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HOUSE BILL 1273

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

INTRODUCED BY

HENRY KIKI SAAVEDRA

AN ACT

RELATING TO INSURANCE; PROVIDING FOR A NO-FAULT MOTOR VEHICLE
INSURANCE SYSTEM; ENACTING THE NO-FAULT INSURANCE ACT; REPEALING
THE MANDATORY FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACT; PROVIDING
ADMINISTRATIVE AND CRIMINAL PENALTIES; 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 23 of this act may be cited as the "No-Fault Insurance Act".

Section 2. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the No-Fault Insurance Act:

A. "accident" means an occurance involving the operation or use of a motor vehicle as a motor vehicle that results in accidental bodily injury or property damage;

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- B. "accidental bodily injury" means bodily injury, sickness, disease, disability or death resulting from an accident, where the accident is unintended by the injured person;
- C. "added personal protection" means coverage that provides the personal protection benefits described in Section 5 of the No-Fault Insurance Act;
- D. "basic personal protection" means coverage that provides the personal protection benefits described in Section 4 of the No-Fault Insurance Act;
- E. "claim for relief" means a claim for economic or non-economic loss, or both, arising from accidental bodily injury proximately caused in whole or in part by the negligence or intentional misconduct of another person; "claim for relief" includes a claim by any individual other than the injured person based on such injury;
- F. "collateral benefit" means any benefit an individual receives or is entitled to receive from any source, other than basic or added personal protection, for economic loss resulting from accidental bodily injury;
- G. "driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug" means conduct that:
 - (1) is unlawful under Section 66-8-102 NMSA
 - (2) results in revocation of driving privileges

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1978;

under the Implied Consent Act; or

- (3) results in a conviction described in Subsection J of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978;
- H. "economic loss" means pecuniary loss and monetary expense incurred by or on behalf of an injured person;
 - I. "individual" means a natural person;
- J. "injured person" means an individual who sustains accidental bodily injury or the personal representative of a deceased individual's estate:
- K. "intentional misconduct" means any act or failure to act intended to cause harm or which a reasonable person would know would be likely to cause bodily injury or property damage. "Intentional misconduct" does not include any act or failure to act for the purpose of averting bodily harm to any person;
- L. "loss of income from work" means loss of income from work the injured person would have performed, or unemployment compensation benefits the person would have received, but for accidental bodily injury, reduced by any income from work actually performed or by any income that would have been earned in available appropriate work that the injured person unreasonably failed to undertake;
- M "medical expenses" means reasonable expenses for medical services incurred by or on behalf of an injured person, including necessary medical, chiropractic, surgical, radiological, dental, ambulance, hospital, medical

rehabilitation, physical therapy and professional nursing services, and drugs, medical equipment, medical supplies, eyeglasses, hearing aids and prosthetic devices; but "medical expenses" does not include:

- (1) that portion of a charge for a room in a hospital, clinic or convalescent or nursing home, or any other institution engaged in providing nursing care and related services, in excess of a reasonable and customary charge for semiprivate accommodations, unless certified in writing as medically required by the patient's health care provider; and
- (2) treatments, services, products or procedures that are experimental in nature, for research or not primarily designed to serve a medical purpose;
- N. "medical rehabilitation" means rehabilitation services that are reasonable and necessary to reduce an injured person's disability and restore him to his pre-accident level of physical functioning;
- 0. "motor vehicle" means a self-propelled vehicle of a kind required to be registered pursuant to the Motor Vehicle Code for use on public streets and highways, other than a vehicle with three or fewer load-bearing wheels;
- P. "non-economic loss" means any loss other than economic loss:
- Q. "operation or use" means operation or use of a motor vehicle as a motor vehicle, including operating,

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occupying, entering or alighting from it, but does not include:

- (1) conduct within the course of the business of manufacturing, repairing, servicing, maintaining, washing or selling motor vehicles, unless the conduct occurs while engaged in the operation or use of the vehicle; and
- (2) conduct in the course of loading or unloading a motor vehicle unless the conduct occurs while engaged in the operation or use of the vehicle;
- R. "owner" means the person, other than a lienholder or secured party, who owns or has title to a motor vehicle or is entitled to the use and possession of a motor vehicle subject to a security interest held by another person, but "owner" does not include a lessee under a short-term lease or rental agreement not intended as security;
- S. "person" means an individual or any entity recognized by the law;
- T. "personal protection benefits" means benefits

 payable without regard to fault for economic loss resulting from accidental bodily injury, including basic personal protection and added personal protection;
 - U. "personal protection insured" means:
- (1) any named insured of a personal protection policy;
- (2) any individual customarily residing with a named insured even though temporarily residing elsewhere,

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including a student, who is:

(a) a spouse or blood-relative of a named insured: or

- (b) a minor in a named insured's custody who has not reached the age of majority; or
- (3) with respect to accidents within New Mexico, an individual who sustains accidental bodily injury while engaged in the operation or use of a motor vehicle insured or deemed insured by the No-Fault Insurance Act for personal protection benefits, or who, while not occupying any motor vehicle, sustains accidental bodily injury caused by a motor vehicle so insured:
- V. "personal protection insurer" means an insurer or qualified self-insurer that provides personal protection benefits:
- W. "personal protection policy" means a policy of insurance or self-insurance plan that provides or is deemed to provide at least basic personal protection benefits and compulsory financial responsibility coverage as provided in the No-Fault Insurance Act;
- X. "replacement personal services" means expenses reasonably incurred in obtaining ordinary and necessary services from others, not members of the injured person's household, to replace those the injured person would have performed for the benefit of the household but for the accidental bodily injury;

Y. "serious injury" means accidental bodily injury
that results in death, permanent serious disfigurement or
permanent serious impairment;

- $\begin{tabular}{lll} Z. & "superintendent" means the superintendent of insurance; \end{tabular}$
- AA. "uncompensated economic loss" means that portion of economic loss of an injured person that exceeds personal protection benefits, collision coverage, if any, and collateral benefits, except for loss resulting from a deductible; and
- BB. "uninsured motorist" means an owner or other person required to maintain a personal protection policy on a motor vehicle pursuant to Section 3 of the No-Fault Insurance Act that fails to maintain the required policy.
- Section 3. [NEW MATERIAL] MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE
 REQUIREMENTS -- PENALTY. --
- A. Each motor vehicle shall be covered under a personal protection policy.
- B. Every personal protection policy issued pursuant to the No-Fault Insurance Act shall provide, at a minimum, basic personal protection, together with compulsory financial responsibility coverage as required in Subsection B of Section 11 of the No-Fault Insurance Act.
- C. In addition to mandatory basic personal protection and compulsory financial responsibility coverage, every personal protection insurer shall make available

additional insurance coverages, including added personal protection, bodily injury and property damage liability, collision and comprehensive physical damage.

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

Section 4. [NEW MATERIAL] BASIC PERSONAL PROTECTION

COVERAGE. -- Basic personal protection coverage shall consist of benefits with an aggregate limit of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) per person per accident for economic loss resulting from accidental bodily injury, as follows:

- A. medical expenses;
- B. eighty percent of loss of income from work not to exceed four hundred dollars (\$400) per week;
- C. if the injured person is not receiving benefits for loss of income from work, replacement personal services loss not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) per week; and
- D. death, ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) if death of the injured person results from and occurs within one year after the date of the accident.
- Section 5. [NEW MATERIAL] ADDED PERSONAL PROTECTION

 COVERAGE. -- Each personal protection insurer shall make available added personal protection coverage, with coverage limits and sublimits in excess of those prescribed for basic personal

protection coverage, in increments up to an aggregate limit of not less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) per person per accident, in accordance with regulations adopted and promulgated, and using coverage forms filed and approved, by the superintendent.

Section 6. [NEW MATERIAL] PERSONS NOT ENTITLED TO

PERSONAL PROTECTION BENEFITS. -- Personal protection benefits

shall not be paid to or on behalf of an injured person if at the time of the accident the injured person:

- A. was committing a felony or was voluntarily occupying a motor vehicle that he knew to be stolen;
- B. was driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug;
- C. was engaged in intentional misconduct in the operation of the motor vehicle; or
- D. was an uninsured motorist, whether occupying the uninsured vehicle or otherwise.
- Section 7. [NEW MATERIAL] PAYMENT OF PERSONAL PROTECTION
 BENEFITS. -- Every contract providing personal protection benefits
 shall provide for payment of benefits to:
 - A. the injured person;
- B. the injured person's parent or guardian if the injured person is an unemancipated minor or incompetent; or
- C. the injured person's spouse or personal representative if the injured person has died.

Section 8. [NEW MATERIAL] LOSS OF INCOME FROM WORK
LIMITATION Payment of basic personal protection benefits for
loss of income from work shall not be made for loss incurred
after the injured person's death or more than two years after
the date of the accident.

- Section 9. [NEW MATERIAL] REVIEW OF MEDICAL EXPENSES--LIMITATIONS.--
- A. A personal protection insurer may review medical expenses to assure that the expenses are reasonable and necessary.
- B. Payment of basic personal protection benefits for medical expenses shall not be made for loss incurred more than two years after the date of the accident.

Section 10. [NEW MATERIAL] REPLACEMENT PERSONAL SERVICES LOSS--LIMITATION.--Payment of basic personal protection benefits for replacement personal services loss shall not be made during any period for which the injured person is receiving benefits for loss of income from work. Payment of basic personal protection benefits shall not be made for loss incurred after the injured person's death, or more than two years after the date of the accident.

- Section 11. [NEW MATERIAL] GEOGRAPHIC APPLICATION OF PERSONAL PROTECTION POLICIES. --
- A. A personal protection insurer shall pay personal protection benefits to a personal protection insured for

accidental bodily injury sustained within any jurisdiction of the United States, its territories and possessions and Canada.

B. Every personal protection policy issued pursuant to the No-Fault Insurance Act shall provide coverage that satisfies the compulsory financial responsibility requirements of every jurisdiction within the United States, its territories and possessions and Canada.

Section 12. [NEW MATERIAL] PRIORITY OF BENEFITS. --

- A. Except as provided otherwise in Section 6 of the No-Fault Insurance Act, personal protection policies are liable to pay personal compensation benefits in the following order of priority, up to their respective coverage limits:
- (1) the policy covering an injured person's employer's motor vehicle, if injury occurs in the course of the person's operation or use of the motor vehicle or the person is injured by the employer's motor vehicle while not engaged in the operation or use of any motor vehicle;
- (2) the policy covering a motor vehicle used principally for transportation for hire of persons or property, if the injured person was occupying the vehicle or was injured by the vehicle while not engaged in the operation or use of any motor vehicle;
- (3) the policy covering a motor vehicle involved in the accident, if the injured person was engaged in the operation or use of the vehicle or was injured by the

vehicle while not engaged in the operation or use of any motor vehicle:

- (4) a policy covering a motor vehicle not involved in the accident, if the injured person is a named insured; and
- (5) a policy covering a motor vehicle not involved in the accident, if the injured person is an insured other than a named insured.
- B. If two or more insurers are obligated to pay personal protection benefits, the insurer against whom the claim is first made shall pay the claim and may thereafter recover from any other insurer at the same or a higher priority level for the costs of the payments and for processing the claim. Recovery from an insurer at the same priority level shall be made pro rata, based on policy limits.
- Section 13. [NEW MATERIAL] OTHER SOURCES OF INDEMNITY FOR BASIC PERSONAL PROTECTION BENEFITS. --
- A. Basic personal protection benefits coverage is primary over all collateral benefits, except social security, public assistance and workers' compensation benefits, which shall be deducted from the basic personal protection benefits payable to the injured person; provided that collateral benefits so deducted shall not operate to reduce or be credited against the limits of liability of the personal protection policy.
 - B. A payor of personal protection benefits,

collateral benefits or other benefits as a result of an accident shall not recover any amount against an injured person or his personal protection insurer pursuant to a right of subrogation or otherwise, and shall not be subrogated to any rights the injured person or his personal protection insurer may have against another person, except as provided in Subsection C of this section.

- C. A personal protection insurer is subrogated, to the extent of its payment of personal protection benefits, to all of the rights of its personal protection insured with respect to a motor vehicle accident caused in whole or in part by:
 - (1) negligence of an uninsured motorist;
- (2) negligence of the owner or operator of a motor vehicle that results in serious injury;
- (3) driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug; or
 - (4) intentional misconduct.

Section 14. [NEW MATERIAL] LEGAL LIABILITY--EXEMPTION OF PERSONAL PROTECTION INSURED. --

A. No injured person shall have a claim or cause of action in tort or otherwise against any personal protection insured, including any person for whom that personal protection insured is vicariously liable, for accidental bodily injury or property damage that arises from the ownership, operation or use

of a motor vehicle, except for uncompensated economic loss, subject to the provisions of Subsections B, C, D and E of this section.

- B. No uninsured motorist shall have any right to personal compensation benefits or any cause of action in tort or otherwise against a personal protection insured arising from an accident, except for economic loss from accidental bodily injury in excess of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000), or from property damage in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), unless the personal protection insured was driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug or engaged in intentional misconduct.
- C. A personal protection insured retains his claims and causes of action in tort and otherwise with respect to a motor vehicle accident caused in whole or in part by:
 - (1) negligence of an uninsured motorist;
- (2) negligence of the owner or operator of a motor vehicle that results in serious injury;
- (3) driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug; or
 - (4) intentional misconduct.

As part of such a claim, the injured person may claim and recover personal protection benefits up to the limits specified in the other person's personal protection policy, if any, plus reasonable attorney fees under Subsection D of this section.

- D. Any recovery pursuant to Subsections A through C of this section shall include reasonable expenses and attorney fees incurred in recovering damages and benefits. No part of the expenses and attorney fees may be deducted from benefits due the injured person; provided, that all or part of the attorney fees may be deducted from the benefits otherwise owing if all or part of the claim was fraudulent.
- E. No person driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug or engaging in intentional misconduct shall have any claim or cause of action in tort or otherwise against a personal protection insured.

Section 15. [NEW MATERIAL] CAUSES OF ACTION FOR INJURY-DEDUCTION. -- No deduction shall be made from personal protection benefits based on the value of a cause of action for injury; provided that after recovery is received, a deduction may be made in the amount of the net recovery, exclusive of attorney fees and expenses incurred in obtaining the recovery. If personal protection benefits have already been received, the personal protection insurer may require the recipient to reimburse a sum equal to the personal protection benefits received, not to exceed the net recovery. The insurer shall have a lien on the net recovery to this extent.

Any remainder of the net recovery from such a cause of action shall be credited against future loss as it accrues, until an amount equal to the net recovery has been deducted.

Any additional loss shall then be payable from personal protection benefits, up to the applicable coverage limits.

Any deduction from loss pursuant to this section shall not operate to reduce or be credited against the coverage limits of the personal compensation policy.

Section 16. [NEW MATERIAL] PERIODIC PAYMENT OF PERSONAL PROTECTION BENEFITS. --

A. Personal protection benefits are payable monthly as loss accrues, except as provided otherwise in Subsection B of this section. Benefits are overdue if they are not paid within thirty days after the personal protection insurer receives reasonable proof of loss; provided that the personal protection insurer may accumulate claims for a period of not to exceed one month, in which case benefits are not overdue if they are paid within twenty days after the period of accumulation.

- B. If reasonable proof of loss is not supplied for the whole claim, the amount supported by reasonable proof is overdue if it is not paid as provided in Subsection A of this section. Any part of the unpaid remainder of the claim that is later supported by reasonable proof is overdue if it is not paid within thirty days after the insurer receives the proof.
- C. For purposes of this section, payment shall be deemed made on the date a draft or other valid instrument is mailed or, if not mailed, the date of delivery to the claimant. Benefits not timely paid shall be subject to interest at the

rate of one and one-half percent per month or portion of a month they are late, compounded monthly. Interest due shall be paid automatically without demand at the time the benefit is paid.

- D. If overdue benefits are recovered against a personal protection insurer or are paid by a personal protection insurer only after complaint to the superintendent or the filing of suit, reasonable expenses and attorney fees shall be paid as provided in Subsection D of Section 14 of the No-Fault Insurance Act.
- E. A personal protection insurer may pay personal protection benefits directly to a person who supplies necessary products, services or facilities to the injured person, subject to the provisions on timely payment specified in Subsections A through D of this section.

Section 17. [NEW MATERIAL] CANCELLATION OR NONRENEWAL PROHIBITED--PENALTY.--A personal protection insurer shall not cancel, refuse to renew or increase the premium of a personal protection policy based solely on a claim for personal protection benefits or collision damage to an insured motor vehicle, unless the insured was at least fifty percent at fault for the accident. In addition to any other penalties provided by law, the superintendent shall impose a civil penalty of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each violation of this section.

Section 18. [NEW MATERIAL] VERIFICATION OF ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFITS. --

- A. If requested by a personal protection insurer, an employer shall provide confirmation of employment and of personal protection benefits coverage on a form approved by the superintendent regarding an employee who has filed a claim for personal protection benefits.
- B. Every person providing services upon which a claim for medical expenses is based shall furnish a written report of the history, condition, treatment, dates and costs of the injured person's treatment to the person's personal protection insurer, upon request. Every such person shall also produce and permit the inspection and copying of its records regarding the medical treatment.
- C. No cause of action for violation of a physicianpatient privilege or invasion of the right of privacy may be asserted against any provider complying with the provisions of this section.
- D. Any person requesting records pursuant to this section shall pay all reasonable costs connected therewith and shall be responsible to assure the confidentiality of the records.

Section 19. [NEW MATERIAL] MANAGED CARE.--A personal protection insurer may use managed care systems, including health maintenance and preferred provider organizations, and may require an injured person to obtain health care through a managed care system designated by the personal protection

insurer, if the named insured opts at the time of purchase of personal protection coverage to be subject to a managed care system at an appropriately reduced premium. The value of benefits shall be based on the actual cost to the insurer for purposes of personal protection benefits limits.

Section 20. [NEW MATERIAL] SAFETY EQUIPMENT. -- The superintendent shall adopt rules that authorize personal protection insurers to institute incentives for personal protection insureds to install, maintain and make use of safety devices such as seat and harness belts, air bags and child restraint systems. Incentives shall not include loss of coverage if such devices are not used.

Section 21. [NEW MATERIAL] REGULATIONS.--The superintendent may adopt and promulgate regulations, policies and procedures to implement the provisions of the No-Fault Insurance Act.

Section 22. [NEW MATERIAL] ARBITRATION. -- A personal protection insurer may include an arbitration clause in any personal protection policy as a method of resolving disputes regarding personal protection coverage or benefits between a personal protection insurer and an injured person.

Section 23. [NEW MATERIAL] OUT-OF-STATE VEHICLES. --

A. Each insurer authorized to transact business or transacting business in New Mexico shall file with the superintendent, on a form approved by him, a sworn statement

that all of its contracts of motor vehicle liability insurance issued outside New Mexico covering the operation or use of a motor vehicle shall be deemed to meet the requirements and satisfy the minimum benefits provisions of Section 3 of the No-Fault Insurance Act while the motor vehicle is in this state.

- B. If a person is entitled to personal protection benefits or their equivalent under the requirements of more than one state, the person shall elect to recover under the laws of one state. The election represents the exclusive source of recovery of all personal protection benefits, or their equivalent, paid or payable under the financial responsibility requirements of that or any other state.
- C. An out-of-state motor vehicle not subject to the requirement of a personal protection policy under Section 3 of the No-Fault Insurance Act shall be deemed to be covered by such a policy if it is covered by insurance that provides coverage meeting the minimum financial responsibility requirements of New Mexico. In that case, occupants of the vehicle and any persons not occupying any motor vehicle who are injured by the vehicle shall have the rights and responsibilities of, and be subject to the limitations on, personal protection insureds pursuant to the No-Fault Insurance Act.

Section 24. 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 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 protection. Insurance with benefits as described in the No-Fault Insurance Act. Personal compensation

insurance shall not be deemed health insurance."

Section 25. 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 protection, 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 26. 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 protection and property damage liability insurance shall include provision for:

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;

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C. the limits of liability which any insurer to whom 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 27. 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 protection and property damage liability insurance shall be filed in writing with the The superintendent shall review the plan as superintendent. 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 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 peri od. "

Section 59A-32-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Section 28. Chapter 127, Section 526) is amended to read:

"59A-32-8. FAILURE TO FILE PLAN--ASSIGNED RISK PLAN

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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 No-Fault 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 protection and property damage liability insurance. When 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 pl an. "

Section 29. Section 66-1-4.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 120, Section 4) is amended to read:

- "66-1-4.3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Motor Vehicle Code:
- A. "camping body" means a vehicle body primarily designed or converted for use as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping or travel activities;
- B. "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;

- C. "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;
- D. "casual sale" means the sale of a motor vehicle 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 authorized to transact business in New Mexico;
- F.] E. "chassis" means the complete motor vehicle, including standard factory equipment, exclusive of the body and cab;
- [G.] <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

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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;
- [K.] J. "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;
- (2) if the vehicle is designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, including the driver; or
- (3) if the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded pursuant to applicable law;
- $[\underline{L}.]$ $\underline{K}.$ "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-] <u>L.</u> "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 30. 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 specified in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act; the term includes a motor vehicle liability policy, a certified motor vehicle liability policy, a certified motor vehicle liability policy, a surety bond or evidence of a sufficient cash deposit with the state treasurer;

E.] B. "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

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suspended or deferred;

[D.] <u>C.</u> "flammable liquid" means any liquid that has a flash point of seventy degrees fahrenheit or less, as determined by a tagliabue or equivalent closed-cup test device;

[E.] <u>D.</u> "foreign jurisdiction" means any jurisdiction other than a state of the United States or the District of Columbia;

[F.] E. "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.] F. "freight trailer" means any trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer drawn by a truck tractor or road tractor, and 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 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 31. 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

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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 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 studs 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;
- H. "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; and
- I. "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
- J. "motor vehicle liability policy" means an owner's policy or a driver's policy of liability insurance, providing

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limits of coverage not less than the dollar amounts set forth in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act as evidence of financial responsibility, and issued by an insurance carrier duly authorized to transact business in New Mexico]."

Section 32. REPEAL. -- Sections 66-5-201 through 66-5-239 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 277, Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Section 2, Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 279, Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Sections 5 and 6, Laws 1989, Chapter 214, Section 1, Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Sections 7 and 8, Laws 1986, Chapter 111, Section 2, Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Sections 282 and 283, Laws 1971, Chapter 59, Section 2, Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Sections 289, 290 and 294, Laws 1955, Chapter 182, Section 315, Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Sections 298 through 300 and 302, Laws 1955, Chapter 182, Sections 321 and 323, Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 306, Laws 1977, Chapter 61, Section 2, Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Sections 308 through 310, Laws 1955, Chapter 182, Section 330, Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Sections 314, 316, 318, 320 and 321, Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Sections 31 through 35, Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Sections 323 and 324 and Laws 1983, Chapter 318, Section 38, as amended) are repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the Section 33. provisions of this act is July 1, 1997.

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