### SENATE BILL 174

## 50TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2011

### INTRODUCED BY

Sander Rue and William "Bill" R. Rehm

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AN ACT

RELATING TO LAW ENFORCEMENT; ENACTING THE RESERVE OFFICER ACT; PROVIDING CERTIFICATION FOR RESERVE OFFICERS TO ASSIST LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ON A TEMPORARY, PART-TIME OR VOLUNTEER BASIS; DEFINING POWERS AND DUTIES; REQUIRING TRAINING AND OTHER QUALIFICATIONS; AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE ACT, THE TORT CLAIMS ACT AND THE MOTOR VEHICLE CODE TO INCLUDE CERTIFIED RESERVE OFFICERS; RECONCILING MULTIPLE AMENDMENTS TO THE SAME SECTION OF LAW IN LAWS 2009.

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

SECTION 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 1 through 10 of this act may be cited as the "Reserve Officer Act".

SECTION 2. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Reserve Officer Act:

1	A. "board" means the New Mexico law enforcement
2	academy board;
3	B. "certified" means meeting all the qualifications
4	for certification established by statute and rule as determined
5	by the board;
6	C. "director" means the director of the New Mexico
7	law enforcement academy; and
8	D. "reserve officer" means a volunteer or a
9	temporary or part-time employee of a state or local law
10	enforcement agency who is certified as a reserve officer by the
11	board and who is not a member of the New Mexico mounted patrol.
12	SECTION 3. [NEW MATERIAL] QUALIFICATIONS FOR
13	CERTIFICATIONAn applicant for certification as a reserve
14	officer shall provide evidence satisfactory to the board that
15	the applicant:
16	A. is a citizen of the United States and has
17	reached the age of majority;
18	B. holds a high school diploma or the equivalent;
19	C. holds a valid driver's license;
20	D. has not been convicted of or pled guilty to or
21	entered a plea of nolo contendere to:
22	(1) a felony charge; or
23	(2) a violation of a federal or state law or
24	local ordinance relating to aggravated assault, theft, driving
25	while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs,
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controlled substances or any other crime involving moral turpitude within the three-year period immediately preceding the application;

- E. has not received a dishonorable discharge from any of the armed forces of the United States;
- F. is free from any physical, emotional or mental condition that might adversely affect performance as a reserve officer;
  - G. is of good moral character;
- H. has been awarded a certificate of completion attesting to the applicant's completion of an approved basic law enforcement training program; and
- I. has met all other requirements for certification prescribed by the board.
- SECTION 4. [NEW MATERIAL] RESERVE OFFICER--SCOPE OF
  AUTHORITY.--
- A. A reserve officer commissioned by a state or local law enforcement agency and assigned to the prevention and detection of crime and the general enforcement of the laws of this state shall have the powers of a police officer when working with supervision from a full-time salaried on-duty certified police officer.
- B. The powers and authority of a reserve officer extend only for the scope and duration of the officer's specific assignment.

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### [NEW MATERIAL] BASIC LAW ENFORCEMENT SECTION 5. TRAINING. --

- The board shall develop and adopt a basic law enforcement training program for reserve officers. training program shall consist of no more than five hundred hours of instruction.
- Training shall be conducted by board-qualified instructors and may be taught at a location designated by the head of a local law enforcement agency.
- C. A reserve officer shall not be required to meet all of the physical fitness and agility requirements required for certification as a law enforcement officer; provided that a reserve officer completes the fitness tests at fifty percent of what would be required for certification as a law enforcement officer.
- Domestic abuse incident training and training for ensuring child safety upon the arrest of a parent or guardian shall be included in the curriculum of the basic law enforcement training program for reserve officers.

### SECTION 6. [NEW MATERIAL] WAIVER OF BASIC TRAINING. --

The director shall waive the basic law enforcement training program for applicants who furnish evidence of satisfactory completion of a basic law enforcement training program that, in the director's opinion, is substantially equivalent to the board's basic law enforcement

training program for reserve officers.

- B. The director shall review all law enforcement training received during an applicant's career. The director shall accept an applicant's previous law enforcement training if it met the standards of the board at the time of the training. If an applicant's training is sufficient in some areas but not in others, the director shall waive training in areas in which the applicant has received sufficient training and shall only require the applicant to complete training in the areas where the applicant has not received sufficient training.
- C. A person who began service as a reserve officer prior to July 1, 2011 may be exempted from the basic law enforcement training program at the director's discretion.
- D. A person granted a waiver pursuant to this section shall meet all other requirements for certification set forth in the Reserve Officer Act.
- SECTION 7. [NEW MATERIAL] IN-SERVICE LAW ENFORCEMENT
  TRAINING.--
- A. The board shall develop in-service law enforcement training courses for reserve officers to be required every two years. The first in-service training course shall commence no later than twelve months after graduation from an approved basic law enforcement training program.
- B. A reserve officer shall provide proof of .183947.1

completion of in-service training requirements to the director no later than March 1 of the year subsequent to the year in which the requirements must be met. Failure to complete in-service training requirements may be grounds for suspension of a reserve officer's certification. A reserve officer's certification may be reinstated by the board when the reserve officer presents the board with evidence of satisfaction of in-service training requirements.

C. The director shall provide annual notice to all reserve officers regarding in-service training requirements.

### SECTION 8. [NEW MATERIAL] REPORTS--ROSTER.--

- A. Every law enforcement agency within the state shall submit quarterly a report to the director on the status of each reserve officer who was commissioned by the law enforcement agency. The reporting forms and submittal dates shall be prescribed by the director.
- B. The director shall maintain a roster of all certified reserve officers.
- SECTION 9. [NEW MATERIAL] REFUSAL, SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF CERTIFICATION.--
- A. After consultation with the commissioning agency or agencies, the board may refuse to issue or may suspend or revoke a reserve officer's certification when the board determines that a person has:
- (1) failed to satisfy the qualifications for .183947.1

1	certification set forth in Section 3 of the Reserve Officer
2	Act;
3	(2) committed acts that constitute dishonesty
4	or fraud;
5	(3) been convicted of, pled guilty to or
6	entered a plea of no contest to:
7	(a) any felony charge; or
8	(b) any violation of federal or state
9	law or a local ordinance relating to aggravated assault, theft,
10	driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or
11	drugs, controlled substances or any law or ordinance involving
12	moral turpitude; or
13	(4) knowingly made any false statement in the
14	person's application for certification.
15	B. The board shall promulgate rules and
16	administrative procedures for the suspension or revocation of a
17	reserve officer's certification that include:
18	(l) notice and an opportunity for the affected
19	reserve officer to be heard; and
20	(2) procedures for review of the board's
21	decision.
22	SECTION 10. [NEW MATERIAL] SPECIAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONS
23	Nothing in the Reserve Officer Act shall restrict a sheriff's
24	power to issue special deputy commissions.
25	SECTION 11. Section 31-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972,

new	delete
II	II
underscored material	[bracketed material]

Chapter 71, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

- "31-1-2. DEFINITIONS.--Unless a specific meaning is given, as used in the Criminal Procedure Act:
- A. "accused" means any person charged with the violation of any law of this state imposing a criminal penalty;
- B. "bail bond" is a contract between surety and the state to the effect that the accused and the surety will appear in court when required and will comply with all conditions of the bond;
- C. "defendant" means any person accused of a violation of any law of this state imposing a criminal penalty;
- D. "felony" means any crime so designated by law or if upon conviction thereof a sentence of death or of imprisonment for a term of one year or more is authorized;
- E. "person", unless a contrary intention appears, means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity;
- F. "police officer", "law enforcement officer",

  "peace officer" or "officer" means any full-time salaried [or]

  officer, certified part-time salaried officer or commissioned

  certified reserve officer who by virtue of office or public

  employment is vested by law with the duty to maintain the

  public peace;
- G. "recognizance" means any obligation of record .183947.1

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entered into before a court requiring the accused to appear at all appropriate times or forfeit any bail and be subject to criminal penalty for failure to appear;

- H. "release on personal recognizance" or "release on own recognizance" means the release of a defendant without bail, bail bond or sureties upon the defendant's promise to appear at all appropriate times;
- I. "rules of civil procedure" means rules of civil procedure for the district courts of the state of New Mexico, as may be amended from time to time;
- J. "rules of criminal procedure" means rules of criminal procedure for the district courts, magistrate courts and municipal courts adopted by the New Mexico supreme court, as may be amended from time to time;
- K. "misdemeanor" means any offense for which the authorized penalty upon conviction is imprisonment in excess of six months but less than one year; and
- L. "petty misdemeanor" means any offense so designated by law or if upon conviction a sentence of imprisonment for six months or less is authorized."
- SECTION 12. Section 35-6-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1968, Chapter 62, Section 94, as amended) is amended to read:
  - "35-6-3. MAGISTRATE COSTS--ADVANCE PAYMENT.--
- A. Except for parties granted free process because of indigency, any party filing any civil action or requesting .183947.1

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services from the magistrate court shall pay in advance the costs required by law to be collected by magistrates.

Any person filing a complaint in a criminal action in the magistrate court shall pay in advance the costs required by law to be collected by magistrates, except that no costs shall be collected from a person filing a complaint in a criminal action alleging domestic violence or from a campus security officer, a municipal police officer, an Indian tribal or pueblo law enforcement officer, a commissioned certified reserve officer or [from] a full-time, salaried county or state law enforcement officer filing the complaint."

SECTION 13. Section 41-4-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1976, Chapter 58, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"41-4-1. SHORT TITLE.--[Sections 41-4-1 through 41-4-27] Chapter 41, Article 4 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Tort Claims Act"."

Section 41-4-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1976, SECTION 14. Chapter 58, Section 3, as amended by Laws 2009, Chapter 8, Section 2 and by Laws 2009, Chapter 129, Section 2 and also by Laws 2009, Chapter 249, Section 2) is amended to read:

"41-4-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Tort Claims Act:

- Α. "board" means the risk management advisory board;
- В. "governmental entity" means the state or any local public body as defined in Subsections C and H of this .183947.1

section;

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- C. "local public body" means all political subdivisions of the state and their agencies, instrumentalities and institutions and all water and natural gas associations organized pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 28 NMSA 1978;
- "law enforcement officer" means a full-time D. salaried public employee of a governmental entity, or a certified part-time salaried police officer employed by a governmental entity, or a certified reserve officer commissioned by a governmental entity, whose principal duties under law are to hold in custody any person accused of a criminal offense, to maintain public order or to make arrests for crimes, or members of the national guard when called to active duty by the governor;

### "maintenance" does not include:

- conduct involved in the issuance of a (1) permit, driver's license or other official authorization to use the roads or highways of the state in a particular manner; or
- an activity or event relating to a public building or public housing project that was not foreseeable;
- "public employee" means an officer, employee or F. servant of a governmental entity, excluding independent contractors except for individuals defined in Paragraphs (7), (8), (10), (14) and (17) of this subsection, or of a corporation organized pursuant to the Educational Assistance

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Act, the Small Business Investment Act or the Mortgage Finance Authority Act or a licensed health care provider, who has no medical liability insurance, providing voluntary services as defined in Paragraph (16) of this subsection and including:

- (1) elected or appointed officials;
- law enforcement officers:
- (3) persons acting on behalf or in service of a governmental entity in any official capacity, whether with or without compensation;
- (4) licensed foster parents providing care for children in the custody of the human services department, corrections department or department of health, but not including foster parents certified by a licensed child placement agency;
- members of state or local selection panels (5) established pursuant to the Adult Community Corrections Act;
- members of state or local selection panels established pursuant to the Juvenile Community Corrections Act;
- licensed medical, psychological or dental (7) arts practitioners providing services to the corrections department pursuant to contract;
- (8) members of the board of directors of the New Mexico medical insurance pool;
- individuals who are members of medical (9) review boards, committees or panels established by the .183947.1

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educational retirement board or the retirement board of the public employees retirement association;

- (10) licensed medical, psychological or dental arts practitioners providing services to the children, youth and families department pursuant to contract;
- (11) members of the board of directors of the New Mexico educational assistance foundation;
- (12) members of the board of directors of the New Mexico student loan guarantee corporation;
- (13) members of the New Mexico mortgage finance authority;
- (14) volunteers, employees and board members of court-appointed special advocate programs;
- (15) members of the board of directors of the small business investment corporation;
- (16) health care providers licensed in New Mexico who render voluntary health care services without compensation in accordance with rules promulgated by the secretary of health. The rules shall include requirements for the types of locations at which the services are rendered, the allowed scope of practice and measures to ensure quality of care; and
- (17) an individual while participating in the state's adaptive driving program and only while using a special-use state vehicle for evaluation and training purposes .183947.1

in that program;

- G. "scope of duty" means performing any duties that a public employee is requested, required or authorized to perform by the governmental entity, regardless of the time and place of performance; and
- H. "state" or "state agency" means the state of New Mexico or any of its branches, agencies, departments, boards, instrumentalities or institutions."

SECTION 15. Section 66-8-124 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1961, Chapter 213, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-8-124. ARRESTING OFFICER TO BE IN UNIFORM.--

- A. No person shall be arrested for violating the Motor Vehicle Code or other law relating to motor vehicles punishable as a misdemeanor except by a commissioned salaried peace officer or a commissioned certified reserve officer who, at the time of arrest, is wearing a uniform clearly indicating the peace officer's official status.
- B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, a municipality may provide by ordinance that uniformed private security guards may be commissioned by the local police agency to issue parking citations for violations of clearly and properly marked fire zones and access zones for persons with significant mobility limitation. Prior to the commissioning of any security guard, the employer of the security guard shall agree in writing with the local police

agency to the commissioning of the employer's security guard. The employer of any security guard commissioned under the provisions of this section shall be liable for the actions of that security guard in carrying out the security guard's duties pursuant to that commission. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Tort Claims Act, private security guards commissioned under this section shall not be deemed public employees under that act."

SECTION 16. Section 66-8-125 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 533) is amended to read:

### "66-8-125. ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT.--

A. Members of the New Mexico state police, sheriffs and their salaried deputies, [and] members of any municipal police force and commissioned certified reserve officers may arrest without warrant any person:

- (1) present at the scene of a motor vehicle accident;
- (2) on a highway when charged with theft of a motor vehicle; or
- (3) charged with crime in another jurisdiction, upon receipt of a message giving the name or a reasonably accurate description of the person wanted, the crime alleged and a statement [he] that the person is likely to flee the jurisdiction of [the] this state.
- B. To arrest without warrant, the arresting officer .183947.1

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must have reasonable grounds, based on personal investigation, which may include information from eyewitnesses, to believe the person arrested has committed a crime.

Members of the New Mexico state police, sheriffs and their salaried deputies, [and] members of any municipal police force and commissioned certified reserve officers may not make [arrest] arrests for traffic violations if not in uniform; however, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the arrest, without warrant, by a peace officer of any person when probable cause exists to believe that a felony crime has been committed or in non-traffic cases."

SECTION 17. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2011.

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