1	HOUSE BILL 734
2	47th legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2005
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	Danice Picraux
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO IDENTITY THEFT; CLARIFYING CRIMINAL DEFINITION;
12	REQUIRING POLICE REPORTS; PROVIDING REMEDIES TO VICTIMS;
13	INCREASING A PENALTY; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE
14	NMSA 1978.
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16	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
17	Section 1. Section 30-16-24.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001,
18	Chapter 138, Section 1) is amended to read:
19	"30-16-24.1. THEFT OF IDENTITY
20	A. Theft of identity consists of:
21	(1) willfully obtaining, recording or
22	transferring personal identifying information of another person
23	without the authorization or consent of that person and with
24	the intent to defraud that person or another <u>or with the intent</u>
25	to sell or distribute the information to another; or
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1	(2) using personal identifying information of
2	another person or of a false or fictitious person, whether that
3	person is dead or alive, to avoid summons, arrest or
4	prosecution or to impede a criminal investigation.
5	B. As used in this section:
6	(1) "personal identifying information" means
7	information that alone or in conjunction with other information
8	identifies a person, including the person's name, address,
9	telephone number, driver's license number, social security
10	number, date of birth, biometric data, place of employment,
11	[maiden name of the person's mother] mother's maiden name,
12	demand deposit account number, checking or savings account
13	number, credit card or debit card number, personal
14	identification number, electronic identification codes,
15	automated or electronic signatures, passwords or any other
16	numbers or information that can be used to access a person's
17	financial resources, obtain identification, act as
18	identification or obtain goods or services; and
19	(2) "biometric data" means data, such as
20	finger, voice, retina and iris prints, that capture, represent
21	or enable the reproduction of unique physical attributes of a
22	person.
23	C. Whoever commits theft of identity is guilty of a
24	[misdemeanor] fourth degree felony.
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25 .153389.3 D. Prosecution pursuant to this section shall not -2

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prevent prosecution pursuant to any other provision of the law when the conduct also constitutes a violation of that other provision.

E. In a prosecution brought pursuant to this section, the theft of identity shall be considered to have been committed in the county where the person whose identifying information was appropriated resided at the time of the offense, or in which any part of the offense took place, regardless of whether the defendant was ever actually present in the county.

F. A person found guilty of theft of identity shall, in addition to any other punishment, be ordered to make restitution for any financial loss sustained by a person injured as the direct result of the theft of identity. In addition to out-of-pocket costs, restitution may include payment for costs, including attorney fees, incurred by that person in clearing his credit history or credit rating or costs incurred in connection with a civil or administrative proceeding to satisfy a debt, lien, judgment or other obligation of that person arising as a result of the theft of identity.

G. The sentencing court shall issue written findings of fact and may issue orders as are necessary to correct [a public record] public records and errors in credit reports or identifying information that contains false .153389.3

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information as a result of the theft of identity."

Section 2. A new section of Chapter 29 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] IDENTITY THEFT REPORTS.--When a law enforcement officer interviews an alleged identity theft victim, the law enforcement officer shall make a written report of the information provided by the victim and by witnesses on appropriate forms provided by the attorney general. A copy of the police report shall be filed with the office of the attorney general."

Section 3. [<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] IDENTITY THEFT--EXPUNGEMENT FROM POLICE AND COURT RECORDS.--

A. A person whose name or other identifying information was used, without consent or authorization, by another person who was charged or arrested using such name or identification may, with notice to the prosector, file a petition in district court requesting a determination of factual innocence. If the court finds that there is no reasonable cause to believe that the person committed the offense with which the person's identity has been associated, the court shall issue an order certifying the person's factual innocence.

B. When a court finds a person factually innocent pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the court shall order that the person's name and other identifying information .153389.3

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contained in the court records be removed and the records labeled to show that the information is not accurate and does not reflect the perpetrator's identity due to identity theft. The court shall also order expungement of the arrest information pursuant to Section 29-3-8.1 NMSA 1978.

C. A court may at any time vacate the determination of factual innocence if the petition, or information submitted in support of the petition, contains a material misrepresentation or fraud. If the court vacates the determination, an order shall be entered rescinding any orders made pursuant to Subsection B of this section.

Section 4. [<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] IDENTITY THEFT PASSPORT--DATABASE.--

A. The attorney general, in cooperation with the department of public safety, shall issue an identity theft passport to a person who claims to be a victim of identity theft pursuant to Section 30-16-24.1 NMSA 1978, and who provides to the attorney general:

(1) a certified copy of a court order obtainedpursuant to Section 3 of this act, if applicable;

(2) a full set of fingerprints;

(3) a driver's license or other governmentissued identification or record; and

(4) other information as required by the attorney general.

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B. An identity theft passport shall state the basis for its issuance and shall be accepted as evidence of identity by law enforcement officers and others who may challenge the person's identity.

C. When an identity theft passport is issued, the attorney general shall transmit a record of the issuance to the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department. The motor vehicle division shall note on the person's driver record that an identity theft passport has been issued.

D. The attorney general shall maintain a database of identity theft victims who have reported to a law enforcement agency or have been issued an identity theft passport. The attorney general may provide access to the database to criminal justice agencies and to those who have been issued an identity theft passport and their authorized representatives.

E. The attorney general shall keep on file each application for an identity theft passport and each police report of identity theft submitted by a law enforcement agency.

F. The attorney general shall prepare and distribute to local law enforcement agencies and to the general public an information packet that includes information on how to prevent and stop identity theft.

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Section 5. [<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] IDENTITY THEFT--CREDIT REPORTS.--

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1 If a person submits a copy of a police report Α. 2 indicating identity theft or an identity theft passport to a 3 consumer reporting agency, the agency shall within thirty days 4 block the reporting of any information that the person alleges 5 appears on his credit report as a result of a violation of 6 Section 30-16-24.1 NMSA 1978. 7 A consumer reporting agency may decline to block Β. or may rescind a block of a person's information if, in the 8 9 exercise of good faith and judgment, the consumer reporting 10 agency believes that: 11 (1)the information was blocked due to a 12 misrepresentation of a material fact by the person; 13 the information was blocked due to fraud, (2)14 in which the person participated or of which the person had 15 knowledge, and which may for purposes of this section be 16 demonstrated by circumstantial evidence; 17 (3) the person agrees that portions of the 18 blocked information or all of it were blocked in error: 19 (4) the person knowingly obtained or should 20 have known that he obtained possession of goods, services or 21 money as a result of the blocked transaction or transactions; 22 or 23 the consumer reporting agency, in the (5) 24 exercise of good faith and reasonable judgment, has substantial 25 reason based on specific, verifiable facts to doubt the .153389.3 - 7 -

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1 authenticity of the alleged violation of Section 30-16-24.1 2 NMSA 1978.

C. If blocked information is unblocked pursuant to this section, the person shall be notified in the same manner as consumers are notified of the reinsertion of information pursuant to the federal Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. 1681i, as amended, or within five business days, whichever is 8 later.

9 A consumer reporting agency shall delete from a D. 10 person's credit report inquiries for credit reports based upon 11 credit requests that the consumer reporting agency verifies 12 were initiated as a result of a violation of Section 30-16-24.1 13 NMSA 1978.

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Е. As used in this section:

"consumer reporting agency" means a person (1) that, for monetary fees, dues or on a cooperative nonprofit basis, regularly engages in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit information or other information on consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports to third parties; and

"consumer report" or "credit report" means (2) a written, oral or other communication of information by a consumer reporting agency bearing on a consumer's credit worthiness, credit standing, credit capacity, character, general reputation, personal characteristics or mode of living .153389.3

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	2	purpose of serving as a factor in establishing the consumer's
	3	eligibility for credit, insurance, investment, benefit,
	4	employment or other purpose as defined by the Fair Credit
	5	Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. 1681a.
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