transportation, shelter or treatment furnished to [him]
the person as an intoxicated person under the Detoxification
Reform Act shall be liable to the furnishing city, county or
[health care or other] treatment facility for its reasonable
costs in providing that transportation, shelter [and] or
treatment."

Section 12. Section 43-2-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 331, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"43-2-22. [TRANSPORTATION TO JAIL] PROTECTIVE CUSTODY. --

[A. An intoxicated person held in protective custody under the Detoxification Act shall be held in protective custody until the alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath is less than five one-hundredths; provided that the local governing body of any home-rule municipality may by ordinance extend the protective custody of intoxicated persons under the provisions of this subsection to a maximum period of no more than seventy-two hours; and provided further that, within twenty-four hours of the original custody, a licensed physician, or a physician's assistant or registered nurse functioning directly under standards established by a licensed physician, certifies that extension of the term of protective custody up to a maximum of seventytwo hours is in the best medical interest of the person in protective custody. Upon such certification, the intoxicated person may be retained in protective custody only in a

. 152751. 2

1

2

3	f B. An intoxicated person transported to a
4	[health care] <u>treatment</u> facility [under] <u>pursuant to</u> the
5	Detoxification Reform Act shall not be detained at the
6	facility:
7	(1) once [he] the person is no longer
8	intoxicated; or
9	(2) for more than [forty-eight] <u>seventy-two</u>
10	hours after admission, unless [he] the person is committed
11	[under] pursuant to Section 43-2-8 NMSA 1978.
12	[C.] B. An intoxicated person held in protective
13	custody [at a jail or transported to a health care facility
14	under] pursuant to the Detoxification Reform Act shall not be
15	considered to have been arrested or charged with any crime.
16	[D. A peace officer or public service officer shall
17	record the date, time and place of the protective custody of
18	any intoxicated person. This]
19	\underline{C} . A record of protective custody shall not be
20	considered as an arrest or criminal record.
21	[E. For the purposes of this section, the
22	determination of alcohol concentration shall be based on the
23	grams of alcohol in one hundred milliliters of blood or the
24	grams of alcohol in two hundred ten liters of breath.]"

for the remainder of the seventy-two hours.

Section 13. A new section of Chapter 43, Article 2 NMSA

detoxification facility or regional alcoholism treatment center

1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] CIVIL LIABILITY. -- Treatment facilities and their officers, directors and employees shall not be liable to any person held pursuant to the Detoxification Reform Act, absent proof of gross negligence or intentional misconduct."

Section 14. REPEAL. -- Sections 43-2-16 through 43-2-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 331, Sections 1 through 3, as amended) are repealed.

Section 15. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2005.

- 25 -