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HOUSE BILL 1184

43RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997

INTRODUCED BY

LARRY A. LARRAÑAGA

AN ACT

RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE; ENACTING THE PERSONAL CHOICE AUTO INSURANCE ACT; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

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

Section 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE. -- Sections 1 through 25 of this act may be cited as the "Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act".

Section 2. [NEW MATERIAL] LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS--PURPOSES

OF ACT. --

A. The legislature finds that under former law, New Mexico motorists were required to purchase liability insurance primarily for the benefit of others. To protect themselves and their family members from other motorists who chose not to comply with the law, motorists had to purchase additional

insurance coverage. Motorists who did not purchase liability insurance required by law were nonetheless permitted to make liability claims against motorists who had purchased liability insurance. That system for compensating injured motorists was inefficient and over-compensated persons with non-serious injuries. The costs of compensating injured persons were compounded by extraordinary litigation and claim-processing costs that were ultimately borne by insurance consumers and taxpayers of New Mexico.

- B. The purposes of the Personal Choice Auto
 Insurance Act are to:
- (1) give owners of motor vehicles the option to reduce insurance costs by choosing how they will satisfy the requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.

 Under the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, motorists may choose to:
- (a) forgo their right to sue for noneconomic and compensated economic damages arising out of a motor vehicle accident except in certain circumstances, by purchasing a personal compensation policy; or
- (b) retain the right to recover for damages under traditional tort principles by rejecting purchase of a personal compensation policy, as provided in the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act:
- (2) require insurers to make certain optional .114601.6

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coverages available at additional cost to motorists who choose to purchase a personal compensation policy;

- (3) encourage motorists to comply with Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act requirements by limiting uninsured motorists' rights to recover for loss;
- (4) speed the administration of justice, ease the burden of litigation on New Mexico courts, decrease the expenses associated with litigation and create a system of arbitration of claims for personal compensation benefits; and
- (5) correct imbalances and abuses in the operation of the motor vehicle accident insurance system, encourage prompt medical treatment and rehabilitation, provide offsets to avoid duplicate recovery and require medical examinations.
- Section 3. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act:
- A. "accidental bodily injury" means bodily injury, sickness, disease or death arising out of an accident, where the accident is unintended by the injured person;
- B. "cause of action for injury" means a claim for accidental bodily injury caused by the negligence or intentional misconduct of another person, including a claim by any person other than the injured person based on such injury, including loss of consortium, companionship or any other derivative claim;
- C. "dependent" means all individuals related to $.\,\,114601.\,6$

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another person by blood, affinity or adoption who customarily reside in the same household with the person and receive financial or services support from the person;

- "driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs" means an individual has been convicted, as defined in Subsection B of Section 66-5-28 NMSA 1978, of violating Subsection A, B, C or D of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978;
- E. "economic loss" means pecuniary loss and monetary expense incurred by or on behalf of an injured person as the result of accidental bodily injury;
- "injured person" means an individual who sustains accidental bodily injury or the personal representative of a deceased individual's estate:
- "insurer" means an insurer or qualified selfinsurer providing coverage on motor vehicles pursuant to the provisions of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act;
- "intentional misconduct" means conduct whereby H. bodily injury is intentionally caused by a person who acts or fails to act for the purpose of causing bodily injury, or who knows or reasonably should have known that bodily injury is substantially certain to result. A person does not intentionally cause bodily injury:
- merely because his act or failure to act is intentional; or
- if the act or omission causing bodily **(2)** . 114601. 6

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injury is for the purpose of averting bodily harm to the person so acting or to another person;

- I. "loss of income from work" means:
- (1) if the injured person was employed or selfemployed at any time during the year preceding an accident, eighty percent of the average weekly amount the injured person would have earned or could have reasonably expected to earn but for the accidental bodily injury, through employment or selfemployment in his usual occupation or profession, reduced by either:
- (a) eighty percent of the average weekly amount received from substitute employment or self-employment;
- (b) the average weekly amount of income the injured person would have earned in available appropriate substitute employment that the person was capable of performing but unreasonably failed to undertake; or
- (2) if the injured person was unemployed, the amount of unemployment compensation benefits the injured person would have been eligible to receive but for the accidental bodily injury; provided that loss of income from work does not include any loss of income after an injured person's death;
- J. "medical expenses" means reasonable expenses incurred by or on behalf of an injured person for necessary medical, chiropractic, surgical, radiological, dental,

ambulance, hospital, medical rehabilitation, physical therapy and professional nursing services, and drugs, medically necessary equipment designed primarily for a medical purpose, eyeglasses, hearing aids and prosthetic devices. Compensable medical expenses do not include expenses when accidental bodily injury is first discovered and treated more than one year after the date of the accident, or any expenses incurred more than three years after the date of the accident. "Medical expenses" does not include:

- (1) any portion of the charge for a room in any hospital, clinic, convalescent or nursing home, extended care facility or any similar facility in excess of the reasonable and customary charge for semi-private accommodations unless otherwise medically necessary;
- (2) any portion of a charge or fee for any treatments, services, products or procedures that are experimental in nature, for research, not primarily designed to serve a medical purpose or not commonly and customarily recognized throughout the medical profession or, in the case of chiropractic care, not commonly and customarily recognized throughout the chiropractic profession in the United States as appropriate for treatment of accidental bodily injury; or
- (3) that portion of any charge for services, products or facilities that exceeds the health care provider's reasonable and customary charge for like services, products or

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K. "medical rehabilitation" means medically necessary rehabilitation services designed to reduce the disability and dependence of an injured person and to restore the person, to the extent reasonably possible, to his pre-accident level of physical functioning;

"motor vehicle" means a self-propelled vehicle of I., a kind required to be registered under New Mexico law for use on public streets and highways, other than a vehicle with three or fewer load-bearing wheels;

"motor vehicle liability policy" means that term as defined in Section 66-1-4.11 NMSA 1978;

- "non-economic loss" means any loss other than economic loss, including pain, suffering, loss of enjoyment of life, mental anguish, emotional distress and all other non-economic damages;
- "occupying" means to be in, upon or engaged in the immediate act of entering into or alighting from a motor vehi cle;
- "operation, maintenance or use" means operation, Р. maintenance or use of a motor vehicle as a motor vehicle, including occupying the vehicle. "Operation, maintenance or use" does not include:
- conduct in the course of the business of repairing, servicing, washing, selling, maintaining or . 114601. 6

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manufacturing motor vehicles unless the conduct occurs off the business premises; or

- (2) conduct in the course of loading or unloading the motor vehicle unless the conduct occurs while engaged in operation, maintenance or use of the vehicle;
- Q. "pedestrian" means any person not occupying a motor vehicle;
- R. "personal compensation benefits" means benefits with an aggregate limit of at least fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per person per accident for economic loss resulting from accidental bodily injury, as follows:
 - (1) medical expenses;
- (2) loss of income from work up to two hundred dollars (\$200) per week for not more than three years from the date of the accident that caused the accidental bodily injury;
- (3) if the injured person is not receiving benefits for loss of income from work, replacement services loss up to one hundred dollars (\$100) per week for not more than three years from the date of the accident that caused the accidental bodily injury; and
- (\$15,000) payable to the dependents or, if none, to the estate of a decedent, if death occurs not more than one year after the date of the accident causing the accidental bodily injury;
- S. "personal compensation chooser" means a personal .114601.6

compensation insured or any other person who has not exercised his right under Section 5 of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act to reject that act's limitations on tort rights and liabilities, other than an uninsured motorist;

- T. "personal compensation insured" means:
- (1) the named insured of a personal compensation policy, and any resident relative, other than a tort chooser;
- (2) any person, other than a tort chooser, who sustains accidental bodily injury while occupying the motor vehicle described on the declarations page of a personal compensation policy; or
- (3) with respect to accidents within New Mexico, any pedestrian, other than a tort chooser, who sustains accidental bodily injury by the motor vehicle described on the declarations page of a personal compensation policy;
- U. "personal compensation policy" means an insurance policy or qualified self-insurance plan that provides personal compensation benefits, property damage liability and compulsory financial responsibility coverage applicable in jurisdictions other than New Mexico in at least the minimum limits required by the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act;
- V. "property damage liability" means liability insurance coverage with a limit of at least ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per accident, exclusive of interest and costs, for .114601.6

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damage to property in any one accident;

"replacement services loss" means expenses reasonably incurred for ordinary and necessary services from others in lieu of those the injured person would have performed, not for income but for the benefit of the injured person's family, if he had not been injured. "Replacement services loss" does not include expenses for services performed by any person residing in the household of the injured person, services performed by any person related to the injured person or services performed after the injured person's death;

"resident relative" means an individual related to any named insured of a personal compensation or motor vehicle liability policy by blood, affinity or adoption and who customarily resides in the same household with the named An individual customarily resides in the same i nsured. household if the individual primarily makes his home in the same family unit, even though temporarily living elsewhere;

- Y. "superintendent" means the superintendent of insurance;
- 7.. "tort chooser" means any person who has exercised his right under Section 5 of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act to reject that act's limitations on tort rights and liabilities;
- "tort coverage" means coverage under a motor AA. vehicle bodily injury and property damage liability policy in . 114601. 6

which a tort chooser involved in an accident with a personal compensation chooser recovers damages from the tort chooser's own insurer for economic and non-economic loss that the tort chooser is barred from recovering from the personal compensation chooser. The coverage limit shall be at least equal to the bodily injury liability limit under the policy; and

BB. "uncompensated economic loss" means that portion of economic loss arising out of accidental bodily injury that exceeds the total of benefits provided by applicable personal compensation policies and benefits received from all other sources as reimbursement for or arising from accidental bodily injury, other than life insurance benefits, regardless of the nature or number of benefit sources available or their form.

"Uncompensated economic loss" does not include:

- (1) the amount of economic loss resulting from application of a deductible under a personal compensation policy;
- (2) the amount of economic loss that would have been covered under a personal compensation policy providing minimum benefits that the injured person or his resident relative was required to maintain by the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act but failed to maintain in effect; or
- (\$15,000) of economic loss sustained by a tort chooser, regardless of whether such loss is recovered from any other .114601.6

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Section 4. [NEW MATERIAL] MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS. --

- Every motor vehicle, other than those listed as exempt in Section 66-5-207 NMSA 1978, shall be covered by a personal compensation policy providing personal compensation benefits, property damage liability and compulsory financial responsibility coverage applicable in jurisdictions other than New Mexico in at least the minimum limits required by the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, unless the owner or other person responsible for maintaining coverage is a tort chooser.
- A tort chooser is not eligible for a personal compensation policy, and shall comply with the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act by obtaining a motor vehicle liability policy or providing other evidence of financial responsibility.
- The personal compensation policy required by this section may be provided through insurance or a qualified plan of self-insurance approved by the superintendent. superintendent may approve a self-insurance plan and issue a certificate of self-insurance if the superintendent is satisfied that the plan is actuarially sound and will continue to have sufficient financial assets to respond to claims.
- D. The named insured of a personal compensation policy may waive benefits for loss of income from work for an . 114601. 6

appropriate rate reduction by completing a certification form prescribed by the superintendent stating under oath that neither the named insured or any resident relative has earned income from regular employment during the past thirty days, and that none of them expects to earn income from regular employment for at least one hundred and eighty days from the date the certification is executed. A properly completed form shall be conclusive proof of the insured's intent to waive loss of income benefits.

- E. Prior to the inception of a personal compensation policy, the insurer shall offer the named insured the additional, optional insurance coverages specified in Subsection F of this section. The named insured's decision to purchase or not to purchase any such coverages is binding on all insureds under the policy, and applies to all renewals and replacement policies until the named insured requests a change.
- F. The additional optional insurance coverages required to be made available under a personal compensation policy at additional cost are:
- (1) personal compensation benefits covering loss in excess of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per person, in optional increments up to not less than an aggregate limit of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per person per accident. Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, if the aggregate limit is one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or

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more, the sublimit for loss of income from work shall be not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) per week;

- (2) motor vehicle bodily injury liability insurance with a limit of not less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per person per accident, exclusive of interest and costs, due to accidental bodily injury and, subject to the perperson limit, an aggregate limit per accident of not less than thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), exclusive of interest and costs: and
- scheduled benefits coverage with limits of (3) at least ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per person per accident, in optional increments up to not less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per person per accident. Scheduled benefits coverage shall provide benefits, payable in addition to and without regard to any other benefits payable, for loss from accidental bodily injury sustained by the named insured of a personal compensation policy and any resident relative who is not a tort chooser while engaged in the operation, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle or as a pedestrian. Schedul ed benefits coverage shall be paid as follows, provided that only the largest applicable benefit shall be paid for any person for any one accident:
 - loss of life, the principal sum; (a)
 - (b) permanent and total disability, the

principal sum;

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2	principal sum,
3	(d) loss of one member, one-half of the
4	principal sum;
5	(e) loss of thumb and index finger on the
6	same hand, one-fourth of the principal sum;
7	(f) permanent and total loss of hearing,
8	one-half of the principal sum;
9	(g) permanent and total loss of the sense
10	of smell or taste, one-fourth of the principal sum;
11	(h) loss of a finger or toe, one-eighth
12	of the principal sum;
13	(i) serious permanent disfigurement,
14	one-eighth of the principal sum; and
15	(j) permanent and total loss of use of an
16	internal organ, one-eighth of the principal sum.
17	G. As used in Paragraph (3) of Subsection F of this
18	section:
19	(1) "loss" means, with regard to a hand or
20	foot, permanent, complete loss of use of the hand or foot, or
21	actual severance of the hand or foot through or above the wrist
22	or ankle joints; with regard to an eye, complete, irrecoverable
23	loss of sight; with regard to a thumb, permanent, complete loss
24	of use of the thumb or actual severance of the thumb through the
25	proximal phalanx or metacarpal; with regard to the index finger

loss of two or more members, the

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or any other finger, permanent, complete loss of use of the particular finger or actual severance of the particular finger through the middle or proximal phalanx or metacarpal; and with regard to any toe, actual severance through the proximal phalanx or metacarpal of the particular toe;

(2) "member" means hand, foot or eye;

(3) "permanent and total disability" means, for

- "permanent and total disability" means, for persons who have reached the age of majority or who are working full time at the time of the accidental bodily injury, the insured's complete inability after one year of continuous total disability to engage in an occupation or employment for which the insured is fitted by reason of education, training or experience for the remainder of the insured's life. As used in this subparagraph, "continuous total disability" means the insured's complete inability during the first year of disability to perform every duty of the insured's usual occupation. Such inability shall commence within thirty days after the date of the accident. For persons who are both under the age of majority and not working full time at the time of the accidental bodily injury, "permanent and total disability" means for two consecutive years having an abnormal electroencephalography and abnormal brain magnetic resonance image or having seizures for two consecutive years; and
- (4) "principal sum" means the coverage limit for scheduled benefits coverage.

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H. An insurer may offer:

- (1) limits higher than those required by this section:
- (2) deductible and coinsurance options for the coverage described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection F of this section;
- (3) a limit on the coverage specified in Paragraph (2) of Subsection F of this section on a combined limit basis instead of a split limits basis; and
- (4) coverages in addition to those required by this section, including collision and comprehensive physical damage.
- I. Any coverages provided pursuant to this section shall be subject to the premium rates, policy forms, terms, limitations, conditions and exclusions approved by the superintendent.
- J. The coverages provided pursuant to this section shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 8 and 10 of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act.
- K. Each insurer shall furnish named insureds with a card constituting evidence of financial responsibility and proof of insurance; provided that the card shall not be deemed to create insurance coverage if the policy has, in fact, lapsed or been canceled on the date of an accident. The card, insurance policy, insurance policy binder, certificate of insurance or

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such other proof as may be prescribed by the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department shall constitute sufficient proof of insurance and evidence of financial responsibility for purposes of New Mexico law.

Section 5. [NEW MATERIAL] RIGHT OF REJECTION--UNIFORMITY

OF CHOICE.--

Any person, including a person who is not the owner or other person responsible for maintaining coverage on a motor vehicle or a resident relative, may execute a form prescribed by the superintendent rejecting the limitations on tort rights and liabilities of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, and shall file the form with the superintendent, who shall maintain the forms as public records. Rejection is effective with respect to any accident occurring after the date and time the superintendent receives the rejection form Rejection for a minor or incapacitated person shall be made on his behalf by his parent or guardian and shall remain effective until revoked or until the person is no longer a minor or incapacitated, whichever occurs first. Completion and filing of the form prescribed by the superintendent shall be conclusive proof that the person completing the form made an informed and knowledgeable decision concerning rejection. Rejection remains effective until revoked in writing on a form prescribed by the superintendent.

B. Each person so rejecting shall maintain in effect .114601.6

a policy of motor vehicle liability insurance with at least the minimum coverages, including tort coverage, and limits required by the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act and the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.

- C. A person who effectively rejects in compliance with Subsections A and B of this section retains all traditional tort rights and tort liabilities to the extent provided in the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act. No such person is entitled to collect personal compensation benefits under any policy unless he has subsequently revoked the rejection as provided in Subsection D of this section.
- D. Revocation of rejection shall be made on a form prescribed by the superintendent. Revocation becomes effective as of the date and time the superintendent receives it.

 Revocation remains effective until superseded by the filing of a rejection form. Regardless of the non-filing of subsequent revocation forms, a person eligible for payment of personal compensation benefits as a named insured under a personal compensation policy shall be deemed to have withdrawn any rejection.
- E. In order to minimize conflict in choices between personal compensation choosers and tort choosers, insurers are authorized to maintain underwriting rules that require uniformity of choice by the named insured and all resident relatives.

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	F.	The	superintendent	shal l	adopt	and	promul g	ate
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- (1) rejection and revocation of such rejection pursuant to this section, including situations involving multiple vehicles and multiple policies in the same household; and
- (2) a system for maintaining and providing access to forms filed pursuant to this section.

Section 6. [NEW MATERIAL] CONSUMER INFORMATION PROGRAM --

- A. The superintendent shall establish and maintain a program to inform consumers about the comparative costs of personal compensation insurance and liability insurance, as well as the benefits, rights and responsibilities under each type of insurance. The program shall include procedures for informing insureds of their right of rejection.
- B. The superintendent shall prepare a budget reflecting costs associated with carrying out his responsibilities under the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act. The superintendent's budgeted costs shall be assessed annually to all motor vehicle insurers doing business in New Mexico pro rata on the basis of earned premium reported for the preceding calendar year.
- C. Any person, after being provided information in a form approved by the superintendent explaining the basis for choosing between being a personal compensation chooser and a .114601.6

tort chooser, shall be bound to the terms of the status and coverage chosen and is precluded from claiming liability against any other person based on being inadequately informed.

Section 7. [NEW MATERIAL] APPLICATION OF PERSONAL

COMPENSATION BENEFITS AND COVERAGES TO OTHER JURISDICTIONS. --

- A. A personal compensation policy shall pay personal compensation benefits for accidental bodily injury of a personal compensation insured sustained within the United States, its territories or possessions or Canada.
- B. A personal compensation policy shall, if an insured becomes subject to a compulsory financial responsibility or similar law of another jurisdiction of the United States, its territories or possessions or Canada, provide the coverage required by the law of that jurisdiction.

Section 8. [NEW MATERIAL] PERSONS NOT ENTITLED TO
PERSONAL COMPENSATION BENEFITS--LIMITATIONS ON PERSONAL
COMPENSATION BENEFITS.--

- A. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, an insurer is not obligated to provide personal compensation benefits for any injured person who:
- (1) was injured in a motor vehicle accident while committing a felony or while voluntarily operating or occupying a vehicle known by him to be stolen;
- $\mbox{(2) was injured while engaged in the operation,} \\ . 114601.6$

maintenance or use of, or as a pedestrian by, a motor vehicle owned by, furnished to or available for the regular use of the injured person, or a resident relative of the injured person, if such motor vehicle is not covered by the policy against which a claim is made;

- (3) was injured as a result of his intentional misconduct. If a person dies as a result of his intentional misconduct, the insurer is not obligated to provide the person's dependents and estate his personal compensation benefits;
- (4) was an uninsured motorist at the time of the accident causing the injuries. As used in this paragraph, "uninsured motorist" means a person who is the owner of or other person responsible for maintaining coverage on a motor vehicle pursuant to the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act but who has failed to maintain such coverage;
- (5) was injured while operating or occupying a motor vehicle involved in an organized race or speed contest; or
 - (6) is a tort chooser.
- B. There shall be no coverage for the named insured or any resident relative under a personal compensation policy while operating or occupying a self-propelled vehicle with three or fewer load-bearing wheels.
- C. An insurer shall not be obligated to pay personal compensation benefits, other than medical payments, to or on behalf of any injured person who was driving under the influence .114601.6

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of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

D. Nothing in this section bars an insurer from providing personal compensation benefits for any injured person, otherwise excluded by this section, if the policy clearly states that it provides such coverage.

Section 9. [NEW MATERIAL] PAYMENT OF PERSONAL COMPENSATION BENEFITS. -- Personal compensation benefits are payable to any of the following:

- A. the injured person;
- B. the parent or guardian of the injured person, if the injured person is a minor or incapacitated;
- C. a dependent or the personal representative of the estate of the injured person; or
- D. any person providing medical or other health care services, products or facilities for which payment is due.

Section 10. [NEW MATERIAL] PRIORITY OF BENEFITS. --

- A. Personal compensation policies are liable to pay personal compensation benefits in the following order of priority up to their respective coverage limits:
- (1) the personal compensation policy covering a motor vehicle involved in the accident, if the injured person was engaged in the operation, maintenance or use of the motor vehicle or was a pedestrian injured by the motor vehicle at the time of the accident:
- $\hspace{1cm} \textbf{(2)} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{any personal compensation policy under} \\ . \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{.114601.6}$

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which the injured person is a named insured;

- any personal compensation policy under which the injured person is a resident relative; and
- **(4)** any personal compensation policy under which the injured person qualifies as a personal compensation insured other than as described in Paragraphs (1) through (3) of this subsection.
- Subject to the payment priorities in Subsection A of this section, if a personal compensation insured is entitled to benefits under more than one personal compensation policy or coverage, the maximum recovery shall not exceed the amount payable under the personal compensation policy with the highest limit.
- C. If two or more insurers are obligated to pay personal compensation benefits at the same priority, the insurer against whom the claim is first made shall pay the claim up to that insurer's policy limits as if wholly responsible and may thereafter recover contribution pro rata on the basis of coverage limits from any other insurer at the same priority level.
- For purposes of payment of personal compensation D. benefits only, an unoccupied, parked motor vehicle is not a motor vehicle involved in an accident unless it was parked in such a way as to cause unreasonable risk of injury.
- [NEW MATERIAL] COORDINATION OF BENEFITS. -- The Section 11. . 114601. 6

personal compensation insurer has the primary obligation to indemnify its personal compensation insured who sustains accidental bodily injury; provided that personal compensation benefits are excess over and shall not duplicate the amount of benefits an injured person recovers, or is entitled to recover, under a state or federal workers' compensation law or similar occupational injury law, based on the same accidental bodily injury.

Section 12. [NEW MATERIAL] LIMITATIONS ON TORT RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES--CLAIMS FOR UNCOMPENSATED ECONOMIC LOSS.--

A. Except as provided otherwise in Subsection C of this section:

- (1) no person, other than a tort chooser, shall have a cause of action in tort or otherwise for accidental bodily injury caused in whole or in part by the operation, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle subject to the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, other than for uncompensated economic loss; and
- (2) a tort chooser shall have no cause of action in tort or otherwise against a personal compensation chooser for accidental bodily injury caused in whole or in part by the operation, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle subject to the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, other than for uncompensated economic loss.
- B. Subject to the provisions of Subsection A of this.114601.6

section and except as provided otherwise in Subsection C of this section, an uninsured motorist shall not have a cause of action to recover damages resulting from an accident arising out of the operation, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle from a personal compensation chooser or a tort chooser for:

- (1) the first fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) of economic loss resulting from accidental bodily injury; or
- $\hbox{ (2) the first ten thousand dollars ($10,000) of } \\ property damage.$

As used in this subsection, "uninsured motorist" means a person who is the owner of or other person responsible for maintaining coverage on a motor vehicle subject to the insurance requirements of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, who fails to maintain the minimum required coverages.

- C. Any person shall have a cause of action under common law tort principles for economic and non-economic loss against any other person who causes accidental bodily injury or motor vehicle property damage while committing a felony or while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs. It is against the public policy of this state for an insurer to pay the damages assessed against an insured pursuant to this subsection, except for economic loss.
- D. Any person shall have a cause of action under common law tort principles for economic and non-economic loss . 114601.6

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resulting from accidental bodily injury or property damage caused by intentional misconduct of another person. It is against the public policy of this state for an insurer to pay the damages assessed against an insured pursuant to this subsection.

Section 13. [NEW MATERIAL] CLAIMS FOR UNCOMPENSATED ECONOMIC LOSS--SETTLEMENT PERIOD--ATTORNEY FEES.--

Any claimant seeking recovery for uncompensated economic loss from another person, as authorized by the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, shall make demand for settlement in writing, accompanied by supporting documentation and all relevant bills and employer records, to the person or the person's insurer at least thirty days before filing any lawsuit seeking damages against the person. The person against whom claim is made or his insurer shall reply in writing to the demand prior to the last day of the settlement period, or the person shall be deemed to have made no offer. If any applicable statute of limitation would otherwise run during the thirty-day settlement period, that statute of limitation shall be tolled until the end of the second business day after the last day of the settlement period. The thirty-day settlement period shall begin to run on the day the written demand is mailed or otherwise delivered.

B. If the claimant is unable to reach an agreement with the person against whom the claim is made or the person's .114601.6 $\,$

insurer by the last day of the settlement period, the claimant shall be entitled to file a lawsuit seeking uncompensated economic loss based on common-law tort principles. If the claimant is deemed the prevailing party as provided in this subsection, he shall, in addition to any damages awarded, be awarded reasonable attorney fees, not to exceed one-third of the gross amount of the recovery, exclusive of interest and court costs; provided that if the gross recovery exceeds one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), the maximum fee shall be limited to one-third of the amount up to one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) plus fifteen percent of the amount in excess of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

The claimant shall be deemed to be the prevailing party if he recovers damages, exclusive of interest and court costs, in an amount equal to or greater than the midpoint between the last demand made during the settlement period by the claimant and the last offer made during the settlement period by the person against whom the claim is made or the person's insurer.

C. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the parties from compromising a claim at any time by mutual agreement.

Section 14. [NEW MATERIAL] RIGHT OF SUBROGATION-CONDITIONS.--An insurer shall be subrogated, to the extent of
any personal compensation benefits paid, to all of the rights of
its insured with respect to an accident caused, in whole or in
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part, by the fault of any person who is not a personal compensation chooser.

Section 15. [NEW MATERIAL] PAYMENT OF INSURANCE BENEFITS--CAUSES OF ACTION.--

- A. No offset shall be allowed against personal compensation benefits due based on the value of a cause of action until after a monetary recovery is made. After recovery is made, a deduction from future benefits may be made in no more than the amount of the net recovery, exclusive of attorney fees, expenses and costs incurred in effecting the recovery.
- B. If personal compensation benefits have been received, the insurer may require the recipient to repay, out of such recovery, an amount equal to the personal compensation benefits received but not more than the net recovery, exclusive of attorney fees, expenses and costs incurred in effecting the recovery. Any remainder of the net recovery shall be credited periodically against loss as it accrues, until an amount equal to the net recovery has been deducted. The insurer shall have a lien on the recovery equal to net personal compensation benefits received.
- C. Recovery on a cause of action shall not operate to reduce personal compensation benefit coverage limits, which shall be paid out in full to the extent economic loss exceeds the amount of recovery.

Section 16. [NEW MATERIAL] PERSONAL COMPENSATION
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BENEFITS--PROMPT PAYMENT. --

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Personal compensation benefits shall be paid as Loss accrues when medical expense, loss of income loss accrues. from work or replacement services loss occurs or when the injured person dies. Notwithstanding any provision of the Insurance Code, personal compensation benefits for accrued losses are overdue if not paid within thirty days after the insurer receives reasonable proof of the fact and the amount of loss; provided that an insurer may accumulate claims for periods not exceeding thirty days, in which case benefits are not overdue if paid within twenty days after the last day of the period of accumulation. If reasonable proof is not supplied as to the entire claim, the amount that is supported by reasonable proof shall be paid promptly as provided in this subsection, and any part of the remainder of the claim that is later supported by reasonable proof shall be paid promptly in the same manner.

- B. For the purpose of calculating the extent to which personal compensation benefits are overdue, payment shall be treated as made on the date a draft or other valid instrument is placed in the United States mail in a properly addressed postpaid envelope or, if not mailed, on the date of personal delivery to the insured.
- C. Notwithstanding any provision of the Insurance Code, if an insurer is found after an administrative hearing by the superintendent or upon review by a court of competent

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jurisdiction to be in violation of this section, the exclusive remedy shall be the recovery of the personal compensation benefits and interest at the rate of twelve percent per year beginning from the date the benefits were due, together with attorney fees, expenses and costs. In the event of an insurer's willful or wanton failure to comply with this section, the recovery shall be three times the amount of the personal compensation benefits that are overdue, together with attorney fees, expenses and costs.

Section 17. [NEW MATERIAL] ASSIGNMENT OR GARNISHMENT-PERSONAL COMPENSATION BENEFITS EXEMPT.--

- A. Personal compensation benefits are exempt from garnishment, attachment, execution or any other process or claim to the extent that wages or earnings are exempt under any applicable law.
- B. An agreement for assignment of any right to personal compensation benefits payable in the future shall be unenforceable except to the extent that:
- (1) such benefits are for the cost of medical or other health care services, products or facilities provided or to be provided by the assignee; or
- (2) benefits for loss of income from work or replacement services loss are assigned for payment of alimony, maintenance or child support.

Section 18. [NEW MATERIAL] LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS. -. 114601.6

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- A. Notwithstanding Section 37-1-3 NMSA 1978 and subject to the arbitration provisions in Section 24 of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, if no personal compensation benefits have been paid, an action therefor may be commenced against the insurer no later than two years after the date of the accident causing the injuries.
- B. Notwithstanding Section 37-1-3 NMSA 1978 and subject to the arbitration provisions in Section 24 of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, if personal compensation benefits have been paid, an action for recovery of further personal compensation benefits may be commenced no later than two years after the date of the last payment of personal compensation benefits; provided, that no action for personal compensation benefits shall be commenced against an insurer more than four years after the date of the accident.
- C. The statute of limitations period for personal injury provided in Section 37-1-8 NMSA 1978 shall, for a cause of action for uncompensated economic damages under the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, commence on the day after the insured has incurred economic loss in excess of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or the insured has exhausted his policy limits, whichever is earlier.

Section 19. [NEW MATERIAL] MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS. --

If the mental or physical condition of an injured . 114601. 6

person is material to any claim that has been or may be made for personal compensation benefits, the injured person, upon request of an insurer, shall submit to reasonable mental or physical examination by a health care provider designated by the insurer at a reasonably convenient time and location, subject to regulations, if any, adopted and promulgated by the superintendent. The cost of any such examination shall be borne by the insurer and shall not be charged against or operate to reduce benefit limits.

B. If an insurer has requested in writing that an injured person submit to mental or physical examination pursuant to Subsection A of this section and the person refuses to comply, the insurer may, upon at least thirty days' prior written notice to the insured, suspend all future personal compensation benefits and cease payment of any incurred but unpaid portion of bills for services which such examination is intended to verify as medically necessary, until the injured person complies with the request.

Section 20. [NEW MATERIAL] EMPLOYER AND PROVIDER

REQUIREMENTS - MEDICAL EXPENSE REVIEW. - -

A. Upon request of an insurer, an employer shall furnish a statement of the work record and earnings of an injured person who has filed a claim for personal compensation benefits. The statement shall cover the period specified by the insurer and may include the one-year period before, and the .114601.6

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entire period after, the date of the accident.

- B. To assure that the treatment and expenses are both reasonable and necessary, insurers may review or obtain a review of treatment and expenses prior to, during and after the course of treatment of an injured person.
- Every medical or other health care provider providing, before or after an injury upon which a claim for personal compensation benefits is based, any services, products or facilities in relation to that or any other injury, or in relation to a condition claimed to be connected with that or any other injury, shall, upon request of the insurer against whom the claim has been made, furnish the insurer a written report of the history, condition, treatment and dates and costs of The information shall be treatment of the injured person. provided with a declaration that the services, products or facilities rendered were reasonable and necessary with respect to the injury sustained and shall identify which expenses were incurred as a result of the injury. Each medical or other health care provider shall also produce in a timely manner and permit the inspection and copying of its records regarding history, condition, treatment and the dates and costs thereof. The person providing the declaration required under this section shall attest to it as follows:

"I declare that I have read the foregoing and the facts alleged are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.".

The cost of obtaining the information and records required by this subsection shall be borne by the insurer and shall not be charged against or operate to reduce benefit limits.

- D. No cause of action for violation of the physician-patient privilege or invasion of the right of privacy shall exist against any medical or other health care provider complying with the provisions of this section; provided that the insurer is responsible for assuring the confidentiality of the records in the hands of its officers, employees and agents.
- E. A dispute regarding the right to the discovery of facts about an injured person by the insurer may be resolved through arbitration as provided in Section 24 of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act or court proceedings.

Section 21. [NEW MATERIAL] ASSIGNED CLAIMS PLAN. --

- A. Insurers, other than self-insurance plans, authorized to provide motor vehicle insurance under the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act shall organize, participate in and maintain an assigned claims plan to provide benefits equivalent to the minimum personal compensation benefits required by that act to any injured person covered by that act; provided that the person is not a tort chooser or a resident relative of an uninsured motorist as defined in Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 8 of that act and further provided that:
- (1) personal compensation benefits are unavailable, for a reason other than as specified in Section 8 .114601.6

of that act; or

- (2) personal compensation benefits are unavailable, because of the insolvency of an insurer for whose covered claims the New Mexico property and casualty insurance guaranty association is not responsible.
- B. The assigned claims plan shall adopt bylaws and rules, and enter into necessary agreements for the operation of the plan and the equitable distribution of costs, as approved by the superintendent.
- C. Any claim through the assigned claims plan shall be assigned to an insurer in accordance with the plan's bylaws and rules. Upon such assignment, the insurer shall have the rights and obligations it would have had if, prior to such assignment, it had issued a personal compensation policy providing the minimum personal compensation coverage required by law.
- D. Any person accepting personal compensation benefits under the assigned claims plan shall have the rights and obligations the person would have had under a personal compensation policy issued to him providing the minimum personal compensation coverage required by law.
- E. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, benefits available through the assigned claims plan shall be reduced to the extent that benefits covering the same loss are available from other

sources, regardless of the nature or number of benefit sources available and regardless of the nature or form of the benefits. The plan coverage shall be deemed secondary to any such other sources.

F. The assigned claims plan and the insurer to whom the claim is assigned are subrogated, to the extent of personal compensation benefits paid, to all of the rights of the claimant against any person liable for such loss and against any insurer, its successor in interest or any other person legally obligated to provide personal compensation benefits to the injured person.

Section 22. [NEW MATERIAL] INCENTIVES FOR INSUREDS. -- Each insurer shall adopt an actuarially sound program that provides incentives to a personal compensation chooser, in the form of increased benefits, reduced premiums or other methods:

A. to purchase motor vehicles equipped with automatic seat and harness belts or air bags; provided that such incentives shall not include a loss of coverage or benefits for failure to use such devices; and

B. to have medical expense benefits delivered by a managed care program designated by the insurer; provided that only the actual cost of such benefits to the insurer shall be credited against the policy limits.

Section 23. [NEW MATERIAL] REGULATIONS.--The superintendent may adopt and promulgate regulations necessary to provide for the effective implementation and administration of .114601.6

the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, consistent with its purposes.

Section 24. [NEW MATERIAL] ARBITRATION. --

- A. Notwithstanding any provision of the Uniform

 Arbitration Act to the contrary, any dispute with respect to

 personal compensation benefits between an insurer and an injured

 person, or the dependents or estate of such person, may be

 submitted to arbitration pursuant to the provisions of this

 section if the insurer and the person agree. Only the dispute

 that the parties have agreed to arbitrate may be addressed by

 the arbitration.
- B. Upon agreement for arbitration, each party shall select a competent arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so named shall select a third arbitrator. If unable to agree on the third arbitrator within thirty days, either may request a judge of the district court in the county in which the arbitration is pending to select the third arbitrator. The written decision of any two arbitrators shall be binding on each party, subject to the provisions of Subsection D of this section.
- C. The cost of the arbitrator and any expert witness shall be paid by the party who selected them. The cost of the third arbitrator and other expenses of arbitration shall be shared equally by both parties.
- D. The arbitration shall take place in the county in which the insured resides unless the parties agree to another .114601.6

location. The Rules of Civil Procedure and Rules of Evidence for the District Courts shall apply. Any final decision of the arbitrators shall be subject to judicial review if filed in the district court for the county in which the arbitration took place within thirty days of the date of the arbitrators' decision.

Section 25. [NEW MATERIAL] OUT-OF-STATE VEHICLES. -

A. Each insurer in New Mexico shall file with the superintendent, as a condition of its continued transaction of business, a form approved by the superintendent declaring that any contract of primary motor vehicle insurance, wherever issued, covering the operation, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle shall be deemed, while the motor vehicle is in New Mexico, to provide at least the minimum benefits required for a personal compensation policy by the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act. The insured under any such policy or under any policy that states that it meets the requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, shall be deemed to have elected coverage under a personal compensation policy, and to have accepted the limitations on tort rights and liabilities of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act.

B. The provisions of this section do not apply to any insured who, prior to a motor vehicle accident within New Mexico, has become a tort chooser pursuant to Section 5 of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act. With respect to such a tort .114601.6

chooser, the bodily injury and property damage liability limits of any such policy shall be operative, subject to conformance with the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.

Section 26. Section 59A-7-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 127, Section 113) is amended to read:

"59A-7-7. "VEHICLE" INSURANCE DEFINED. -- "Vehicle" insurance is insurance covering:

A. physical damage. Insurance against loss of or damage to any land vehicle or aircraft or any draft or riding animal resulting from or incident to ownership, maintenance or use of any such vehicle, aircraft or animal;

B. public liability and property damage. Insurance against any hazard or cause, and against any loss, liability or expense resulting from or incident to ownership, maintenance or use of any such vehicle, aircraft or animal;

C. cargo. Insurance against loss of or damage to property contained in a vehicle or being loaded or unloaded therein or therefrom or incident to the ownership, maintenance or use of any such vehicle, aircraft or animal; [and]

D. medical payments. Insurance for payment on behalf of the injured party or for reimbursement of the insured for payment, irrespective of legal liability of the insured, of medical, hospital, surgical and disability benefits, to persons injured and funeral and death benefits to dependents, beneficiaries or personal representatives of persons killed as

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the result of an accident, resulting from or incident to ownership, maintenance or use of any such vehicle, aircraft or animal. Such coverage shall not be deemed to be "health" insurance for purposes of the Insurance Code; and

E. personal compensation. Insurance with benefits as described in the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act.

Personal compensation insurance shall not be deemed health insurance."

Section 27. Section 59A-32-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 127, Section 521) is amended to read:

"59A-32-3. PURPOSE OF ASSIGNED RISK PLAN.--The purpose of the assigned risk plan is to provide for the equitable distribution and apportionment, among insurers authorized to transact in this state the business of [automobile and] motor vehicle bodily injury, personal compensation, property damage liability and physical damage insurance, of insurance afforded applicants who are in good faith entitled to, but who are unable to procure, such insurance through ordinary methods."

Section 28. Section 59A-32-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 127, Section 523) is amended to read:

"59A-32-5. REQUIREMENTS OF ASSIGNED RISK PLANS. -- Any such agreement or plan for the assignment of risks involving [automobile and] motor vehicle bodily injury, personal compensation, [and] property damage liability and physical damage insurance shall include provision for:

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A. reasonable rules governing the equitable distribution of risks by direct insurance, reinsurance or otherwise, and by the assignment of risks to insurers participating in the plan;

<u>B.</u> rates and reasonable rate modifications, which shall be applicable to such risks and which shall not be excessive, inadequate or unfairly discriminatory;

<u>C.</u> the <u>coverage</u> limits [of <u>liability which</u>] <u>that</u> any insurer to [whom] <u>which</u> a risk is assigned shall be required to assume; and

<u>D.</u> a method whereby applicants for insurance, persons insured and insurers under the plan may have a hearing on grievances and the right to appeal from the decision on any such grievance to the superintendent."

Section 29. Section 59A-32-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 127, Section 524) is amended to read:

"59A-32-6. REVIEW OF PROPOSED ASSIGNED RISK PLANS.--Every such plan for the assignment of risks involving [automobile and] motor vehicle bodily injury, personal compensation, [and] property damage liability and physical damage insurance shall be filed in writing with the superintendent. The superintendent shall review the plan as soon as reasonably possible after filing, to determine whether or not it meets the requirements of Section [523 of this article] 59A-32-5 NMSA 1978. Each plan shall be on file with the superintendent for a waiting period of .114601.6

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thirty [(30)] days before it becomes effective, unless sooner approved in writing. Unless disapproved in writing by the superintendent within the thirty [(30)] day waiting period, a plan shall be deemed approved and shall become effective upon the expiration of that period."

Section 30. Section 59A-32-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 127, Section 526) is amended to read:

"59A-32-8. FAILURE TO FILE PLAN--ASSIGNED RISK PLAN PRESCRIBED. -- If no plan [which] that meets the requirements of Section [523 of this article above] 59A-32-5 NMSA 1978 has been filed with the superintendent within ninety [(90)] days after [June 30, 1959] the effective date of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, or within the period stated in any order [which] that disapproves an existing plan, the superintendent may formulate and prescribe a plan [which] that does meet such requirements, after hearing or consultation with insurers authorized to transact in this state the business of [automobile and] motor vehicle bodily injury, personal compensation, [and] property damage liability and physical damage insurance. any plan or [plans or] amendment thereto has [or have] been approved or prescribed, no insurer to which [such] the plan is applicable shall thereafter issue any policy of such insurance, or undertake to transact such business in this state, unless the insurer participates in [such] the plan."

Section 31. Section 66-1-4.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, .114601.6

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Chapter 120, Section 4) is amended to read:

DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Motor Vehicle "66-1-4.3. Code:

- "camping body" means a vehicle body primarily designed or converted for use as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping or travel activities;
- "camping trailer" means a camping body that exceeds neither eight feet in width nor forty feet in length, mounted on a chassis, or frame with wheels, designed to be drawn by another vehicle and that has collapsible partial side walls that fold for towing and unfold at the campsite;
- "cancellation" means that a driver's license is annulled and terminated because of some error or defect or because the licensee is no longer entitled to the license, but cancellation of a license is without prejudice, and application for a new license may be made at any time after cancellation;
- "casual sale" means the sale of a motor vehicle D. by the registered owner of the vehicle if the owner has not sold more than four vehicles in that calendar year;
- [E. "certified motor vehicle liability policy" means an owner's policy or a driver's policy of liability insurance to or for the benefit of the person named therein as insured, certified as provided in the Motor Vehicle Code and meeting the requirements of the Motor Vehicle Code as evidence of financial responsibility and issued by an insurance carrier duly

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- F.] E. "chassis" means the complete motor vehicle, including standard factory equipment, exclusive of the body and cab:
- [6.] <u>F.</u> "collector" means a person who is the owner of one or more vehicles of historic or special interest who collects, purchases, acquires, trades or disposes of these vehicles or parts thereof for the person's own use in order to preserve, restore and maintain a similar vehicle for hobby purposes;
- [H.] <u>G.</u> "combination" means any connected assemblage of a motor vehicle and one or more semitrailers, trailers or semitrailers converted to trailers by means of a converter gear;
- [H.] H. "combination gross vehicle weight" means the sum total of the gross vehicle weights of all units of a combination;
- [J.] I. "commerce" means the transportation of persons, property or merchandise for hire, compensation, profit or in the furtherance of a commercial enterprise in this state or between New Mexico and a place outside New Mexico, including a place outside the United States;
- $\left[\frac{K.}{L}\right]$ __ "commercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle used in commerce:
- (1) if the vehicle has a declared gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds;

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- (3) if the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded pursuant to applicable law:
- [—] K. "controlled-access highway" means every highway, street or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the highway, street or roadway except at those points only and in the manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over the highway, street or roadway;
- [M-] L. "controlled substance" means any substance defined in Section 30-31-2 NMSA 1978 as a controlled substance;
- [N.-] M_ "converter gear" means any assemblage of one or more axles with a fifth wheel mounted thereon, designed for use in a combination to support the front end of a semitrailer but not permanently attached thereto. A converter gear shall not be considered a vehicle, as that term is defined in Section 66-1-4.19 NMSA 1978, but weight attributable thereto shall be included in declared gross weight;
- $[\theta -]$ N. "conviction" means the alleged violator has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or <u>has</u> been found guilty in the trial court and has waived or exhausted all rights to an appeal;

[P.] <u>0.</u> "crosswalk" means:

- (1) that part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway; and
- (2) any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface; and
- $[\mbox{$\frac{Q_{-}}{2}$}]$ "curb cut" means a short ramp through a curb or built up to the curb."

Section 32. Section 66-1-4.6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 120, Section 7) is amended to read:

"66-1-4.6. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Motor Vehicle Code:

- A. "farm tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows, mowing machines and other implements of husbandry;
- B. "financial responsibility" means the ability to respond in damages for liability resulting from traffic accidents arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle of a type subject to registration under the laws of New Mexico, in [the] amounts not less than [that] those specified in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, [The term] or having in effect personal compensation and property

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damage liability coverages meeting at least the minimum requirements of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act. "Financial responsibility" includes a motor vehicle liability policy, [a certified motor vehicle liability] a personal compensation policy, a surety bond or evidence of a sufficient cash deposit with the state treasurer;

- "first offender" means a person who for the first time under state or federal law or municipal ordinance has been adjudicated guilty of the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any other drug that renders the person incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle, regardless of whether the person's sentence was suspended or deferred;
- D. "flammable liquid" means any liquid that has a flash point of seventy degrees Fahrenheit or less, as determined by a tangible or equivalent closed-cup test device;
- "foreign jurisdiction" means any jurisdiction Ε. other than a state of the United States or the District of Col umbi a;
- F. "foreign vehicle" means every vehicle of a type required to be registered under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code brought into this state from another state, territory or country; and
- G. "freight trailer" means any trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer drawn by a truck tractor or road tractor, and . 114601. 6

any trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer drawn by a truck that has a gross vehicle weight of more than twenty-six thousand pounds, but [the term] "freight trailer" does not include manufactured homes, trailers of less than one-ton carrying capacity used to transport animals or fertilizer trailers of less than three thousand five hundred pounds empty weight."

Section 33. Section 66-1-4.11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 120, Section 12) is amended to read:

"66-1-4.11. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Motor Vehicle Code:

A. "mail" means any item properly addressed with postage prepaid delivered by the United States postal service or any other public or private enterprise primarily engaged in the transport and delivery of letters, packages and other parcels;

- B. "manufactured home" means a moveable or portable housing structure that exceeds either a width of eight feet or a length of forty feet, constructed to be towed on its own chassis and designed to be installed with or without a permanent foundation for human occupancy;
- C. "manufacturer" means every person engaged in the business of constructing or assembling vehicles of a type required to be registered under the Motor Vehicle Code;
- D. "manufacturer's certificate of origin" means a certification, on a form supplied by or approved by the division, signed by the manufacturer that the new vehicle .114601.6

described therein has been transferred to the New Mexico dealer or distributor named therein or to a dealer duly licensed or recognized as such in another state, territory or possession of the United States and that such transfer is the first transfer of the vehicle in ordinary trade and commerce; every such certificate shall contain space for proper reassignment to a New Mexico dealer or to a dealer duly licensed or recognized as such in another state, territory or possession of the United States, and the certificate shall contain a description of the vehicle, the number of cylinders, type of body, engine number and the serial number or other standard identification number provided by the manufacturer of the vehicle;

- E. "metal tire" means every tire of which the surface in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard nonresilient material, except that a snow tire with metal study designed to increase traction on ice or snow is not considered a metal tire:
- F. "moped" means a two-wheeled or three-wheeled vehicle with an automatic transmission and a motor having a piston displacement of less than fifty cubic centimeters that is capable of propelling the vehicle at a maximum speed of not more than thirty miles an hour on level ground, at sea level;
- G. "motorcycle" means every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground,

excluding a tractor;

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- "motor home" means a camping body built on a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis so designed that seating for driver and passengers is within the body itself;
- "motor vehicle" means every vehicle that is selfpropelled and every vehicle that is propelled by electric power obtained from batteries or from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails; but for the purposes of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, "motor vehicle" does not include "special mobile equipment"; and
- "motor vehicle liability policy" means an owner's policy or a driver's policy of liability insurance providing limits of coverage not less than the dollar amounts set forth in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act as evidence of financial responsibility and, with respect to motor vehicles registered in New Mexico, tort coverage as specified in the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, with a coverage limit at <u>least equal to the bodily injury liability limit</u>, issued by an insurance carrier duly authorized to transact business in New Mexi co. "

Section 66-1-4.14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Section 34. Chapter 120, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

- "66-1-4.14. DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Motor Vehicle Code:
- "park" or "parking" means the standing of a . 114601. 6

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vehicle, whether occupied or not, other than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading and unloading;

- B. "parking lot" means a parking area containing fifteen or more parking spaces provided for the free use of patrons of any office of state or local government or of any public accommodation, retail or commercial establishment;
- C. "parts car" means a motor vehicle generally in nonoperable condition that is owned by a collector to furnish parts that are usually nonobtainable from normal sources, thus enabling a collector to preserve, restore and maintain a motor vehicle of historic or special interest;
 - D. "pedestrian" means any natural person on foot;
- E. "person" means every natural person, firm, copartnership, association, corporation or other legal entity;
- F. "personal compensation policy" means an owner's or driver's personal compensation policy as specified in the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act;
- [F.] G. "personal information" means information that identifies an individual, including an individual's photograph, social security number, driver identification number, name, address other than zip code, telephone number and medical or disability information, but "personal information" does not include information on vehicles, vehicle ownership, vehicular accidents, driving violations or driver status;
- [G.] $\underline{\text{H.}}$ "pneumatic tire" means every tire in which .114601.6

compressed air is designed to support the load;

[H.] I. "pole trailer" means any vehicle without motive power, designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, structures, pipes and structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections;

[H.] J. "police or peace officer" means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of the Motor Vehicle Code;

[J.-] <u>K.</u> "private road or driveway" means every way or place in private ownership used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not other persons; and

[K.] \underline{L} . "property owner" means the owner of a piece of land or the agent of that property owner."

Section 35. Section 66-5-201.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Section 2) is amended to read:

"66-5-201.1. PURPOSE.--The legislature is aware that motor vehicle accidents in [the state of] New Mexico can result in catastrophic financial hardship. The purpose of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act is to require and encourage residents of [the state of] New Mexico who own and operate motor .114601.6

vehicles upon the highways of the state to have the ability

either to respond in damages to accidents arising out of the use
and operation of a motor vehicle [It is the intent that the
risks and financial burdens of motor vehicle accidents be
equitably distributed among all owners and operators of motor
vehicles within the state] or to obtain a personal compensation
policy as specified in the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act. "
Section 36. Section 66-5-205 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983,
Chapter 318, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-205. VEHICLE MUST BE INSURED OR OWNER MUST HAVE EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY [PENALTIES].--

A. No owner shall permit the operation of an uninsured motor vehicle, or a motor vehicle for which evidence of financial responsibility as was affirmed to the division is not currently valid, upon the streets or highways of New Mexico unless the vehicle is specifically exempted from the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.

- B. No person shall drive an uninsured motor vehicle, or a motor vehicle for which evidence of financial responsibility as was affirmed to the division is not currently valid, upon the streets or highways of New Mexico unless he is specifically exempted from the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.
- C. For the purposes of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, "uninsured motor vehicle" means a motor .114601.6

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vehicle for which a motor vehicle liability policy or a [certified motor vehicle liability] personal compensation policy meeting the requirements of the laws of New Mexico and of the director is not in effect.

D. The provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act requiring the deposit of evidence of financial responsibility as provided in Section 66-5-218 NMSA 1978, subject to certain exemptions, may apply with respect to persons who have been convicted of or forfeited bail for certain offenses under motor vehicle laws or who have failed to pay judgments or written settlement agreements upon causes of action arising out of ownership, maintenance or use of vehicles of a type subject to registration under the laws of New Mexico.

[E. Any person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300).1"

Section 37. Section 66-5-205.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 214, Section 1) is amended to read:

"66-5-205. 1. [UNINSURED MOTORIST CITATION -- REQUIREMENTS TO BE FOLLOWED AT TIME OF ACCIDENT - SUBSEQUENT PROCEDURES | NOTICE OF POLICY TERMINATION OR CANCELLATION. --

[A. When a law enforcement officer issues a driver who is involved in an accident a citation for failure to comply with the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility . 114601. 6

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Act, the law enforcement officer shall personally at the same time:

(1) issue to the driver cited a temporary operation sticker, valid for thirty days after the date the sticker is issued, and forward by mail or delivery to the division a duplicate of the issued sticker; and

(2) remove the license plate from the vehicle and send it with the duplicate of the sticker to the division or, if it cannot be removed, permanently deface the plate.

B. The division shall return or replace, in its discretion, a license plate removed under the provisions of Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section or replace a license plate defaced under that paragraph when the person cited for failure to comply with the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act furnishes proof of compliance to the division and pays to the division a reinstatement fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). If a person to whom the temporary operation sticker is issued furnishes to the division within fifteen days after the issuance of the sticker evidence of financial responsibility in compliance with the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act and in effect on the date and at the time of the issuance of the sticker, the division shall replace or return the license plate and waive the twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) reinstatement fee.

C. The director shall adopt and promulgate . 114601. 6

regulations prescribing the form and use of the sticker required to be issued under Subsection A of this section.

D.—] The director may adopt and promulgate regulations requiring insurance carriers who terminate or cancel any motor vehicle liability policy or [certified motor vehicle liability] personal compensation policy to report monthly each cancellation or termination to the division. Information pertaining to each motor vehicle shall be made a part of that vehicle file for one year. Notification of termination or cancellation made under such a regulation is not grounds for revocation of the motor vehicle registration."

Section 38. Section 66-5-206 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Section 7) is amended to read:

"66-5-206. REGISTRATION WITHOUT INSURANCE OR EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PROHIBITED--SUSPENSION REQUIRED.--

A. The division shall not issue or renew the registration for any motor vehicle not covered by a motor vehicle liability policy, [or] a [certified motor vehicle liability] personal compensation policy or [by] evidence of financial responsibility currently valid meeting the requirements of the laws of New Mexico and of the director, unless specifically exempted from the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.

B. Upon a showing by its records or other sufficient evidence that the required insurance or evidence of financial .114601.6

responsibility has not been provided or maintained for a motor vehicle, the division shall suspend its registration of the motor vehicle."

Section 39. Section 66-5-207 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-207. EXEMPT MOTOR VEHICLES.--The following motor vehicles are exempt from the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act:

- A. a motor vehicle owned by the United States government, any state or any political subdivision of a state;
- B. an implement of husbandry or special mobile equipment [which] that is only incidentally operated on a highway;
- C. a motor vehicle operated upon a highway only for the purpose of crossing such highway from one property to another;
- D. a commercial motor vehicle registered or proportionally registered in this and any other jurisdiction, provided such motor vehicle is covered by a motor vehicle liability policy, [or certified motor vehicle liability] personal compensation policy or equivalent coverage or other form of financial responsibility in compliance with the laws of any other jurisdiction in which it is registered;
- E. a motor vehicle approved as self-insured by the superintendent of insurance pursuant to Section 66-5-207.1~NMSA . 114601.6

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F. any motor vehicle when the owner has submitted to the division a signed statement, in such form as may be prescribed by the division, declaring that the vehicle will not be operated on the highways of New Mexico and explaining the reasons therefor."

Section 40. Section 66-5-208 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 282, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-208. EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY -- AMOUNTS AND CONDITIONS. -- "Evidence of financial responsibility", as used in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, means:

A. evidence of the ability to respond in damages for liability, on account of accidents occurring subsequent to the effective date of the evidence, arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a vehicle of a type subject to registration under the laws of New Mexico, in the following amounts:

[A. twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000)]

(1) fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident;

[B.] (2) subject to [this] the limit for one person, [fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000)] thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident;

[C.] (3) ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) because . 114601. 6

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of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident; and

[9.] (4) if evidence is in the form of a surety bond or a cash deposit, the total amount shall be [sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000)] forty thousand dollars (\$40,000); or

B. evidence of a valid personal compensation policy as specified in the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act."

Section 41. Section 66-5-209 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 283, as amended) is amended to read:

MEANING OF "JUDGMENT". -- "Judgment", as used in **"66-5-209.** the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, means any judgment [which] that becomes final by expiration without appeal of the time within which an appeal might have been perfected or by final affirmation on appeal rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction of any state or of the United States, upon a cause of action arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of any motor vehicle of a type subject to registration under the laws of New Mexico, for damages, including damages for care and loss of services, because of bodily injury to or death of any person or for damages because of injury to or destruction of property, including the loss of use thereof, or upon a cause of action on an agreement of settlement for such damages. "Judgment" does not include any amount recoverable as uncompensated economic loss under the Personal Choice Auto

Insurance Act."

Section 42. Section 66-5-215 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978,
Chapter 35, Section 298, as amended) is amended to read:
"66-5-215. PAYMENTS SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY REQUIREMENTS
A. Judgments herein referred to shall, for the

- purpose of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act only, be deemed satisfied when:
- (1) [twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000)]

 fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) has been credited upon any
 judgment [or judgments] rendered in excess of that amount
 because of bodily injury to or death of one person as the result
 of any one accident;
- (2) subject to the limit [of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) because of bodily injury to or death of] for one person, the sum of [fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000)] thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) has been credited upon any judgment [or judgments] rendered in excess of that amount because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons as the result of any one accident; or
- (3) ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) has been credited upon any judgment [or judgments] rendered in excess of that amount because of injury to or destruction of property of others as a result of any one accident.
- B. However, payments made in settlements of any claims because of bodily injury, death or property damage arising from the accident shall be credited in reduction of the .114601.6

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amounts provided for in this section."

Section 43. Section 66-5-218 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 302, as amended) is amended to read:

ALTERNATE METHODS OF GIVING EVIDENCE. -- Evidence of financial responsibility, when required under the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, may be given by filing:

- evidence of a motor vehicle liability policy;
- В. evidence of a [certified motor vehicle liability] personal compensation policy [as provided in Section 66-5-219 NMSA 1978];
- C. a surety bond as provided in Section 66-5-225 NMSA 1978; or
- a certificate of deposit of money as provided in Section 66-5-226 NMSA 1978."

Section 44. Section 66-5-220 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1955, Chapter 182, Section 323, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-220. DEFAULT BY NONRESIDENT INSURER. -- If any insurance carrier not authorized to transact business in New Mexico [which] that has qualified to furnish evidence of financial responsibility defaults in any undertakings or agreements, the division shall not thereafter accept [as] evidence [any certificate] of financial responsibility of that carrier, whether previously filed or thereafter tendered as evidence, so long as the default continues."

Section 45. Section 66-5-222 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, . 114601. 6

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Chapter 61, Section 2) is amended to read:

"66-5-222. [DRIVERS] DRIVER EXCLUSION ENDORSEMENT FORM -Any motor vehicle liability policy or personal compensation
policy may be endorsed to exclude any named driver from
coverage. The endorsement shall be signed by at least one named
insured. Endorsements shall be substantially similar to the
following form:

"[DRIVERS] DRIVER EXCLUSION ENDORSEMENT

Nothing herein contained shall be held to alter, vary, waive or extend any of the terms, conditions, agreements or limits of the undermentioned policy other than as stated herein below.

Effective--12:01 a.m., standard time.

Attached to and forming part of Policy

No. _____issued to ______.

ty_____.

(name of insured) (insert name of insurance company)

In consideration of the premium for which the policy is written, it is agreed that the company shall not be liable and no liability or obligation of any kind shall be attached to the company for losses or damages sustained after the effective date of this endorsement while any

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1	motor vehicle insured hereinunder is driven or
2	operated by
3	(name of excluded driver(s))
4	Date: Name insured(s)
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6	(signature)
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8	(si gnature)"."
9	Section 46. Section 66-5-224 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978
10	Chapter 35, Section 309, as amended) is amended to read:

tion 309, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-224. ACT NOT TO AFFECT OTHER POLICIES. --

The Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act does not apply to or affect policies of motor vehicle insurance [against liability which] that may now or hereafter be required by any other law of New Mexico, except the Personal Choice Auto <u>Insurance Act</u>, and such policies, if they contain an agreement or are endorsed to conform with the requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, may be considered as evidence of financial responsibility under that act.

The Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act does not apply to or affect policies insuring solely the insured named in the policy against liability resulting from the maintenance or use by persons in the insured's employ or on his behalf of motor vehicles not owned by the insured."

Section 47. Section 66-5-226 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1955, . 114601. 6

Chapter 182, Section 330, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-226. CASH DEPOSIT AS EVIDENCE. -- Evidence of financial responsibility may be demonstrated by the certificate of the state treasurer that the person named in the certificate has deposited with him [sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000)] forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) in cash."

Section 48. Section 66-5-228 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 316, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-228. SUBSTITUTION OF EVIDENCE. -- The division shall consent to the cancellation of any bond [or certified motor vehicle liability policy] or the division shall direct and the state treasurer shall return any money to the person entitled thereto upon the substitution and acceptance of any other adequate evidence of financial responsibility as set forth in [Subsection B, C or D of] Section 66-5-218 NMSA 1978."

Section 49. Section 66-5-229 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 318, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-229. DURATION OF EVIDENCE--WHEN PROOF MAY BE CANCELED OR RETURNED. --

A. The division shall, upon request, [consent to the immediate cancellation of any bond or certified motor vehicle liability policy or the division shall direct and the state treasurer shall return to the person entitled thereto any money deposited pursuant to the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act as evidence of financial responsibility or the division shall]

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waive the requirement of filing evidence of financial responsibility in any of the following events:

- after [one year] two years of providing satisfactory evidence as [required] specified in [Subsection B, Cor Dof Section 66-5-218 NMSA 1978 [and upon the deposit with the division of evidence of financial responsibility as set forth in Subsection A of that section:
- [in the event of] the death of the person (2)on whose behalf evidence was filed or the permanent incapacity of the person to operate a motor vehicle; or
- [in the event] the person who has [given] <u>filed</u> evidence surrenders his license and registration to the di vi si on.
- Provided, however, that the division shall not [consent to the cancellation of any bond or the return of any money waive the requirement of filing evidence of financial responsibility in the event any action for damages upon a liability covered by the evidence is then pending or any judgment upon any such liability is then unsatisfied or in the event the person who has filed the [bond or deposited the money] evidence has, within one year immediately preceding the request, been involved as a driver or owner in any motor vehicle accident resulting in injury or damage to the person or property of An affidavit of the applicant as to the nonexistence of others. such facts or that he has been released from all of his

liability or has been finally adjudicated not to be liable for such injury or damage shall be sufficient evidence thereof in the absence of evidence to the contrary in the records of the division.

C. Every owner or operator of a vehicle subject to the requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act shall carry evidence of financial responsibility as defined by that act in the vehicle at all times while the vehicle is in operation on the highways of this state. [The failure to comply with this subsection shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by the penalty set forth in Section 66-8-7 NMSA 1978; provided that no person charged with violating this section shall be convicted if he produces in court evidence of financial responsibility valid at the time of issuance of the citation.]"

Section 50. Section 66-5-232 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Section 31) is amended to read:

"66-5-232. SAMPLING--LETTER TO OWNER.--

A. The division, at various times as it considers necessary or appropriate to assure compliance with the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, shall select for financial responsibility affirmation an appropriate sample number of the motor vehicles registered in New Mexico. The division is authorized to emphasize, in accordance with rules adopted by the division, for affirmation of financial responsibility, individuals whose affirmations of financial responsibility have .114601.6

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previously been found to be incorrect.

- B. When a motor vehicle is selected for financial responsibility affirmation under Subsection A of this section, the division shall mail an affirmation form to the registered owner of the motor vehicle notifying him that his motor vehicle has been selected for financial responsibility affirmation and requiring him to respond and to affirm, by at least one signature shown on the affirmation form, the existence of evidence satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act for the motor vehicle.
- C. Failure by an owner to return the affirmation of financial responsibility to the division within fifteen days after mailing by the division or a determination by the division that an affirmation is not accurate constitutes reasonable grounds under Section 66-5-235 NMSA 1978 to believe that a person is operating a motor vehicle in violation of Section 66-5-205 NMSA 1978 or has falsely affirmed the existence of means of satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.
- D. The division may investigate all affirmations required by the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act returned to the division. If the owner affirms the existence of a motor vehicle liability policy or [certified motor vehicle liability] personal compensation policy covering the motor vehicle, the

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division may forward the affirmation to the listed insurer to determine whether the affirmation is correct. An insurer shall mail notification to the division within twenty working days of receipt of the affirmation inquiry in the event the affirmation The notification shall be prima facie evidence is not correct. of failure to satisfy the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act. The division may determine the correctness of affirmation of other means of satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of that act for the motor vehicle. The division may use accident reports as basic

- material for the construction of its sampling procedure.
- No civil liability shall accrue to the insurer or any of its employees for reports made to the division under this section when the reports are made in good faith based on the most recent information available to the insurer.
- G. The affirmation form used when sampling shall require the report of the name of the company issuing the policy, the policy number or any other information that identifies the policy."

Section 51. Section 66-5-233 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Section 32) is amended to read:

"66-5-233. AFFIRMATION FORM -- The affirmation of financial responsibility required under Sections 66-5-208, 66-5-225 and 66-5-226 NMSA 1978 shall be in a form prescribed by the division . 114601. 6

and shall require an applicant to provide such information as may be required by the division. If a person affirms the existence of a motor vehicle liability policy or [certified motor vehicle liability] personal compensation policy, the affirmation form shall require him to report at least the name of the insurer issuing the policy and the policy number."

Section 52. Section 66-5-234 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Section 33) is amended to read:

"66-5-234. REGISTRATION--APPLICATION AND RENEWAL.--

A. The division shall indicate in boldface print on every new application form for registration and every registration form that the owner of the motor vehicle affirms that he is financially responsible within the meaning of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act. The payment of the registration fee and acceptance by the division of the application for registration shall be affirmation by the owner of the registered vehicle that he has complied with the requirements of that act.

B. The division shall not renew the registration of a motor vehicle unless the owner of the motor vehicle affirms the existence of a motor vehicle liability policy or [certified motor vehicle liability] personal compensation policy covering the motor vehicle or the existence of some other means of satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act for the motor vehicle."

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Section 53. Section 66-5-235 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-235. FALSE AFFIRMATION -- VIOLATION. -- When the division has reasonable grounds to believe that a person is operating a motor vehicle in violation of Section 66-5-205 NMSA 1978 or has falsely affirmed the existence of a motor vehicle liability policy, a [certified motor vehicle liability] personal compensation policy or the existence of some other means of satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, the division shall demand satisfactory evidence from the person that the person meets the requirements of that act as provided in Section 66-5-233 NMSA 1978. If the person cannot provide evidence of financial responsibility within twenty days after receipt of the division's demand for satisfactory proof of financial responsibility, the division [may notify the district attorney of the county in which the person resides of the division's belief that violations of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act were or are being committed by that person] shall suspend the person's registration as provided in Section 66-5-236 NMSA <u>1978</u>. "

Section 54. Section 66-5-236 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Section 35) is amended to read:

"66-5-236. SUSPENSION FOR NONPAYMENT OF JUDGMENT OR FOR FALSE AFFIRMATION. --

- A. Except as otherwise provided, the director shall suspend:
- (1) the motor vehicle registration for all motor vehicles and the driver's license of any person against whom a judgment has been rendered, the division being in receipt of a certified copy of the judgment on a form provided by the division: or
- (2) the registration for a period not to exceed one year of a person who is operating a motor vehicle in violation of Section 66-5-205 NMSA 1978 or falsely affirms the existence of a motor vehicle liability policy, a certified motor vehicle liability policy or some other means of satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, but only if evidence of financial responsibility is not submitted within [thirty] twenty days after the date of the mailing of the division's demand therefor [under Section 66-5-232 NMSA 1978]. The division shall notify the person that he may request a hearing within twenty days after the date of the mailing of the division's demand as provided under this subsection.
- B. [That] The registration shall remain [so] suspended and shall not be renewed, nor shall any registration be issued thereafter in the name of that person, unless and until every judgment is stayed, satisfied in full or to the extent provided in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act

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and evidence of financial responsibility as required in Section 66-5-218 NMSA 1978 is provided to the division."

Section 55. Section 66-5-301 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 325, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-5-301. INSURANCE AGAINST UNINSURED AND UNKNOWN
MOTORISTS--REJECTION OF COVERAGE BY THE INSURED.--

No motor vehicle [or automobile] liability policy [insuring against loss resulting from liability imposed by law for bodily injury or death suffered by any person and for injury to or destruction of property of others arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle] shall be delivered or issued for delivery in New Mexico with respect to any motor vehicle registered or principally garaged in New Mexico unless coverage is provided therein or supplemental thereto in minimum limits for bodily injury or death and for injury to or destruction of property as set forth in Section 66-5-215 NMSA 1978 and such higher limits as may be desired by the insured, but up to the limits of liability specified in bodily injury and property damage liability provisions of the insured's policy, for the protection of persons insured thereunder who are legally entitled to recover damages from owners or operators of uninsured motor vehicles because of bodily injury, sickness or disease, including death, and for injury to or destruction of property resulting therefrom, according to the rules and regulations promulgated by, and under . 114601. 6

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provisions filed with and approved by, the superintendent of insurance.

B. The uninsured motorist coverage described in Subsection A of this section shall include underinsured motorist coverage for persons protected by an insured's policy. For the purposes of this subsection, "underinsured motorist" means an operator of a motor vehicle with respect to the ownership, maintenance or use of which the sum of the limits of liability under all bodily injury liability insurance applicable at the time of the accident is less than the limits of liability under the insured's uninsured motorist coverage. [No motor vehicle or automobile liability policy sold in New Mexico shall be required to include underinsured motorist coverage until January 1, A personal compensation insured under the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act shall not be deemed an underinsured motorist except to the extent a claim is made for uncompensated economic loss against the motorist, as provided in that act, that exceeds the coverage limit under the personal compensation policy.

C. Unless a named insured makes an express election to stack uninsured motorist coverage limits for two or more motor vehicles by adding such limits together, the limits shall not be stacked. An insurer shall notify its policyholders in writing that they may elect to stack uninsured motorist coverage limits.

[C.] D. The uninsured motorist coverage shall [provide . 114601. 6

an exclusion] exclude coverage of not more than the first [two hundred fifty dollars (\$250)] five hundred dollars (\$500) of loss resulting from injury to or destruction of property of the insured in any one accident and may exclude coverage of punitive or exemplary damages. The named insured shall have the right to reject the uninsured motorist coverage [as] described in [Subsections A and B of] this section; provided that unless the named insured requests such coverage in writing, such coverage need not be provided in or supplemental to a renewal policy where the named insured has rejected the coverage in connection with a policy previously issued to him by the same insurer.

E. Uninsured motorist coverage for injury to or destruction of property extends only to the vehicle described in the policy and to property not otherwise insured carried in or upon the vehicle."

Section 56. TEMPORARY PROVISION--TRANSITION OF RENEWAL POLICIES.--Each automobile insurance policy in effect on the effective date of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act shall become subject to the provisions of that act on its first succeeding renewal date. At least thirty days before the policy renewal date, the motor vehicle insurer shall notify the policyholder of the new limitation on tort rights and liabilities, and shall provide information on obtaining the appropriate form to reject the limitation. At that time, the motor vehicle insurer shall also afford the policyholder the

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opportunity to purchase the optional coverages specified in Section 4 of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act. If the policyholder does not request any optional coverage prior to the renewal date of the policy and does not inform the insurer that he is a tort chooser, the policy shall be reissued as a personal compensation policy with personal compensation benefits equal to the medical payment coverage previously selected by the insured, but in no event less than fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000). If the insurer does not offer personal compensation benefits in an amount equal to the insured's previous medical payments limit, then the insurer shall provide the available limit that is nearest the previous medical payments limit. All other coverages previously purchased by a named insured shall remain in effect; provided that motor vehicle insurers may delete any coverage that would substantially duplicate personal compensation benefits, including uninsured motorist coverage and disability coverage. If the policyholder requests any optional coverage, the requested coverage shall be effective on the reissue date of the policy if the request is received prior to the renewal date of the policy. If received on or after the reissue date, the requested coverage shall be effective at 12:01 a.m. on the day after the request is received.

Section 57. TEMPORARY PROVISION -- COST SAVINGS TO CONSUMERS -- CONDITIONAL REPEAL. --

Each motor vehicle insurer that writes motor A. . 114601. 6

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vehicle insurance policies shall file policy forms and rates for personal compensation policies and motor vehicle liability policies, including tort coverage, with the superintendent of insurance no later than sixty days before the effective date of the provisions of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, for review and approval pursuant to Chapter 59A, Article 17 NMSA 1978.

- В. Each motor vehicle insurer's statewide average premium for a personal compensation policy with minimum required benefits during the first year following the effective date of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act shall be at least thirty percent less than the motor vehicle insurer's statewide average premiums for calendar year 1996 for mandatory insurance coverage, unless the motor vehicle insurer first demonstrates at a rate hearing that such a decrease will result in inadequate For the purposes of this subsection, "mandatory rates. insurance coverage" means the minimum limits for bodily injury and property damage liability set forth in Section 66-5-215 NMSA 1978 immediately prior to the effective date of this act and the minimum uninsured and underinsured motorist coverage set forth in Section 66-5-301 NMSA 1978.
- C. If a combination of insurers selling more than fifty percent of the automobile insurance in this state, as measured by direct earned premium for calendar year 1996, cannot reduce their premiums as required by Subsection B of this

section, because such a reduction would result in inadequate rates as determined by the superintendent of insurance, this act is repealed effective one year after the effective date of its provisions.

D. Prior to the effective date of the provisions of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act, the superintendent of insurance may adopt and promulgate regulations, approve proposed policy forms and review and approve motor vehicle insurance rates for coverages to be made available under that act.

Section 58. REPEAL. -- Sections 66-5-219, 66-5-221 and 66-5-223 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1955, Chapter 182, Section 321 and Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Sections 306 and 308, as amended) are repealed.

Section 59. SEVERABILITY. --

A. Except as provided otherwise in Subsection B of this section, if any provision of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act or the application thereof to any person, organization or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, the remainder of that act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected.

B. If Section 12 of the Personal Choice Auto Insurance Act is found to be unconstitutional or invalid, in whole or in part, it is to be conclusively presumed that the legislature would not have enacted the remainder of this act without such .114601.6

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Section 60. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of:

- - B. Sections 57 and 59 of this act is July 1, 1997.

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