1	SENATE BILL 379
2	43rd LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	CISCO MCSORLEY
5	
6	
7	
8	FOR THE COURTS, CORRECTIONS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMITTEE
9	
10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY; ENACTING THE FORFEITURE ACT;
12	AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978; MAKING AN
13	APPROPRI ATI ON.
14	
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
16	Section 1. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted
17	to read:
18	"[<u>NEW MATERIAL]</u> SHORT TITLESections 1 through 12 of
19	this act may be cited as the "Forfeiture Act"."
20	Section 2. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted
21	to read:
22	"[<u>NEW MATERIAL]</u> PURPOSE OF ACTThe purpose of the
23	Forfeiture Act is to provide uniform standards and procedures
24	for law enforcement officers and agencies for the seizure and
25	forfeiture of property used or intended to be used in the
	. 113181. 3

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

commission of a crime."

Section 3. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Forfeiture Act:

A. "conviction" means a final adjudication of guilt by a district or magistrate court or, if the court decision is appealed, a final adjudication of guilt by an appellate court;

9 B. "crime" means an offense punishable by
10 imprisonment for one year or more, a violation of laws or
11 regulations regarding hunting or fishing or a violation of laws
12 regarding gambling;

C. "law enforcement officer" means a state or municipal police officer, county sheriff, deputy sheriff, conservation officer, motor transportation enforcement officer or other state employee authorized by state law to enforce criminal statutes; provided that "law enforcement officer" does not include correctional officers;

D. "owner" means an individual who possesses a legal or equitable ownership in property or, if title to the property is held in the name of a partnership, trust, corporation or other legal entity, an individual who possesses a substantial legal or equitable ownership interest in the partnership, trust, corporation or other legal entity; and

- 2 -

E. "property" means tangible or intangible personal

. 113181. 3

<u> Underscored mterial = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete

1 property, real property or an interest in tangible or intangible personal property or real property." 2 Section 4. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted 3 to read: 4 FORFEITURE REQUIREMENTS. --"[NEW MATERIAL] 5 A. A judgment for the forfeiture of property shall 6 be entered only upon: 7 conviction of an owner of the property for (1)8 9 a crime related to the forfeiture; provided that a forfeiture 10 proceeding may be commenced prior to the conclusion of the 11 criminal prosecution in the trial court; and 12 (2)proof by clear and convincing evidence that the property is forfeitable under state law and that a person 13 14 convicted of a crime related to the forfeiture is an owner of 15 the property. 16 **B**. The value of the property forfeited shall not unreasonably exceed the pecuniary gain derived or sought to be 17 18 derived by the crime, the pecuniary loss caused or sought to be 19 caused by the crime or the value of the convicted owner's interest in the property." 20 A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted 21 Section 5. to read: 22 23 "[NEW MATERIAL] SEI ZURE- - COURT ORDER- - EXCEPTIONS. - -Property subject to forfeiture may be seized by a 24 A. 25 law enforcement officer upon an order issued by the district

Underscored unterial = new [bracketed unterial] = delete

. 113181. 3

- 3 -

1 court having jurisdiction.

The court may issue an order pursuant to 2 **B**. Subsection A of this section if it determines that: 3 (1)there is a substantial probability that the 4 state will prevail on the issue of forfeiture and that failure 5 to enter the order will result in the property's being 6 destroyed, removed from the jurisdiction of the court or 7 otherwise made unavailable for forfeiture: and 8 9 (2)the need to preserve the availability of 10 the property through the entry of the requested order outweighs the hardship to a party of interest. 11 12 C. A seizure of property other than a residence or business may be made without a court order when: 13 14 the seizure is incident to an arrest or a (1)search pursuant to a search warrant or an inspection pursuant to 15 16 an administrative inspection warrant; the property subject to seizure has been 17 (2)18 the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state or a 19 political subdivision in a criminal injunction or forfeiture 20 proceeding; there is probable cause to believe that the 21 (3) property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or 22 safety; or 23 there is probable cause to believe that the 24 (4) 25 property is forfeitable under state law and that the delay

. 113181. 3

bracketed mterial] = delete

<u> Underscored material = new</u>

- 4 -

occasioned by the need to secure an order will frustrate the seizure; provided, however, that a law enforcement agency making a seizure pursuant to this paragraph shall, within ten days of the seizure, apply for an order pursuant to Subsection A of this section; and provided further that the property shall be released to the owner immediately if the order is denied. The law enforcement agency making the seizure shall make a reasonable effort to notify the person from whom the property was seized of the location, date and time of the hearing on the application for an order allowing seizure, so the person has a reasonable opportunity to appear at the hearing and oppose the order.

D. The seizure of a residence or business shall occur only after a pre-seizure hearing, with notice provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act.

E. The owner shall be given a receipt whenever practicable for the property seized."

Section 6. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] SEIZURE--NOTICE--CLAIMS.--

A. All forfeiture proceedings shall be brought in the name of the state. All forfeiture proceedings shall be initiated in district court in the county in which the property was seized; provided that, for good cause shown upon application

- 5 -

. 113181. 3

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

of any interested party, the court may consolidate proceedings filed in different counties or allow transfer of proceedings to another county.

B. All forfeiture proceedings shall be initiated by the issuance of a notice of pending forfeiture by the 5 prosecuting attorney. The notice shall be issued within twenty days from the date the property was seized. The notice shall include a description of the property sought to be forfeited, 8 the date and place of the seizure of the property, the name and address of the seizing law enforcement agency, the reason the property is alleged to be forfeitable, a summary of the 12 procedures and the procedural rights applicable to the 13 forfeiture action and a notification alerting a trustee of the 14 state's obligations under the Forfeiture Act.

The notice shall be given to the person from whom C. the property was seized and to each owner and secured interest holder and is effective upon personal service.

D. If personal service of the notice is not possible after good-faith attempts at all known residences and places of business, the seizing law enforcement agency shall publish a notice of pending forfeiture, including a list of seized property, in five consecutive editions of a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property has been seized. The notice shall include a statement of the rights of an owner or secured interest holder to claim return of the property.

. 113181. 3

bracketed mterial] = delete Underscored material = new

1

2

3

4

6

7

9

10

11

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

E. Any person claiming seized property shall file with the seizing law enforcement agency a claim stating his interest in the property. All claims shall be filed within sixty days of the date of personal service on the claimant of the notice of pending forfeiture or, if personal service was not effected, within sixty days of the last date of publication in the newspaper of the notice of seizure.

F. Within twenty days of receipt by a seizing law enforcement agency of any claim to property, a complaint seeking forfeiture of the property shall be filed in district court, and copies of the complaint shall be served on all claimants. If additional claims to the property are made in a timely manner after the complaint is filed, those additional claimants shall be made parties to the action by amendment of the complaint. The Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts shall apply to all forfeiture proceedings. The district court shall determine the extent and priority of interest for all claimants to property.

G. No bond of any kind shall be required as a prerequisite to making a claim for the return of seized property.

H. Reasonable attorney fees and costs shall be awarded to a claimant who prevails in a forfeiture proceeding.The attorneys' fees and costs shall be paid by the seizing law enforcement agency.

. 113181. 3

10101

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

I. If there is opposition to the forfeiture, the claimant shall have the right to a jury trial in determining the propriety of a forfeiture of any property valued in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

J. If the owner of the seized property is financially unable to obtain representation of counsel, the court may appoint appropriate counsel to represent that person with respect to the claim. The court shall set compensation for that representation as appropriate. Compensation for appointed counsel shall be paid by the seizing law enforcement agency.

K. The district court shall file a decision regarding a forfeiture complaint within sixty days of the filing of an answer by a claimant or, if there is more than one claimant, within sixty days of the filing of an answer by the The sixty-day time limitation may be extended by last claimant. consent of the parties or by the district court for good cause Good cause includes the pendency of related criminal shown. proceedings. Upon agreement of the parties, the court may render a decision regarding whether and to what extent the property is forfeitable prior to the time that related criminal proceedings become final. When related criminal proceedings become final, a final order regarding the forfeiture action shall be entered.

L. When no claims to property are filed in a timely manner, the property shall be forfeited. Forfeited property, if

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed material] = delete 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

. 113181. 3

- 8 -

1 it is not currency, may be sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with law, and all sale proceeds and forfeited 2 currency shall be deposited in the general fund of the state, 3 county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency that 4 seized the forfeited property or currency, or, if forfeited 5 6 under Chapter 17 NMSA 1978, the proceeds shall be deposited in the game protection fund, in an amount equal to the amount 7 expended from the game protection fund to prosecute the case, 8 9 and the surplus shall be deposited in the general fund. 10 Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, proceeds from 11 the sale of forfeited property or forfeited currency shall be 12 applied first as restitution to or on behalf of actual victims 13 of the criminal acts related to the forfeiture proceedings." 14 Section 7. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted 15 to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] RETURN OF PROPERTY TO NONDEFENDANT.--If the ownership interest of a person convicted of a crime related to the seizure of property cannot be proven by clear and convincing evidence, the court shall order the property returned to its other claimants."

Section 8. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] REAL PROPERTY AND MOTOR VEHICLES--TITLE SEARCH--NOTICE.--

A. In addition to the procedures set forth in

. 113181. 3

- 9 -

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act, when the seized property is real property or a motor vehicle, the seizing law enforcement agency shall perform a title search on the property. Subsequent to the title search, the seizing law enforcement agency shall give a notice of pending forfeiture as provided in Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act to all persons whom the law enforcement agency knows or reasonably should know to have an interest in the property.

B. If the seizing law enforcement agency determines that the seized real property or motor vehicle does not belong to a person charged with a crime related to the seizure of the real property or motor vehicle, the law enforcement agency shall return the real property or motor vehicle to the owner of the property."

Section 9. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] ACTIONS--TIME LIMITS--BURDEN OF PROOF.--

A. No action to forfeit property shall be brought more than one year from the date of the conviction of a person for a crime related to the proposed forfeiture of the property.

B. The burden of proof is on the prosecution to establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the property is subject to forfeiture."

Section 10. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

. 113181. 3

bracketed mterial = delete

<u> Underscored material = new</u>

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

- 10 -

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] PROPERTY IMMUNE FROM FORFEITURE--EXCEPTION. --

A. No property shall be forfeited under the provisions of the Forfeiture Act to the extent of the interest of any owner or secured interest holder who is not convicted of a crime related to the forfeiture or by reason of a criminal act committed without the knowledge or consent of that owner or secured interest holder.

B. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section,
if the court determines that property was transferred by the
owner or otherwise disposed of to circumvent the provisions of
the Forfeiture Act or other state law that provides for
forfeiture or limits use or disposal of property, that property
shall be subject to forfeiture as if the person convicted of the
crime were the sole owner."

Section 11. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] SAFEKEEPING OF SEIZED PROPERTY PRIOR TO FORFEITURE--RETURN TO DEFENDANT.--

A. All currency seized pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act shall be remitted to the state treasurer or the clerk of the court for deposit in an interest-bearing trust account.

B. Other seized property not required by state or federal law to be destroyed may be:

. 113181. 3

- 11 -

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 (1) placed under seal; removed to a place designated by the law 2 (2) enforcement agency or the district court; 3 (3) removed to the custody of the law 4 enforcement agency; 5 6 (4) sold or disposed of pursuant to Subsection L of Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act, when no claims are filed 7 in a timely manner; or 8 9 (5) otherwise disposed of as provided by court 10 order. Seized property shall be kept by the law 11 C. 12 enforcement agency in such a manner as to protect it from theft 13 or damage. 14 D. If an owner whose property was seized is not 15 convicted of the crime for which his property was seized, the 16 property shall be returned to him, including interest accrued on 17 trust accounts. 18 E. Notwithstanding the immunity provided in the Tort 19 Claims Act, an owner of seized property that is returned 20 pursuant to the Forfeiture Act may have a cause of action against the law enforcement agency." 21 Section 12. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted 22 23 to read: "[NEW MATERIAL] **DI SPOSAL OF FORFEI TED PROPERTY. --**24 25 Whenever property is forfeited to the state A. . 113181. 3

pursuant to a court order under the Forfeiture Act, the court shall provide for the sale or other disposition of the property. Forfeited currency and proceeds from the sale of forfeited property shall be applied first to restitution to or on behalf of actual victims of the criminal acts of the convicted owner.

B. After payments have been made pursuant to the
provisions of Subsection A of this section, the court shall
order the balance deposited in the general fund of the state,
county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency that
seized the forfeited property.

C. If forfeited property consists of a partial interest in property, the court may, at its discretion and to the benefit of the state's taxpayers, allow the other owners to purchase the forfeited share of the property at the current market value."

Section 13. Section 17-2-20.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 321, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"17-2-20.1. SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE--PROPERTY SUBJECT.--

A. All firearms and bows and arrows may be subject to seizure and forfeiture when used as instrumentalities in the commission of the following crimes:

(1) illegal possession or transportation of big game during closed season;

- 13 -

(2) taking big game during closed season;

(3) attempting to take big game by the use of

. 113181. 3

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 spotlight or other artificial light; and exceeding the bag limit on any big game 2 (4) species during open season. 3 [B. Provided that no firearms or bows and arrows 4 shall be subject to forfeiture if the violation was without the 5 6 knowledge or consent of the owner. C.] <u>B.</u> Any motor vehicle shall be subject to seizure 7 and forfeiture when operated in violation of the provisions of 8 9 Section 17-2-31 NMSA 1978, regarding hunting by spotlight [Hn 10 the event of seizure and forfeiture under this subsection, the motor vehicle shall be disposed of in accordance with the 11 12 provisions of Section 17-2-20.2 NMSA 1978. 13 D. No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this 14 section by reason of any act or omission established for the 15 owner to have been committed or omitted without his knowledge or 16 consent. A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide 17 security interest shall be subject to the interest of a secured 18 party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor 19 consented to the act or omission.] or other artificial light. C. Seizure and forfeiture proceedings shall be 20 21 conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act." Section 18-6-9.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, 22 Section 14. 23 Chapter 176, Section 11) is amended to read: "18-6-9.3. CULTURAL PROPERTY--SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF 24 25 INSTRUMENTS. -- [A.] Any instrument, vehicle, tool or equipment

bracketed mterial] = delete

. 113181. 3

<u> Underscored mterial = new</u>

- 14 -

1	used or intended to be used to violate the provisions of the
2	Cultural Properties Act is subject to <u>seizure and</u> forfeiture
3	[except that no instrument, vehicle, tool or equipment shall be
4	subject to forfeiture if the violation was without the knowledge
5	or consent of the owner of the property subject to forfeiture.
6	B. Property subject to forfeiture pursuant to the
7	provisions of this section may be seized by a conservation
8	officer, sheriff, state police officer or law enforcement
9	officer upon an order of the district court in the county having
10	jurisdiction over the offense.
11	C. Seizure without a court order may occur if:
12	(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or a
13	search pursuant to a search warrant; or
14	(2) the enforcement officer has probable cause
15	to believe that the property was used or intended for use to
16	violate the Cultural Properties Act.
17	D. In the event of seizure pursuant to this section,
18	proceedings shall be instituted within thirty days from the date
19	of seizure. A proceeding brought pursuant to this section shall
20	be in rem. The claim shall not be filed against the owner or
21	any other person and shall be filed only as a civil case.
22	E. Property taken or detained pursuant to the
23	provisions of this section shall not be subject to replevin, but
24	is deemed to be in the custody of the state agency employing the
25	enforcing officer, subject only to the orders and decrees of the

district court. When property is seized pursuant to the Cultural Properties Act, the state agency seizing it shall remove the property to a place designated by the state agency for disposition in accordance with law.

F. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, 5 property forfeited due to a violation of the Cultural Properties 6 Act shall be sold at public auction pursuant to a court order. 7 The proceeds of the court-ordered sale of forfeited property are 8 9 subject first to the claims, verified by the court, of innocent 10 persons and the legitimate rights to restitution of actual victims of the criminal acts. Where proceeds are derived from 11 12 violations:

13 (1) on lands controlled by the commissioner of public lands, one-half of the proceeds from the sale shall accrue to the state agency of which the law enforcement officer seizing that property is a member and one-half shall be deposited in the cultural properties restoration fund; and (2) on any other state lands, one-half of the proceeds from the sale shall accrue to the state agency of which the law enforcement officer seizing that property is a member and one-half of the proceeds shall be deposited in the cultural properties restoration fund.] pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Forfeiture Act regarding the disposition of forfeited property, when proceeds from a court-ordered sale of forfeited property

. 113181. 3

bracketed mterial] = delete Underscored material = new

1

2

3

Λ

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1	are derived from a violation of cultural property, the proceeds
2	from the sale shall be used for restoration, stabilization,
3	protection and preservation of the cultural property. Any
4	proceeds remaining shall be deposited in the general fund."
5	Section 15. Section 30-3-8.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
6	Chapter 78, Section 2) is amended to read:
7	"30-3-8.1. SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF MOTOR VEHICLE
8	PROCEDURE[EXCEPTION]
9	A. A motor vehicle shall be subject to seizure and
10	forfeiture when the motor vehicle is used or intended for use in
11	the commission of the offense of shooting at or from a motor
12	vehicle pursuant to Subsection B of Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978.
13	B. A motor vehicle subject to seizure and forfeiture
14	may be seized [by a law enforcement officer:
15	(1) upon an order issued by the district court
16	havi ng juri sdi cti on;
17	(2) without an order if the seizure is incident
18	to an arrest; or
19	(3) without an order if the seizure is incident
20	to a search under a valid search warrant.
21	C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection B
22	of this section, proceedings under the Rules of Civil Procedure
23	for the District Courts and Subsection D of this section shall
24	be instituted promptly.
25	D. A motor vehicle seized under this section shall
	. 113181. 3 - 17 -

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete

bracketed mterial = delete <u> Underscored mterial = new</u>

9

10

11

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1 not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the seizing law enforcement agency, subject only to the 2 orders and decrees of the district court. When a motor vehicle 3 is seized pursuant to the provisions of this section, a law Λ enforcement officer may remove the property to a place 5 6 designated by the district court or by the head of the officer's 7 agency for disposition in accordance with the law.

E. When a vehicle is forfeited pursuant to this 8 section, the seizing law enforcement agency shall sell the motor vehicle at a public auction, and the proceeds, after all costs for impoundment, forfeiture and sale are repaid, shall be 12 forwarded to the state treasurer for credit to the crime victims 13 reparation fund pursuant to Section 31-22-21 NMSA 1978 within 14 thirty days. If the sale of the motor vehicle does not cover the cost of impounding, forfeiting and selling the motor vehicle, the law enforcement agency may deduct the uncovered portion of the cost from the proceeds of the next sale.

F. No motor vehicle shall be subject to forfeiture when the owner of the motor vehicle establishes that the offense of shooting at or from a motor vehicle pursuant to Subsection B of Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978 was committed without his knowledge or consent. A forfeiture of a motor vehicle encumbered by a recorded bona fide security interest shall be subject to the interest of the secured party if the secured party did not have knowledge of or did not consent to the offense of shooting at or

1	from a motor vehicle pursuant to Subsection B of Section 30-3-8
2	NMSA 1978] and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the
3	<u>Forfeiture Act</u> ."
4	Section 16. Section 30-16B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991,
5	Chapter 112, Section 9) is amended to read:
6	"30-16B-9. <u>SEI ZURE AND</u> FORFEI TURE PROCEDURE [A.]
7	Property subject to forfeiture under the Unauthorized Recording
8	Act may be seized [by any enforcement officer upon an order
9	issued by the district court having jurisdiction.
10	B. Seizure without such an order may be made if:
11	(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or
12	search under a valid search warrant or an inspection under an
13	administrative inspection warrant;
14	(2) the property subject to seizure has been
15	the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an
16	injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Unauthorized
17	Recording Act; or
18	(3) the enforcement officer has probable cause
19	to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used
20	in violation of the Unauthorized Recording Act.
21	C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection A
22	of this section, proceedings under Subsection D of this section
23	and the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Court shall be
24	instituted promptly and not later than thirty days after
25	sei zure.

1	D. Property taken or detained under this section
2	shall not be subject to replevin but is deemed to be in the
3	custody of the seizing police department or agency subject only
4	to the orders and decrees of the district court. When property
5	is seized under the Unauthorized Recording Act, the enforcement
6	officer may:
7	(1) place the property under seal; or
8	(2) remove the property to a place designated
9	by the court or head of the officer's department or agency for
10	disposition in accordance with law.
11	E. When property is forfeited under the Unauthorized
12	Recording Act, the seizing police department or agency shall:
13	(1) sell that which is not required to be
14	destroyed by law and the proceeds shall revert to the general
15	fund;
16	(2) take custody of the property for use by law
17	enforcement agencies in the enforcement of the Unauthorized
18	Recording Act for disposition in accordance with law; or
19	(3) forward property, the proceeds from the
20	sale of which are not required to revert to the general fund, to
21	the property control division of the general services department
22	for disposition] and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the
23	<u>Forfeiture Act</u> ."
24	Section 17. Section 30-19-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963,
25	Chapter 303, Section 19-10) is amended to read:
	. 113181. 3

- 20 -

1	"30-19-10. <u>SEIZURE AND</u> FORFEITURE OF PRIZES AND
2	EQUIPMENTAny <u>illegal</u> gambling device or other <u>illegal</u>
3	equipment of any type used in gambling [shall be seized by the
4	law enforcement officers discovering such device or equipment,
5	and it shall be the duty of such officers to retain custody of
6	the property seized until such property is disposed of by order
7	of the district court. Upon proper application by the district
8	attorney to the judge of the district court, the judge of the
9	district court may by proper order direct the destruction of any
10	gambling device, paraphernalia or equipment of any kind or
11	character seized by law enforcement officers] <u>may be seized and</u>
12	forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."
13	Section 18. Section 30-31-35 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972,
14	Chapter 84, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read:
15	"30-31-35. <u>SEI ZURE AND</u> FORFEI TURE PROCEDURE [A.]
16	Property subject to forfeiture and disposal under the Controlled
17	Substances Act may be seized [by any enforcement officer upon an
18	order issued by the district court having jurisdiction.
19	B. Seizure without such an order may be made if:
20	(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or
21	search under a search warrant or an inspection under an
22	administrative inspection warrant;
23	(2) the property subject to seizure has been
24	the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an
25	injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Controlled
	. 113181. 3

<u> Underscored mterial = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete

. 113181. 3

- 21 -

25

1 Substances Act: (3) the enforcement officer has probable cause 2 to believe that the property, which is a controlled substance, 3 is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or Λ (4) the enforcement officer has probable cause 5 to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used 6 in violation of the Controlled Substances Act. 7 C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection A 8 9 or Subsection B of this section, proceedings under Subsection D of this section and the Rules of Civil Procedure for the 10 District Courts of New Mexico shall be instituted promptly and 11 12 not later than thirty days after seizure. 13 D. Property taken or detained under this section 14 shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the law enforcement agency seizing it subject only to 15 16 the orders and decrees of the district court. When property is seized under the Controlled Substances Act, the enforcement 17 18 officer may: (1) place the property under seal; 19 20 (2) remove the property to a place designated 21 by the enforcement officer; or (3) require the law enforcement agency to take 22 23 custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law. 24

E. When property is forfeited under the Controlled

. 113181. 3

- 22 -

1	Substances Act, the law enforcement agency seizing it shall:
2	(1) sell that which is not required to be
3	destroyed by law. The proceeds shall revert to the general fund
4	of the state, county or municipality as the case may be;
5	(2) take custody of the property for use by law
6	enforcement agencies in the enforcement of the Controlled
7	Substances Act or remove it for disposition in accordance with
8	law; provided that where a motor vehicle has been seized by a
9	municipal police department or a county sheriff's department
10	with its respective jurisdictional boundaries, such department
11	shall institute forfeiture proceedings; or
12	(3) in case of property seized by the state
13	police, forward property, the proceeds from the sale of which
14	are not required to revert to the general fund, to the state
15	police, bureau of narcotics for disposition; provided that motor
16	vehicles seized by the state police may be loaned to the
17	governor's organized crime prevention commission for use in
18	undercover work, the entire cost of operating such vehicles to
19	be borne by the governor's organized crime prevention
20	commission] and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the
21	<u>Forfeiture Act</u> ."
22	Section 19. Section 30-31A-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983,
23	Chapter 148, Section 10) is amended to read:
24	"30-31A-10. <u>SEIZURE AND</u> FORFEITUREPROCEDURE[A.]

"30-31A-10. <u>SEIZURE AND</u> FORFEITURE--PROCEDURE.--[A.] Property subject to forfeiture and disposal under the Imitation

. 113181. 3

25

Underscored material = new [bracketed material] = delete

- 23 -

1	Controlled Substances Act may be seized [by any law enforcement
2	officer upon an order issued by the district court having
3	j uri sdi cti on.
4	B. Seizure without such an order may be made if:
5	(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or
6	search under a search warrant; or
7	(2) the property subject to seizure has been
8	the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an
9	injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Imitation
10	Controlled Substances Act.
11	C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection A
12	or B of this section, proceedings under Subsection D of this
13	section and the rules of civil procedure for the district courts
14	of New Mexico shall be instituted promptly and not later than
15	thirty days after seizure.
16	D. Property taken or detained under this section
17	shall not be subject to replevin but is deemed to be in the
18	custody of the law enforcement agency seizing it subject only to
19	the orders and decrees of the district court. When property is
20	seized under the Imitation Controlled Substances Act, the
21	enforcement officer may:
22	(1) place the property under seal;
23	(2) remove the property to a place designated
24	by the enforcement officer; or
25	(3) require the law enforcement agency to take

1 custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law. 2 E. When property is forfeited under the Imitation 3 Controlled Substances Act, the law enforcement agency seizing it 4 shall take custody of the property for use by law enforcement 5 agencies in the enforcement of the Imitation Controlled 6 Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Act and remove it 7 for disposition in accordance with law] and forfeited pursuant 8 9 to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act." 10 Section 20. Section 30-42-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980, 11 Chapter 40, Section 4) is amended to read: 12 "30-42-4. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES--PENALTIES--SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE PROCEDURE. - -13 14 It is unlawful for any person who has received A. any proceeds derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of 15 16 racketeering activity in which the person has participated, to use or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of the proceeds 17 18 or the proceeds derived from the investment or use thereof in 19 the acquisition of any interest in, or the establishment or 20 operation of, any enterprise. Whoever violates this subsection is guilty of a second degree felony. 21

B. It is unlawful for any person to engage in a pattern of racketeering activity in order to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise. Whoever violates this subsection is guilty of a

. 113181. 3

- 25 -

22

23

24

1 second degree felony.

C. It is unlawful for any person employed by or
associated with any enterprise to conduct or participate,
directly or indirectly, in the conduct of [such] the
enterprise's affairs by engaging in a pattern of racketeering
activity. Whoever violates this subsection is guilty of a
second degree felony.

8 D. It is unlawful for any person to conspire to
9 violate any of the provisions of Subsections A through C of this
10 section. Whoever violates this subsection is guilty of a third
11 degree felony.

E. Whoever violates Subsection A, B, C or D of this section in addition to the prescribed penalties shall forfeit to the state [of New Mexico]:

15 (1) any interest acquired or maintained in16 violation of the Racketeering Act; and

(2) any interest in, security of, claim against or property or contractual right of any kind affording a source of influence over any enterprise [which] that he has established, operated, controlled, conducted or participated in the conduct of in violation of the Racketeering Act.

F. In any action brought by the state [under] pursuant to the provisions of the Racketeering Act, [the district court shall have jurisdiction to enter such restraining orders or prohibitions, or to take such other actions, including

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed material] = delete 12

13

14

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1	but not limited to the acceptance of satisfactory performance
2	bonds, in connection with any property or other interest subject
3	to forfeiture under this section, as it shall deem proper.
4	G. Upon conviction of a person under this section,
5	the court shall authorize the attorney general or the district
6	attorney to seize all property or other interest declared
7	forfeited under this section upon such terms and conditions as
8	the court shall deem proper, making due provision for the rights
9	of innocent persons. If a property right or other interest is
10	not exercisable or transferable for value by the convicted
11	person, it shall expire and shall not revert to the convicted
12	person] <u>seizure and forfeiture of property shall be in</u>
13	accordance with the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."
14	Section 21. Section 30-45-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989,
15	Chapter 215, Section 7) is amended to read:
16	"30-45-7. <u>SEIZURE AND</u> FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY
17	A. The following are subject to <u>seizure and</u>
18	forfei ture:
19	(1) all computer property, equipment or
20	products of any kind [which] <u>that</u> have been used, manufactured,
21	acquired or distributed in violation of the Computer Crimes Act;
22	[(2) all materials, products and equipment of
23	any kind which are used or intended for use in manufacturing,
24	using, accessing, altering, disrupting, copying, concealing,
25	destroying, transferring, delivering, importing or exporting any

<u>Underscored mterial = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete

. 113181. 3

- 27 -

1 computer property or computer service in violation of the Computer Crimes Act; 2 (3) <u>(2)</u> all books, records and research 3 products and materials involving formulas, microfilm, tapes and Λ data [which] that are used or intended for use in violation of 5 6 the Computer Crimes Act; and [(4) all conveyances, including aircraft, 7 vehicles or vessels, which are used or intended for use to 8 9 transport or in any manner to facilitate the transportation of 10 property described in Subsection A, B or C of this section for 11 the purpose of violating the Computer Crimes Act; 12 (5) all property, real, personal or mixed, which has been used or intended for use, maintained or acquired 13 14 in violation of the Computer Crimes Act; and (6)] (3) all money or proceeds that constitute 15 16 an instrumentality or derive from a violation of the Computer Crimes Act. 17 18 [B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraphs (1) 19 through (6) of Subsection A of this section: 20 (1) no conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common 21 carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless it 22 23 appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting party to a violation of the Computer 24 25 Crimes Act:

1	(2) no conveyance, computer property, equipment
2	or other material is subject to forfeiture under this section by
3	reason of any act or omission established by the owner to have
4	been committed or omitted without his knowledge or consent;
5	(3) a conveyance, computer property, equipment
6	or other material is not subject to forfeiture for a violation
7	of law the penalty for which is a misdemeanor or petty
8	misdemeanor; and
9	(4) a forfeiture of a conveyance, computer
10	property, equipment or material encumbered by a bona fide
11	security interest shall be subject to the interest of a secured
12	party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor
13	consented to the act or omission.
14	C.] <u>B.</u> Property subject to <u>seizure and</u> forfeiture
15	[and disposal] under the Computer Crimes Act may be seized [by
16	any law enforcement officer upon an order issued by the district
17	court having jurisdiction.
18	D. Seizure without such an order may be made if:
19	(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or
20	search under a search warrant;
21	(2) the property subject to seizure had been
22	the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an
23	injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Computer
24	Crimes Act; or
25	(3) the enforcement officer has probable cause
	. 113181. 3

<u>Underscored mterial = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete

. 113181. 3

- 29 -

1 to believe that the property, whether real, personal or mixed, was used or intended for use, maintained or acquired in 2 violation of the Computer Crimes Act. 3 E. In the event of a seizure pursuant to Subsection Λ C or Subsection D of this section, a proceeding under the 5 6 Computer Crimes Act and the rules of civil procedure for the 7 district courts shall be instituted promptly and not later than thirty days after seizure. The proceeding to forfeit property 8 9 under the Computer Crimes Act is against the property and not 10 against the owner or any other person. It is in rem wholly and not in personam. It is a civil case and not a criminal 11 12 proceeding. The forfeiture proceeding is required, not to 13 complete the forfeiture, but to prove the illegal use for which 14 the forfeiture was suffered. F. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, 15 16 whenever any property is forfeited to the state by reason of the 17

whenever any property is forferted to the state by reason of the violation of any law, the court by which the offender is convicted shall order the sale or other disposition of the property and the proceeds of any such sale as provided for in this section are subject to the court making due provisions for the rights of innocent persons and the legitimate rights to restitution on behalf of actual victims of the criminal acts.

G. Property taken or detained under this section shall not be subject to replevin but is deemed to be in the custody of the law enforcement agency seizing it, subject only

. 113181. 3

Underscored material = new [bracketed material] = delete

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1 to the orders and decrees of the district court. When property is seized under the Computer Crimes Act, the enforcement officer 2 3 may: (1) place the property under seal; 4 (2) remove the property to a place designated 5 by the law enforcement officer or by the district court; or 6 (3) require the law enforcement agency to take 7 custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location 8 9 for disposition in accordance with law. 10 H. When property is forfeited under the Computer 11 Crimes Act, the law enforcement agency seizing it shall: 12 (1) deliver custody of the property to the 13 information systems council attached to the general services 14 department. The council, based upon a plan, shall advertise and 15 make available the forfeited property to state agencies and 16 political subdivisions of the state based upon a demonstrated 17 need and plan of use for that property. The information systems 18 council shall advertise and make the forfeited property 19 available by bid for a minimum of one hundred twenty days and 20 dispose of that property within another sixty days. All 21 proceeds from the sale of forfeited property shall be deposited in the general fund; or 22 23 (2) where the court orders the property to be sold, the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the general 24 25 fund] and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture

Underscored unterial = new [bracketed nuterial] = delete

. 113181. 3

- 31 -

1

<u>Act</u>. "

Section 22. Section 60-7A-4.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, 2 Chapter 179, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read: 3 "60-7A-4.1. UNLAWFUL SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES--CRIMINAL 4 PENALTY--SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE. --5 6 A. It is unlawful for any person to sell or attempt to sell alcoholic beverages at any place other than a licensed 7 premises or as otherwise provided by the Liquor Control Act. 8 9 **B**. Any person who violates the provisions of 10 Subsection A of this section is guilty of a fourth degree 11 felony. 12 C. Any conveyance used or intended to be used for 13 the purpose of unlawful sale of alcoholic beverages or money 14 [which] that is the fruit or instrumentality of the crime may be 15 seized and [upon conviction, in the discretion of the court, be 16 forfeited and disposed of under the procedures set forth in 17 Section 30-31-35 NMSA 1978] forfeited pursuant to the provisions 18 of the Forfeiture Act." EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the 19 Section 23. 20 provisions of this act is July 1, 1997. - 32 -21 22 23 24 25

[bracketed mterial] = delete <u>Underscored material = new</u>

1	
2	FORTY- THIRD LEGISLATURE
3	FIRST SESSION, 1997
4	
5	
6	February 21, 1997
7	Mr. President:
8	
9	
10	Your JUDICIARY COMMITTEE , to whom has been referred
11	
12	SENATE BILL 379
13	
14	has had it under consideration and reports same with
15	recommendation that it DO NOT PASS , but that
16	
17	
18	SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
19	SENATE BILL 379
20	
21	
22	DO PASS, and thence referred to the FINANCE COMMITTEE.
23	
24	
25	Respectfully submitted,
	. 113181. 3

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete

			Fernando R. Maci	ias, Chairman
	Adopted_		Not Adopted	
		(Chief Clerk)		(Chief Clerk)
5				
		Date		
8				
)	The roll	call vote was <u>8</u> H	For <u>0</u> Against	
-	Yes:	8		
;	No:	None		
6	Excused:	0		
	Absent:	None		
5				
6	S0379JU1			
7				
5				
)				
L				
2				
5				

<u>Underscored mterial = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete I

	SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
1	SENATE BILL 379
2	43rd legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY; ENACTING THE FORFEITURE ACT;
12	AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978; MAKING AN
13	APPROPRIATION.
14	
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
16	Section 1. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to
17	read:
18	"[<u>NEW MATERIAL]</u> SHORT TITLESections 1 through 11 of this
19	act may be cited as the "Forfeiture Act"."
20	Section 2. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to
21	read:
22	"[<u>NEW MATERIAL]</u> PURPOSE OF ACTThe purpose of the
23	Forfeiture Act is to provide uniform standards and procedures
24	for law enforcement officers and agencies for the seizure and
25	forfeiture of property used or intended to be used in the
	. 117576. 2
	- 36 -

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed material] = delete commission of a crime."

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Section 3. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Forfeiture Act:

A. "crime" means an offense punishable by imprisonment
 for one year or more, a violation of laws or regulations
 regarding hunting or fishing or a violation of laws regarding
 gambling;

B. "law enforcement officer" means a state or
municipal police officer, county sheriff, deputy sheriff,
conservation officer, motor transportation enforcement officer
or other state employee authorized by state law to enforce
criminal statutes; provided that "law enforcement officer" does
not include correctional officers;

C. "owner" means an individual who possesses a legal or equitable ownership in property or, if title to the property is held in the name of a partnership, trust, corporation or other legal entity, an individual who possesses a substantial legal or equitable ownership interest in the partnership, trust, corporation or other legal entity; and

D. "property" means tangible or intangible personal property, real property or an interest in tangible or intangible personal property or real property."

Section 4. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] FORFEITURE REQUIREMENTS. -- A judgment for the forfeiture of property shall be entered only upon proof by

. 117576. 2

- 37 -

clear and convincing evidence that the property is forfeitable under state law and that the forfeiture is based upon the commission of a crime or an attempt to commit a crime."

Section 5. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

2

3

4

5

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] SEIZURE--COURT ORDER--EXCEPTIONS.--

A. Property subject to forfeiture may be seized by a law enforcement officer upon an order issued by the district court having jurisdiction.

B. The court may issue an order pursuant to Subsection A of this section if it determines that there is probable cause to believe that the law enforcement agency seeking forfeiture will prevail on the issue of forfeiture and that failure to enter the order will result in the property's being destroyed, removed from the jurisdiction of the court or otherwise made unavailable for forfeiture, unless the hardship caused to a party of interest by entry of the order outweighs the need to preserve the availability of the property through the entry of the order.

C. A seizure of property other than a residence or business may be made without a court order when:

(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or a search pursuant to a search warrant or an inspection pursuant to an administrative inspection warrant;

(2) the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state or a political

. 117576. 2

<u> Underscored material = new</u>

25

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

subdivision in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding;

there is probable cause to believe that the (3) property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or

(4) there is probable cause to believe that the property is forfeitable under state law and that the delay occasioned by the need to secure an order will frustrate the seizure; provided, however, that a law enforcement agency making a seizure pursuant to this paragraph shall, within ten days of the seizure, apply for an order pursuant to Subsection A of this section; and provided further that the property shall be released to the owner immediately if the order is denied. The law enforcement agency making the seizure shall make a reasonable effort to notify the person from whom the property was seized of the location, date and time of the hearing on the application for an order allowing seizure, so the person has a reasonable opportunity to appear at the hearing and oppose the order.

D. The seizure of a residence or business shall occur only after a pre-seizure hearing, with notice provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act.

E. The owner shall be given a receipt whenever practicable for the property seized."

A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to Section 6. read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] SEI ZURE- - NOTI CE- - CLAI MS. - -

. 117576. 2

- 39 -

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

A. All forfeiture proceedings shall be brought in the name of the law enforcement agency that seized the property. All forfeiture proceedings shall be initiated in district court in the county in which the property was seized; provided that, for good cause shown upon application of any interested party, the court may consolidate proceedings filed in different counties or allow transfer of proceedings to another county.

B. All forfeiture proceedings shall be initiated by the issuance of a notice of pending forfeiture by the law enforcement agency that seized the property. The notice shall be issued within twenty days from the date the property was seized and in the case of real property, the notice shall be recorded in the county clerk's office for the county in which the real property is The notice shall include a description of the property located. sought to be forfeited, the date and place of the seizure of the property, the name and address of the seizing law enforcement agency, the reason the property is alleged to be forfeitable, a summary of the procedures and the procedural rights applicable to the forfeiture action and a notification alerting a trustee of the law enforcement agency's obligations under the Forfeiture Act.

C. The notice shall be given to the person from whom the property was seized and to each owner and secured interest holder and is effective upon personal service.

D. If personal service of the notice is not possible after good-faith attempts at all known residences and places of

. 117576. 2

25

<u>Underscored material = new</u>

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

business, the seizing law enforcement agency shall publish a notice of pending forfeiture, including a list of seized property, once a week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property has been seized.
The notice shall include a statement of the rights of an owner or secured interest holder to claim return of the property.

E. Any person claiming seized property shall file with the seizing law enforcement agency a claim stating his interest in the property. All claims shall be filed within sixty days of the date of personal service on the claimant of the notice of pending forfeiture or, if personal service was not effected, within forty days of the last date of publication in the newspaper of the notice of seizure.

F. Within twenty days of receipt by a seizing law enforcement agency of any claim to property, a complaint seeking forfeiture of the property shall be filed in district court, and copies of the complaint shall be served on all claimants. If additional claims to the property are made in a timely manner after the complaint is filed, those additional claimants shall be made parties to the action by amendment of the complaint. The Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts shall apply to all forfeiture proceedings. The district court shall determine the extent and priority of interest for all claimants to property.

G. No bond of any kind shall be required as a prerequisite to making a claim for the return of seized property.

. 117576. 2

- 41 -

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

bracketed mterial] = delete

<u> Underscored material = new</u>

H. Reasonable attorney fees and costs may be awarded to a claimant who prevails in a forfeiture proceeding. Any attorney fees and costs awarded by the court shall be paid by the state, county or municipality served by the seizing law enforcement agency.

I. If there is opposition to the forfeiture, the parties shall have the right to a jury trial in determining the propriety of a forfeiture of any property valued in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

J. The district court shall file a decision regarding a forfeiture complaint within one hundred eighty days of the filing of an answer by a claimant or, if there is more than one claimant, within one hundred eighty days of the filing of an answer by the last claimant. The one hundred eighty-day time limitation may be extended by consent of the parties or by the district court for good cause shown.

K. When no claims to property are filed in a timely manner, the property shall be forfeited. Forfeited property, if it is not currency, may be sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with law, and all sale proceeds and forfeited currency shall be deposited in the general fund of the state, county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency that seized the forfeited property or currency, or, if forfeited under Chapter 17 NMSA 1978, the proceeds shall be deposited in the game protection fund, in an amount equal to the amount expended from the game protection fund

. 117576. 2

24 25

- 42 -

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

to prosecute the case, and the surplus shall be deposited in the general fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, proceeds from the sale of forfeited property or forfeited currency shall be applied first as restitution to or on behalf of actual victims of the criminal acts related to the forfeiture proceedings."

Section 7. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] REAL PROPERTY AND MOTOR VEHICLES--TITLE SEARCH--NOTICE.--

A. In addition to the procedures set forth in Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act, when the seized property is real property or a motor vehicle, the seizing law enforcement agency shall perform a title search on the property. Subsequent to the title search, the seizing law enforcement agency shall give a notice of pending forfeiture as provided in Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act to all persons whom the law enforcement agency knows or reasonably should know to have an interest in the property and in the case of real property, the notice shall be recorded in the county clerk's office for the county in which the real property is located.

B. If the seizing law enforcement agency determines that the seized real property or motor vehicle is owned by a person who is not charged with a crime related to the seizure and there is no probable cause to believe that the owner of the real property or motor vehicle consented to or had knowledge of the criminal act on

<u> Underscored material = new</u>

25

which the seizure was based, the law enforcement agency shall return the real property or motor vehicle to the owner."

A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to Section 8. read:

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

"[NEW MATERIAL] ACTIONS--TIME LIMITS--BURDEN OF PROOF.--

No action to forfeit property shall be brought more A. than three years from the date of the last criminal act on which the proposed forfeiture is based.

B. The burden of proof is on the prosecution to establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the property is subject to forfeiture."

A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to Section 9. read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] PROPERTY IMMUNE FROM FORFEITURE--EXCEPTION.--No property shall be forfeited under the provisions of the Forfeiture Act to the extent of the interest of any owner or secured interest holder who the prosecution cannot prove, by clear and convincing evidence, consented to or had knowledge of the last criminal act on which the proposed forfeiture is based."

Section 10. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] SAFEKEEPING OF SEIZED PROPERTY PRIOR TO FORFEITURE--RETURN TO OWNER. --

A. All currency seized pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act shall be remitted to the state, county or municipal

. 117576. 2

- 44 -

1 treasurer or the clerk of the court for deposit in an interestbearing trust account. 2 Other seized property not required by state or federal 3 Β. law to be destroyed may be: 4 (1) placed under seal; 5 (2)removed to a place designated by the law 6 enforcement agency or the district court; 7 (3) removed to the custody of the law enforcement 8 9 agency; 10 sold or disposed of pursuant to Subsection K of (4) Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act, when no claims are filed in a 11 12 timely manner; or otherwise disposed of as provided by court 13 (5) 14 order. Seized property shall be kept by the law enforcement С. 15 16 agency in such a manner as to protect it from theft or damage. 17 If property is not forfeited or if notice of seizure D. 18 is not provided in a timely manner or if the forfeiture complaint 19 is not filed in a timely manner, as provided in the Forfeiture Act, 20 the seized property shall be returned to the owner of the property, 21 including all interest accrued on seized currency placed in a trust 22 account. 23 Notwithstanding the immunity provided in the Tort Ε. Claims Act, an owner of seized property that is returned pursuant 24 25 to the Forfeiture Act may have a cause of action against the law

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed material] = delete

. 117576. 2

- 45 -

1 enforcement agency. "

Section 11. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2

3

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] DISPOSAL OF FORFEITED PROPERTY. --

A. Whenever property is forfeited pursuant to a court order under the Forfeiture Act, the court shall provide for the sale or other disposition of the property. Forfeited currency and proceeds from the sale of forfeited property shall be applied first to restitution to or on behalf of actual victims of the criminal acts of the convicted owner.

B. After payments have been made pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section, the court shall order the balance deposited in the general fund of the state, county or municipality served by the law enforcement agency that seized the forfeited property; provided, if the property was forfeited pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 17 NMSA 1978, the court shall order a deposit of money in the game protection fund in an amount equal to the amount expended from the game protection fund to prosecute the crime that led to the forfeiture and any balance remaining shall be deposited in the general fund.

C. If forfeited property consists of a partial interest in property, the court may, at its discretion and to the benefit of the taxpayers, allow the other owners whose interests have not been forfeited to purchase the forfeited share of the property at the current market value. Proceeds of the purchase shall be disposed

. 117576. 2

<u>Underscored mterial = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete

1 of in accordance with the provisions of Subsections A and B of this section." 2 Section 12. Section 17-2-20.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, 3 Chapter 321, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read: 4 "17-2-20.1. SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE--PROPERTY SUBJECT.--5 A. All firearms and bows and arrows may be subject to 6 seizure and forfeiture when used as instrumentalities in the 7 commission of the following crimes: 8 9 (1)illegal possession or transportation of big game during closed season; 10 taking big game during closed season; 11 (2)12 (3)attempting to take big game by the use of spotlight or other artificial light; and 13 14 (4) exceeding the bag limit on any big game species during open season. 15 16 [B. Provided that no firearms or bows and arrows shall be 17 subject to forfeiture if the violation was without the knowledge or 18 consent of the owner. 19 C.] B. Any motor vehicle shall be subject to seizure and 20 forfeiture when operated in violation of the provisions of Section 21 17-2-31 NMSA 1978, regarding hunting by spotlight [In the event of 22 seizure and forfeiture under this subsection, the motor vehicle 23 shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Section 17-2-20.2 NMSA 1978. 24 25 D. No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this

25

1

2

section by reason of any act or omission established for the ownerto have been committed or omitted without his knowledge or consent.A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide securityinterest shall be subject to the interest of a secured party if thesecured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act oromission] or other artificial light.

C. Seizure and forfeiture proceedings shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."

Section 13. Section 18-6-9.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 176, Section 11) is amended to read:

"18-6-9.3. CULTURAL PROPERTY--SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF INSTRUMENTS.--[A.] Any instrument, vehicle, tool or equipment used or intended to be used to violate the provisions of the Cultural Properties Act is subject to <u>seizure and</u> forfeiture [except that no instrument, vehicle, tool or equipment shall be subject to forfeiture if the violation was without the knowledge or consent of the owner of the property subject to forfeiture.

B. Property subject to forfeiture pursuant to the provisions of this section may be seized by a conservation officer, sheriff, state police officer or law enforcement officer upon an order of the district court in the county having jurisdiction over the offense.

C. Seizure without a court order may occur if:

(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or a search pursuant to a search warrant; or

. 117576. 2

- 48 -

1	(2) the enforcement officer has probable cause to
2	believe that the property was used or intended for use to violate
3	the Cultural Properties Act.
4	D. In the event of seizure pursuant to this section,
5	proceedings shall be instituted within thirty days from the date of
6	seizure. A proceeding brought pursuant to this section shall be in
7	rem. The claim shall not be filed against the owner or any other
8	person and shall be filed only as a civil case.
9	E. Property taken or detained pursuant to the provisions
10	of this section shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to
11	be in the custody of the state agency employing the enforcing
12	officer, subject only to the orders and decrees of the district
13	court. When property is seized pursuant to the Cultural Properties
14	Act, the state agency seizing it shall remove the property to a
15	place designated by the state agency for disposition in accordance
16	with law.
17	F. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law,
18	property forfeited due to a violation of the Cultural Properties
19	Act shall be sold at public auction pursuant to a court order. The
20	proceeds of the court-ordered sale of forfeited property are
21	subject first to the claims, verified by the court, of innocent
22	persons and the legitimate rights to restitution of actual victims
23	of the criminal acts. Where proceeds are derived from violations:
24	(1) on lands controlled by the commissioner of
25	public lands, one-half of the proceeds from the sale shall accrue

1

2

25

to the state agency of which the law enforcement officer seizing that property is a member and one-half shall be deposited in the cultural properties restoration fund; and

(2) on any other state lands, one-half of the
proceeds from the sale shall accrue to the state agency of which
the law enforcement officer seizing that property is a member and
one-half of the proceeds shall be deposited in the cultural
properties restoration fund] pursuant to the provisions of the
Forfeiture Act. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Forfeiture
Act regarding the disposition of forfeited property, when proceeds
from a court-ordered sale of forfeited property are derived from a
violation of cultural property, the proceeds from the sale shall be
used for restoration, stabilization, protection and preservation of
the cultural property. Any proceeds remaining shall be deposited
in the general fund."

Section 14. Section 30-3-8.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 78, Section 2) is amended to read:

"30-3-8.1. SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF MOTOR VEHICLE--PROCEDURE[--EXCEPTION].--

A. A motor vehicle shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture when the motor vehicle is used or intended for use in the commission of the offense of shooting at or from a motor vehicle pursuant to Subsection B of Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978.

B. A motor vehicle subject to seizure and forfeiture may be seized [by a law enforcement officer:

1	(1) upon an order issued by the district court
2	having jurisdiction;
3	(2) without an order if the seizure is incident to
4	an arrest; or
5	(3) without an order if the seizure is incident to a
6	search under a valid search warrant.
7	C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection B of
8	this section, proceedings under the Rules of Civil Procedure for
9	the District Courts and Subsection D of this section shall be
10	instituted promptly.
11	D. A motor vehicle seized under this section shall not be
12	subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the
13	seizing law enforcement agency, subject only to the orders and
14	decrees of the district court. When a motor vehicle is seized
15	pursuant to the provisions of this section, a law enforcement
16	officer may remove the property to a place designated by the
17	district court or by the head of the officer's agency for
18	disposition in accordance with the law.
19	E. When a vehicle is forfeited pursuant to this section,
20	the seizing law enforcement agency shall sell the motor vehicle at
21	a public auction, and the proceeds, after all costs for
22	impoundment, forfeiture and sale are repaid, shall be forwarded to
23	the state treasurer for credit to the crime victims reparation fund
24	pursuant to Section 31-22-21 NMSA 1978 within thirty days. If the
25	sale of the motor vehicle does not cover the cost of impounding,

. 117576. 2

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed material] = delete

- 51 -

1

2

4

9

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

forfeiting and selling the motor vehicle, the law enforcement agency may deduct the uncovered portion of the cost from the proceeds of the next sale. 3 F. No motor vehicle shall be subject to forfeiture when the owner of the motor vehicle establishes that the offense of 5 6 shooting at or from a motor vehicle pursuant to Subsection B of Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978 was committed without his knowledge or 7 consent. A forfeiture of a motor vehicle encumbered by a recorded 8 bona fide security interest shall be subject to the interest of the

10 secured party if the secured party did not have knowledge of or did 11 not consent to the offense of shooting at or from a motor vehicle 12 pursuant to Subsection B of Section 30-3-8 NMSA 1978] and forfeited 13 pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."

Section 30-16B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Section 15. Chapter 112, Section 9) is amended to read:

"30-16B-9. SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE -- PROCEDURE. -- [A.] Property subject to forfeiture under the Unauthorized Recording Act may be seized [by any enforcement officer upon an order issued by the district court having jurisdiction.

B. Seizure without such an order may be made if:

(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or search under a valid search warrant or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant;

(2) the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an injunction

1	or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Unauthorized Recording Act;
2	or
3	(3) the enforcement officer has probable cause to
4	believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in
5	violation of the Unauthorized Recording Act.
6	C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection A of
7	this section, proceedings under Subsection D of this section and
8	the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Court shall be
9	instituted promptly and not later than thirty days after seizure.
10	D. Property taken or detained under this section shall
11	not be subject to replevin but is deemed to be in the custody of
12	the seizing police department or agency subject only to the orders
13	and decrees of the district court. When property is seized under
14	the Unauthorized Recording Act, the enforcement officer may:
15	(1) place the property under seal; or
16	(2) remove the property to a place designated by the
16 17	(2) remove the property to a place designated by the court or head of the officer's department or agency for disposition
17	court or head of the officer's department or agency for disposition
17 18	court or head of the officer's department or agency for disposition
17 18 19	court or head of the officer's department or agency for disposition in accordance with law. <u>E.</u> When property is forfeited under the Unauthorized
17 18 19 20	court or head of the officer's department or agency for disposition in accordance with law. <u>E.</u> When property is forfeited under the Unauthorized Recording Act, the seizing police department or agency shall:
17 18 19 20 21	court or head of the officer's department or agency for disposition in accordance with law. E. When property is forfeited under the Unauthorized Recording Act, the seizing police department or agency shall: (1) sell that which is not required to be destroyed
17 18 19 20 21 22	<pre>court or head of the officer's department or agency for disposition in accordance with law. E. When property is forfeited under the Unauthorized Recording Act, the seizing police department or agency shall: (1) sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and the proceeds shall revert to the general fund;</pre>
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	<pre>court or head of the officer's department or agency for disposition in accordance with law. E. When property is forfeited under the Unauthorized Recording Act, the seizing police department or agency shall: (1) sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law and the proceeds shall revert to the general fund; (2) take custody of the property for use by law</pre>

. 117576. 2

- 53 -

1	(3) forward property, the proceeds from the sale of
2	which are not required to revert to the general fund, to the
3	property control division of the general services department for
4	disposition] and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the
5	<u>Forfeiture Act</u> ."
6	Section 16. Section 30-19-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963,
7	Chapter 303, Section 19-10) is amended to read:
8	"30-19-10. <u>SEIZURE AND</u> FORFEITURE OF PRIZES AND EQUIPMENT
9	Any <u>illegal</u> gambling device or other <u>illegal</u> equipment of any type
10	used in gambling [shall be seized by the law enforcement officers
11	discovering such device or equipment, and it shall be the duty of
12	such officers to retain custody of the property seized until such
13	property is disposed of by order of the district court. Upon
14	proper application by the district attorney to the judge of the
15	district court, the judge of the district court may by proper order
16	direct the destruction of any gambling device, paraphernalia or
17	equipment of any kind or character seized by law enforcement
18	officers] may be seized and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of
19	<u>the Forfeiture Act</u> ."
20	Section 17. Section 30-31-35 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972,
21	Chapter 84, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read:
22	"30-31-35. <u>SEI ZURE AND</u> FORFEI TUREPROCEDURE[A.] Property
23	subject to forfeiture and disposal under the Controlled Substances
24	Act may be seized [by any enforcement officer upon an order issued
25	by the district court having jurisdiction.
	. 117576. 2 - 54 -

1	B. Seizure without such an order may be made if:
2	(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or search
3	under a search warrant or an inspection under an administrative in-
4	spection warrant;
5	(2) the property subject to seizure has been the
6	subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an injunction
7	or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Controlled Substances Act;
8	(3) the enforcement officer has probable cause to
9	believe that the property, which is a controlled substance, is
10	directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or
11	(4) the enforcement officer has probable cause to
12	believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in
13	violation of the Controlled Substances Act.
14	C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection A or
15	Subsection B of this section, proceedings under Subsection D of
16	this section and the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District
17	Courts of New Mexico shall be instituted promptly and not later
18	than thirty days after seizure.
19	D. Property taken or detained under this section shall
20	not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of
21	the law enforcement agency seizing it subject only to the orders
22	and decrees of the district court. When property is seized under
23	the Controlled Substances Act, the enforcement officer may:
24	(1) place the property under seal;
25	(2) remove the property to a place designated by the

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed material] = delete

1 enforcement officer; or

(3) require the law enforcement agency to take cus-2 tody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for 3 disposition in accordance with law. 4 E. When property is forfeited under the Controlled Sub-5 6 stances Act, the law enforcement agency seizing it shall: (1) sell that which is not required to be destroyed 7 by law. The proceeds shall revert to the general fund of the 8 9 state, county or municipality as the case may be; 10 (2) take custody of the property for use by law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of the Controlled Substances 11 12 Act or remove it for disposition in accordance with law; provided 13 that where a motor vehicle has been seized by a municipal police 14 department or a county sheriff's department with its respective 15 jurisdictional boundaries, such department shall institute 16 forfeiture proceedings; or 17 (3) in case of property seized by the state police, 18 forward property, the proceeds from the sale of which are not re-19 quired to revert to the general fund, to the state police, bureau 20 of narcotics for disposition; provided that motor vehicles seized 21 by the state police may be loaned to the governor's organized crime 22 prevention commission for use in undercover work, the entire cost 23 of operating such vehicles to be borne by the governor's organized crime prevention commission] and forfeited pursuant to the 24 25 provisions of the Forfeiture Act."

. 117576. 2

- 56 -

1	Section 18. Section 30-31A-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983,
2	Chapter 148, Section 10) is amended to read:
3	"30-31A-10. <u>SEIZURE AND</u> FORFEITUREPROCEDURE[A.]
4	Property subject to forfeiture and disposal under the Imitation
5	Controlled Substances Act may be seized [by any law enforcement
6	officer upon an order issued by the district court having
7	j uri sdi cti on.
8	B. Seizure without such an order may be made if:
9	(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or search
10	under a search warrant; or
11	(2) the property subject to seizure has been the
12	subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an injunction
13	or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Imitation Controlled
14	Substances Act.
15	C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection A or B
16	of this section, proceedings under Subsection D of this section and
17	the rules of civil procedure for the district courts of New Mexico
18	shall be instituted promptly and not later than thirty days after
19	sei zure.
20	D. Property taken or detained under this section shall
21	not be subject to replevin but is deemed to be in the custody of
22	the law enforcement agency seizing it subject only to the orders
23	and decrees of the district court. When property is seized under
24	the Imitation Controlled Substances Act, the enforcement officer
25	may:

. 117576. 2

- 57 -

1	(1) place the property under seal;
2	(2) remove the property to a place designated by the
3	enforcement officer; or
4	(3) require the law enforcement agency to take
5	custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location
6	for disposition in accordance with law.
7	E. When property is forfeited under the Imitation
8	Controlled Substances Act, the law enforcement agency seizing it
9	shall take custody of the property for use by law enforcement
10	agencies in the enforcement of the Imitation Controlled Substances
11	Act and the Controlled Substances Act and remove it for disposition
12	in accordance with law] and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of
13	<u>the Forfeiture Act</u> ."
14	Section 19. Section 30-42-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980,
15	Chapter 40, Section 4) is amended to read:
16	"30-42-4. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIESPENALTIES <u>SEIZURE AND</u>
17	FORFEI TURE PROCEDURE
18	A. It is unlawful for any person who has received any
19	proceeds derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of
20	racketeering activity in which the person has participated, to use
21	or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of the proceeds or the
22	proceeds derived from the investment or use thereof in the
23	acquisition of any interest in, or the establishment or operation
24	of, any enterprise. Whoever violates this subsection is guilty of
25	a second degree felony.

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete

1 B. It is unlawful for any person to engage in a pattern of racketeering activity in order to acquire or maintain, directly 2 or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise. 3 Whoever violates this subsection is guilty of a second degree 4 felony. 5 6 **C**. It is unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise to conduct or participate, directly 7 or indirectly, in the conduct of [such] the enterprise's affairs by 8 9 engaging in a pattern of racketeering activity. Whoever violates 10 this subsection is guilty of a second degree felony. It is unlawful for any person to conspire to violate 11 D. 12 any of the provisions of Subsections A through C of this section. 13 Whoever violates this subsection is guilty of a third degree 14 felony. Whoever violates Subsection A, B, C or D of this E. 15 16 section in addition to the prescribed penalties shall forfeit to 17 the state [of New Mexico]: 18 any interest acquired or maintained in violation (1) 19 of the Racketeering Act; and 20 any interest in, security of, claim against or (2) 21 property or contractual right of any kind affording a source of 22 influence over any enterprise [which] that he has established, 23 operated, controlled, conducted or participated in the conduct of in violation of the Racketeering Act. 24 25 F. In any action brought by the state [under] pursuant to . 117576. 2

bracketed mterial] = delete <u>Underscored</u> material = new

the provisions of the Racketeering Act, [the district court shall
 have jurisdiction to enter such restraining orders or prohibitions,
 or to take such other actions, including but not limited to the
 acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, in connection with
 any property or other interest subject to forfeiture under this
 section, as it shall deem proper.

7 G. Upon conviction of a person under this section, the 8 court shall authorize the attorney general or the district attorney 9 to seize all property or other interest declared forfeited under 10 this section upon such terms and conditions as the court shall deem 11 proper, making due provision for the rights of innocent persons. 12 If a property right or other interest is not exercisable or 13 transferable for value by the convicted person, it shall expire and 14 shall not revert to the convicted person] seizure and forfeiture of 15 property shall be in accordance with the provisions of the 16 Forfeiture Act."

Section 20. Section 30-45-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 215, Section 7) is amended to read:

"30-45-7. SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY. --

A. The following are subject to <u>seizure and</u> forfeiture:

 (1) all computer property, equipment or products of any kind [which] that have been used, manufactured, acquired or distributed in violation of the Computer Crimes Act;

[(2) all materials, products and equipment of any kind which are used or intended for use in manufacturing, using,

. 117576. 2

2

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

accessing, altering, disrupting, copying, concealing, destroying, transferring, delivering, importing or exporting any computer property or computer service in violation of the Computer Crimes Act;

(3)] (2) all books, records and research products
and materials involving formulas, microfilm, tapes and data [which]
that are used or intended for use in violation of the Computer
Crimes Act; and

9 [(4) all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles
10 or vessels, which are used or intended for use to transport or in
11 any manner to facilitate the transportation of property described
12 in Subsection A, B or C of this section for the purpose of
13 violating the Computer Crimes Act;

14 (5) all property, real, personal or mixed, which has
 15 been used or intended for use, maintained or acquired in violation
 16 of the Computer Crimes Act; and

(6)] (3) all money or proceeds that constitute an instrumentality or derive from a violation of the Computer Crimes Act.

[B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraphs (1) through (6) of Subsection A of this section:

(1) no conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier is subject to forfeiture under this section unless it appears that the owner or other person in charge of the conveyance is a consenting

. 117576. 2

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1	party to a violation of the Computer Crimes Act;
2	(2) no conveyance, computer property, equipment or
3	other material is subject to forfeiture under this section by
4	reason of any act or omission established by the owner to have been
5	committed or omitted without his knowledge or consent;
6	(3) a conveyance, computer property, equipment or
7	other material is not subject to forfeiture for a violation of law
8	the penalty for which is a misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor; and
9	(4) a forfeiture of a conveyance, computer property,
10	equipment or material encumbered by a bona fide security interest
11	shall be subject to the interest of a secured party if the secured
12	party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or
13	omi ssi on.
14	C.] <u>B.</u> Property subject to <u>seizure and</u> forfeiture [and
15	disposal] under the Computer Crimes Act may be seized [by any law
16	enforcement officer upon an order issued by the district court
17	havi ng juri sdi cti on.
18	D. Seizure without such an order may be made if:
19	(1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or search
20	under a search warrant;
21	(2) the property subject to seizure had been the
22	subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an injunction
23	or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Computer Crimes Act; or
24	(3) the enforcement officer has probable cause to
25	believe that the property, whether real, personal or mixed, was
	. 117576. 2

<u>Underscored material = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete

24

25

1

2

used or intended for use, maintained or acquired in violation of the Computer Crimes Act.

E. In the event of a seizure pursuant to Subsection C or 3 Subsection D of this section, a proceeding under the Computer Λ Crimes Act and the rules of civil procedure for the district courts 5 6 shall be instituted promptly and not later than thirty days after seizure. The proceeding to forfeit property under the Computer 7 Crimes Act is against the property and not against the owner or any 8 other person. It is in rem wholly and not in personam. It is a civil case and not a criminal proceeding. The forfeiture proceeding is required, not to complete the forfeiture, but to prove the illegal use for which the forfeiture was suffered.

F. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, whenever any property is forfeited to the state by reason of the violation of any law, the court by which the offender is convicted shall order the sale or other disposition of the property and the proceeds of any such sale as provided for in this section are subject to the court making due provisions for the rights of innocent persons and the legitimate rights to restitution on behalf of actual victims of the criminal acts.

G. Property taken or detained under this section shall not be subject to replevin but is deemed to be in the custody of the law enforcement agency seizing it, subject only to the orders and decrees of the district court. When property is seized under the Computer Crimes Act, the enforcement officer may:

1	(1) place the property under seal;
2	(2) remove the property to a place designated by the
3	law enforcement officer or by the district court; or
4	(3) require the law enforcement agency to take
5	custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location
6	for disposition in accordance with law.
7	H. When property is forfeited under the Computer Crimes
, 8	Act, the law enforcement agency seizing it shall:
9	(1) deliver custody of the property to the
10	information systems council attached to the general services
11	department. The council, based upon a plan, shall advertise and
12	make available the forfeited property to state agencies and
13	political subdivisions of the state based upon a demonstrated need
14	and plan of use for that property. The information systems council
15	shall advertise and make the forfeited property available by bid
16	for a minimum of one hundred twenty days and dispose of that
17	property within another sixty days. All proceeds from the sale of
18	forfeited property shall be deposited in the general fund; or
19	(2) where the court orders the property to be sold,
20	the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the general fund] and
21	forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."
22	Section 21. Section 60-7A-4.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985,
23	Chapter 179, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
24	"60-7A-4.1. UNLAWFUL SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGESCRIMINAL
25	PENALTY <u>SEIZURE AND</u> FORFEITURE

- 64 -

<u> Underscored mterial = new</u> [bracketed mterial] = delete

1	A. It is unlawful for any person to sell or attempt to
2	sell alcoholic beverages at any place other than a licensed
3	premises or as otherwise provided by the Liquor Control Act.
4	B. Any person who violates the provisions of Subsection A
5	of this section is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
6	C. Any conveyance used or intended to be used for the
7	purpose of unlawful sale of alcoholic beverages or money [which]
8	that is the fruit or instrumentality of the crime may be seized and
9	[upon conviction, in the discretion of the court, be forfeited and
10	disposed of under the procedures set forth in Section 30-31-35 NMSA
11	1978] <u>forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act</u> ."
12	Section 22. EFFECTIVE DATEThe effective date of the
13	provisions of this act is July 1, 1997.
14	- 65 -
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	
	. 117576. 2

I

	SJC/SB 379
1	
2	
3	
4	FORTY- THIRD LEGISLATURE
5	FIRST SESSION, 1997
6	
7	
8	March 5, 1997
9	
10	Mr. President:
11	
12	Your FINANCE COMMITTEE , to whom has been referred
13	
14	SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
15	SENATE BILL 379
16	
17	has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation
18	that it DO PASS , amended as follows:
19	
20	1. On page 7, line 5, strike "a claimant" and insert "the
21	party".
22	
23	2. On page 7, lines 11 and 12 strike "ten thousand dollars
24	(\$10,000)" and insert "twenty five thousand dollars (25,000)".
25	
	Respectfully submitted,
	119590.0

Underscored material = new [bracketed material] = delete . 117576. 2

I



