SENATE BILL 197

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

INTRODUCED BY

George K. Munoz

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AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIMINAL LAW; REQUIRING AN ELECTRONIC SOBRIETY MONITORING DEVICE FOR A DWI OFFENDER WHO DOES NOT OWN A MOTOR VEHICLE AND IS UNABLE TO HAVE AN IGNITION INTERLOCK DEVICE INSTALLED; PROVIDING FOR AN ELECTRONIC SOBRIETY MONITORING DEVICE AS A CONDITION OF PROBATION OR PAROLE; PROVIDING PAYMENT ASSISTANCE FROM THE INTERLOCK DEVICE FUND; RECONCILING MULTIPLE AMENDMENTS TO THE SAME SECTION OF LAW IN LAWS 2007.

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

SECTION 1. Section 31-20-5.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003 (1st S.S.), Chapter 1, Section 7) is amended to read:

"31-20-5.2. SEX OFFENDERS--PERIOD OF PROBATION--TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PROBATION . --

When a district court defers imposition of a sentence for a sex offender, or suspends all or any portion of .182646.1

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a sentence for a sex offender, the district court shall include a provision in the judgment and sentence that specifically requires the sex offender to serve an indeterminate period of supervised probation for a period of not less than five years and not in excess of twenty years. A sex offender's period of supervised probation may be for a period of less than twenty years if, at a review hearing provided for in Subsection B of this section, the state is unable to prove that the sex offender should remain on probation. Prior to placing a sex offender on probation, the district court shall conduct a hearing to determine the terms and conditions of supervised probation for the sex offender. The district court may consider any relevant factors, including:

- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense for which the sex offender was convicted or adjudicated;
- (2) the nature and circumstances of a prior sex offense committed by the sex offender;
- (3) rehabilitation efforts engaged in by the sex offender, including participation in treatment programs while incarcerated or elsewhere;
- (4) the danger to the community posed by the sex offender; and
- (5) a risk and needs assessment regarding the sex offender, developed by the sex offender management board of .182646.1

the New Mexico sentencing commission or another appropriate entity, to be used by appropriate district court personnel.

- B. A district court shall review the terms and conditions of a sex offender's supervised probation at two and one-half year intervals. When a sex offender has served the initial five years of supervised probation, the district court shall also review the duration of the sex offender's supervised probation at two and one-half year intervals. When a sex offender has served the initial five years of supervised probation, at each review hearing the state shall bear the burden of proving to a reasonable certainty that the sex offender should remain on probation.
- C. The district court may order a sex offender placed on probation to abide by reasonable terms and conditions of probation, including:
- (1) being subject to intensive supervision by a probation officer of the corrections department;
- (2) participating in an outpatient or inpatient sex offender treatment program;
- (3) a probationary agreement by the sex offender not to use alcohol or drugs;
- (4) a probationary agreement by the sex offender not to have contact with certain persons or classes of persons; [and]
- (5) being subject to alcohol testing, drug .182646.1

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testing or polygraph examinations used to determine if the sex offender is in compliance with the terms and conditions of [his] the sex offender's probation; and

- (6) obtaining and using, on a frequency specified by the court, an electronic sobriety monitoring device available in the jurisdiction and approved by the court.
- D. The district court shall notify the sex offender's counsel of record of an upcoming probation hearing for a sex offender, and the sex offender's counsel of record shall represent the sex offender at the probation hearing. When a sex offender's counsel of record provides the court with good cause that the counsel of record should not represent the sex offender at the probation hearing and the sex offender is subsequently unable to obtain counsel, the district court shall notify the chief public defender of the upcoming probation hearing and the chief public defender shall make representation available to the sex offender at that hearing.
- If the district court finds that a sex offender has violated the terms and conditions of [his] the sex offender's probation, the district court may revoke [his] the sex offender's probation or may order additional terms and conditions of probation.
- F. As used in this section, "sex offender" means a person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to or pleads nolo contendere to any one of the following offenses:

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- (1) kidnapping, as provided in Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978, when committed with intent to inflict a sexual offense upon the victim;
- (2) criminal sexual penetration in the first, second or third degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
- (3) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second or third degree, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;
- (4) sexual exploitation of children in the second degree, as provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978; or
- (5) sexual exploitation of children by prostitution in the first or second degree, as provided in Section 30-6A-4 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 2. Section 31-20-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 303, Section 29-18, as amended) is amended to read:

"31-20-6. CONDITIONS OF ORDER DEFERRING OR SUSPENDING
SENTENCE.--The magistrate, metropolitan or district court shall
attach to its order deferring or suspending sentence reasonable
conditions as it may deem necessary to ensure that the
defendant will observe the laws of the United States and the
various states and the ordinances of any municipality. The
defendant upon conviction shall be required to reimburse a law
enforcement agency or local crime stopper program for the
amount of any reward paid by the agency or program for

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information leading to the defendant's arrest, prosecution or conviction, but in no event shall reimbursement to the crime stopper program preempt restitution to victims pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-17-1 NMSA 1978. The defendant upon conviction shall be required to pay the actual costs of the defendant's supervised probation service to the adult probation and parole division of the corrections department or appropriate responsible agency for deposit to the corrections department intensive supervision fund not exceeding one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800) annually to be paid in monthly installments of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) and not more than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), as set by the appropriate district supervisor of the adult probation and parole division, based upon the financial circumstances of the defendant. The defendant's payment of the supervised probation costs shall not be waived unless the court holds an evidentiary hearing and finds that the defendant is unable to pay the costs. If the court waives the defendant's payment of the supervised probation costs and the defendant's financial circumstances subsequently change so that the defendant is able to pay the costs, the appropriate district supervisor of the adult probation and parole division shall advise the court and the court shall hold an evidentiary hearing to determine whether the waiver should be rescinded. The court may also require the defendant to:

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- provide for the support of persons for whose support the defendant is legally responsible;
- undergo available medical or psychiatric treatment and enter and remain in a specified institution when required for that purpose;
- C. be placed on probation under the supervision, guidance or direction of the adult probation and parole division for a term not to exceed five years;
- serve a period of time in volunteer labor to be known as "community service". The type of labor and period of service shall be at the sole discretion of the court; provided that a person receiving community service shall be immune from any civil liability other than gross negligence arising out of the community service, and a person who performs community service pursuant to court order or a criminal diversion program shall not be entitled to wages, shall not be considered an employee and shall not be entitled to workers' compensation, unemployment benefits or any other benefits otherwise provided by law. As used in this subsection, "community service" means labor that benefits the public at large or a public, charitable or educational entity or institution;
- make a contribution of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100), to be paid in monthly installments of not less than five dollars (\$5.00), to a local crime stopper program, a local domestic .182646.1

violence prevention or treatment program or a local drug abuse
resistance education program that operates in the territorial
iurisdiction of the court: [and]

F. obtain and use, on a frequency specified by the court, an electronic sobriety monitoring device available in the jurisdiction and approved by the court; and

[F.] G. satisfy any other conditions reasonably related to the defendant's rehabilitation."

SECTION 3. Section 31-21-10.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003 (1st S.S.), Chapter 1, Section 9, as amended by Laws 2007, Chapter 68, Section 4 and by Laws 2007, Chapter 69, Section 4) is amended to read:

"31-21-10.1. SEX OFFENDERS--PERIOD OF PAROLE--TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF PAROLE.--

A. If the district court sentences a sex offender to a term of incarceration in a facility designated by the corrections department, the district court shall include a provision in the judgment and sentence that specifically requires the sex offender to serve an indeterminate period of supervised parole for a period of:

(1) not less than five years and not in excess of twenty years for the offense of kidnapping when committed with intent to inflict a sexual offense upon the victim, criminal sexual penetration in the third degree, criminal sexual contact of a minor in the fourth degree, [or] sexual .182646.1

exploitation of children in the second degree <u>or child</u> solicitation by electronic communication device; or

(2) not less than five years and up to the natural life of the sex offender for the offense of aggravated criminal sexual penetration, criminal sexual penetration in the first or second degree, criminal sexual contact of a minor in the second or third degree or sexual exploitation of children by prostitution in the first or second degree.

A sex offender's period of supervised parole may be for a period of less than the maximum if, at a review hearing provided for in Subsection C of this section, the state is unable to prove that the sex offender should remain on parole.

- B. Prior to placing a sex offender on parole, the board shall conduct a hearing to determine the terms and conditions of supervised parole for the sex offender. The board may consider any relevant factors, including:
- (1) the nature and circumstances of the offense for which the sex offender was incarcerated;
- (2) the nature and circumstances of a prior sex offense committed by the sex offender;
- (3) rehabilitation efforts engaged in by the sex offender, including participation in treatment programs while incarcerated or elsewhere;
- (4) the danger to the community posed by the sex offender; and

- (5) a risk and needs assessment regarding the sex offender, developed by the sex offender management board of the New Mexico sentencing commission or another appropriate entity, to be used by appropriate parole board personnel.
- C. When a sex offender has served the initial five years of supervised parole, and at two and one-half year intervals thereafter, the board shall review the duration of the sex offender's supervised parole. At each review hearing, the attorney general shall bear the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the sex offender should remain on parole.
- D. The board may order a sex offender released on parole to abide by reasonable terms and conditions of parole, including:
- (1) being subject to intensive supervision by a parole officer of the corrections department;
- (2) participating in an outpatient or inpatient sex offender treatment program;
- (3) a parole agreement by the sex offender not to use alcohol or drugs;
- (4) a parole agreement by the sex offender not to have contact with certain persons or classes of persons;
 [and]
- (5) being subject to alcohol testing, drug testing or polygraph examinations used to determine if the sex .182646.1

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offender is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the sex offender's parole; and

- (6) obtaining and using, on a frequency specified by the board, an electronic sobriety monitoring device available in the jurisdiction and approved by the court.
- The board shall require electronic real-time monitoring of every sex offender released on parole for the entire time the sex offender is on parole. The electronic monitoring shall use global positioning system monitoring technology or any successor technology that would give continuous information on the sex offender's whereabouts and enable law enforcement and the corrections department to determine the real-time position of a sex offender to a high level of accuracy.
- The board shall notify the chief public defender of an upcoming parole hearing for a sex offender pursuant to Subsection C of this section, and the chief public defender shall make representation available to the sex offender at the parole hearing.
- If the board finds that a sex offender has violated the terms and conditions of the sex offender's parole, the board may revoke the sex offender's parole or may modify the terms and conditions of parole.
- The provisions of this section shall apply to all sex offenders, except geriatric, permanently incapacitated .182646.1

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3	I. As used in this section, "sex offender" means a
4	person who is convicted of, pleads guilty to or pleads nolo
5	contendere to any one of the following offenses:
6	(1) kidnapping, as provided in
7	Section 30-4-1 NMSA 1978, when committed with intent to inflict
8	a sexual offense upon the victim;
9	(2) aggravated criminal sexual penetration or
10	criminal sexual penetration in the first, second or third
11	degree, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;
12	(3) criminal sexual contact of a minor in the
13	second, third or fourth degree, as provided in Section
14	30-9-13 NMSA 1978;
15	(4) sexual exploitation of children in the
16	second degree, as provided in Section 30-6A-3 NMSA 1978;
17	(5) sexual exploitation of children by
18	prostitution in the first or second degree, as provided in
19	Section 30-6A-4 NMSA 1978; or
20	(6) child solicitation by electronic
21	communication device, as provided in Section 30-37-3.2 NMSA
22	1978."
23	SECTION 4. Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1953,
24	Chapter 139, Section 54, as amended) is amended to read:
25	"66-8-102. DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING

and terminally ill inmates eligible for the medical and

geriatric parole program as provided by the Parole Board Act.

= new	= delete
underscored material	[bracketed material]

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LIQUOR OR DRUGS--AGGRAVATED DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR DRUGS--PENALTIES.--

- It is unlawful for a person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor to drive a vehicle within this state.
- It is unlawful for a person who is under the influence of any drug to a degree that renders the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle to drive a vehicle within this state.

It is unlawful for:

- a person to drive a vehicle in this state if the person has an alcohol concentration of eight one hundredths or more in the person's blood or breath within three hours of driving the vehicle and the alcohol concentration results from alcohol consumed before or while driving the vehicle: or
- a person to drive a commercial motor vehicle in this state if the person has an alcohol concentration of four one hundredths or more in the person's blood or breath within three hours of driving the commercial motor vehicle and the alcohol concentration results from alcohol consumed before or while driving the vehicle.
- D. Aggravated driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs consists of:
- driving a vehicle in this state with an (1) .182646.1

alcohol concentration of sixteen one hundredths or more in the driver's blood or breath within three hours of driving the vehicle and the alcohol concentration results from alcohol consumed before or while driving the vehicle;

- (2) causing bodily injury to a human being as a result of the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs; or
- (3) refusing to submit to chemical testing, as provided for in the Implied Consent Act, and in the judgment of the court, based upon evidence of intoxication presented to the court, the driver was under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.
- E. A first conviction pursuant to this section shall be punished, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1978, by imprisonment for not more than ninety days or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or both; provided that if the sentence is suspended in whole or in part or deferred, the period of probation may extend beyond ninety days but shall not exceed one year. Upon a first conviction pursuant to this section, an offender shall be sentenced to not less than twenty-four hours of community service. In addition, the offender may be required to pay a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300). The offender shall be ordered by the court to participate in and complete a screening program described in Subsection K of this section and to attend

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a driver rehabilitation program for alcohol or drugs, also known as a "DWI school", approved by the bureau and also may be required to participate in other rehabilitative services as the court shall determine to be necessary. In addition to those penalties, when an offender commits aggravated driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, the offender shall be sentenced to not less than forty-eight consecutive hours in jail. If an offender fails to complete, within a time specified by the court, any community service, screening program, treatment program or DWI school ordered by the court or fails to comply with any other condition of probation, the offender shall be sentenced to not less than an additional forty-eight consecutive hours in jail. Any jail sentence imposed pursuant to this subsection for failure to complete, within a time specified by the court, any community service, screening program, treatment program or DWI school ordered by the court or for aggravated driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement. On a first conviction pursuant to this section, any time spent in jail for the offense prior to the conviction for that offense shall be credited to any term of imprisonment fixed by the court. A deferred sentence pursuant to this subsection shall be considered a first conviction for the purpose of determining subsequent convictions.

- F. A second or third conviction pursuant to this section shall be punished, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1978, by imprisonment for not more than three hundred sixty-four days or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both; provided that if the sentence is suspended in whole or in part, the period of probation may extend beyond one year but shall not exceed five years. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary for suspension or deferment of execution of a sentence:
- (1) upon a second conviction, an offender shall be sentenced to a jail term of not less than ninety-six consecutive hours, not less than forty-eight hours of community service and a fine of five hundred dollars (\$500). In addition to those penalties, when an offender commits aggravated driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, the offender shall be sentenced to a jail term of not less than ninety-six consecutive hours. If an offender fails to complete, within a time specified by the court, any community service, screening program or treatment program ordered by the court, the offender shall be sentenced to not less than an additional seven consecutive days in jail. A penalty imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall not be suspended or deferred or taken under advisement; and
- (2) upon a third conviction, an offender shall be sentenced to a jail term of not less than thirty consecutive .182646.1

days, not less than ninety-six hours of community service and a fine of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750). In addition to those penalties, when an offender commits aggravated driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, the offender shall be sentenced to a jail term of not less than sixty consecutive days. If an offender fails to complete, within a time specified by the court, any community service, screening program or treatment program ordered by the court, the offender shall be sentenced to not less than an additional sixty consecutive days in jail. A penalty imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall not be suspended or deferred or taken under advisement.

- G. Upon a fourth conviction pursuant to this section, an offender is guilty of a fourth degree felony and, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of eighteen months, six months of which shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement.
- H. Upon a fifth conviction pursuant to this section, an offender is guilty of a fourth degree felony and, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of two years, one year of which shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement.
- I. Upon a sixth conviction pursuant to this .182646.1

section, an offender is guilty of a third degree felony and, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of thirty months, eighteen months of which shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement.

- J. Upon a seventh or subsequent conviction pursuant to this section, an offender is guilty of a third degree felony and, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of three years, two years of which shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement.
- K. Upon any conviction pursuant to this section, an offender shall be required to participate in and complete, within a time specified by the court, an alcohol or drug abuse screening program approved by the department of finance and administration and, if necessary, a treatment program approved by the court. The requirement imposed pursuant to this subsection shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement.
- L. Upon any conviction pursuant to this section,
 the court may, as a condition of probation, require an offender
 to obtain and use, on a frequency specified by the court, an
 electronic sobriety monitoring device available in the
 jurisdiction and approved by the court. Unless determined by
 the bureau to be indigent, the offender shall pay all costs

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associated with the sobriety monitoring device.

- [1.] M. Upon a second or third conviction pursuant to this section, an offender shall be required to participate in and complete, within a time specified by the court:
- (1) not less than a twenty-eight-day inpatient, residential or in-custody substance abuse treatment program approved by the court;
- (2) not less than a ninety-day outpatient treatment program approved by the court;
- a drug court program approved by the (3) court; or
- (4) any other substance abuse treatment program approved by the court.

The requirement imposed pursuant to this subsection shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement.

[M.] N. Upon a felony conviction pursuant to this section, the corrections department shall provide substance abuse counseling and treatment to the offender in its custody. While the offender is on probation or parole under its supervision, the corrections department shall also provide substance abuse counseling and treatment to the offender or shall require the offender to obtain substance abuse counseling and treatment.

 $[N_{\bullet}]$ 0. Upon a conviction pursuant to this section, an offender shall be required to obtain an ignition interlock .182646.1

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license and have an ignition interlock device installed and operating on all motor vehicles driven by the offender, pursuant to rules adopted by the traffic safety bureau. determined by the bureau to be indigent, the offender shall pay all costs associated with having an ignition interlock device installed on the appropriate motor vehicles. The offender shall operate only those vehicles equipped with ignition interlock devices for:

- (1) a period of one year, for a first offender;
- a period of two years, for a second (2) conviction pursuant to this section;
- a period of three years, for a third conviction pursuant to this section; or
- the remainder of the offender's life, for (4) a fourth or subsequent conviction pursuant to this section.
- [0.] P. Five years from the date of conviction and every five years thereafter, a fourth or subsequent offender may apply to a district court for removal of the ignition interlock device requirement provided in this section and for restoration of a driver's license. A district court may, for good cause shown, remove the ignition interlock device requirement and order restoration of the license; provided that the offender has not been subsequently convicted of driving a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or

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drugs. Good cause may include an alcohol screening and proof from the interlock vendor that the person has not had violations of the interlock device.

Q. If an offender states under oath that the offender does not own a motor vehicle or have access to a motor vehicle and is therefore unable to have an ignition interlock device installed pursuant to Subsection O of this section, the court shall order the offender to obtain and use, on a frequency specified by the court, an electronic sobriety monitoring device available in the jurisdiction and approved by the court. Use of the electronic sobriety monitoring device shall be for the periods of time specified in Subsections O and P of this section or until the offender obtains an ignition interlock license and has an ignition interlock device installed and operating on all motor vehicles driven by the offender; provided that the total time of the use of a sobriety monitoring device and an ignition interlock device is in accordance with the time periods specified in Subsections O and P of this section. The offender shall pay all costs associated with the electronic sobriety monitoring device, unless determined to be indigent by the bureau.

[Pr] Rr. An offender who obtains an ignition interlock license and installs an ignition interlock device prior to conviction shall be given credit at sentencing for the time period the ignition interlock device has been in use.

 $[Q_{ullet}]$ S. In the case of a first, second or third offense under this section, the magistrate court has concurrent jurisdiction with district courts to try the offender.

[R.] T. A conviction pursuant to a municipal or county ordinance in New Mexico or a law of any other jurisdiction, territory or possession of the United States or of a tribe, when that ordinance or law is equivalent to New Mexico law for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, and prescribes penalties for driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, shall be deemed to be a conviction pursuant to this section for purposes of determining whether a conviction is a second or subsequent conviction.

[S.] U. In addition to any other fine or fee that may be imposed pursuant to the conviction or other disposition of the offense under this section, the court may order the offender to pay the costs of any court-ordered screening and treatment programs.

[T.] <u>V.</u> With respect to this section and notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, if an offender's sentence was suspended or deferred in whole or in part and the offender violates any condition of probation, the court may impose any sentence that the court could have originally imposed and credit shall not be given for time served by the offender on probation.

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$[U_{\bullet}]$ W. As used in this section:

- "bodily injury" means an injury to a person that is not likely to cause death or great bodily harm to the person, but does cause painful temporary disfigurement or temporary loss or impairment of the functions of any member or organ of the person's body; and
- "commercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles used in commerce to transport passengers or property if the motor vehicle:
- (a) has a gross combination weight rating of more than twenty-six thousand pounds inclusive of a towed unit with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than ten thousand pounds;
- (b) has a gross vehicle weight rating of more than twenty-six thousand pounds;
- (c) is designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, including the driver; or
- is of any size and is used in the (d) transportation of hazardous materials, which requires the motor vehicle to be placarded under applicable law."
- SECTION 5. Section 66-8-102.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002, Chapter 82, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
- "66-8-102.3. IMPOSING A FEE--INTERLOCK DEVICE FUND CREATED. --
- A fee is imposed on a person convicted of .182646.1

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driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs in violation of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 or adjudicated as a delinquent on the basis of Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978 or a person whose driver's license is revoked pursuant to the provisions of the Implied Consent Act, in an amount determined by rule of the traffic safety bureau of the department of transportation not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) but not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each year the person is required to operate only vehicles equipped with an ignition interlock device or to use an electronic sobriety monitoring device in order to ensure the solvency of the interlock device fund. fee shall not be imposed on an indigent person.

- The "interlock device fund" is created in the В. state treasury. The fee imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall be collected by the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department and deposited in the interlock device fund.
- C. All money in the interlock device fund is appropriated to the traffic safety bureau of the department of transportation to cover part of the costs of installing, removing and leasing ignition interlock devices or leasing electronic sobriety monitoring devices for indigent people who are required, pursuant to convictions under Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 or adjudications on the basis of Subparagraph (a) of

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1	Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of Section 32A-2-3 NMSA 1978 or
2	driver's license revocations pursuant to the provisions of the
3	Implied Consent Act or as a condition of parole, to install
4	[those] ignition interlock devices in their vehicles or to use
5	electronic sobriety monitoring devices. Provided that money i
6	available in the interlock device fund, the traffic safety
7	bureau shall pay:
8	(1) for one vehicle per offender, up to fifty
9	dollars (\$50.00) for the cost of installation, up to fifty
10	dollars (\$50.00) for the cost of removal and up to thirty
11	dollars (\$30.00) monthly for verified active usage of the
12	interlock device; <u>or</u>
13	(2) up to thirty dollars (\$30.00) monthly
14	toward the lease and use of an electronic sobriety monitoring
15	device.
16	$\underline{\mathtt{D.}}$ The traffic safety bureau shall not pay any
17	amount above what an offender would be required to pay for the
18	installation, removal or usage of an interlock device or for

t pay any o pay for the vice <u>or for</u> the lease of an electronic sobriety monitoring device.

 $[\underline{\theta_{\bullet}}]$ $\underline{E_{\bullet}}$ Indigency shall be determined by the traffic safety bureau based on proof of enrollment in one or more of the following types of public assistance:

> (1) temporary assistance for needy families;

that money is

- general assistance; (2)
- the supplemental nutritional assistance (3)

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program,	also	known	as	"food	stamps"	:
program,	arbo	ICIIOWII	uъ	roou	bcampb	,

- (4) supplemental security income;
- (5) the federal food distribution program on Indian reservations; or
- (6) other criteria approved by the traffic safety bureau.
- $[\underline{\mathtt{E.}}]$ $\underline{\mathtt{F.}}$ Any balance remaining in the interlock device fund shall not revert to the general fund at the end of any fiscal year.
- $[F_{\bullet}]$ G_{\bullet} The interlock device fund shall be administered by the traffic safety bureau of the department of transportation. No more than ten percent of the money in the interlock device fund in any fiscal year shall be expended by the traffic safety bureau of the department of transportation for the purpose of administering the fund."
- **SECTION 6.** EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2011.

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