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HOUSE BILL 400

44TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1999

INTRODUCED BY

R. David Pederson

AN ACT

RELATING TO MOTOR VEHICLES; INCREASING FINES FOR CERTAIN
VIOLATIONS OF THE NEW MEXICO COMMERCIAL DRIVER'S LICENSE ACT
AND INTEGRATING THE FOUR ONE-HUNDREDTHS BLOOD ALCOHOL CONTENT
PROHIBITION FOR COMMERCIAL DRIVERS WITH PROVISIONS FOR DRIVING
WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR DRUGS.

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

- Section 1. Section 66-1-4.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 120, Section 4, as amended) 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. "chassis" means the complete motor vehicle, including standard factory equipment, exclusive of the body and cab;
- F. "collector" means a person who is the owner of one or more vehicles of historic or special interest who collects, purchases, acquires, trades or disposes of these vehicles or parts thereof for the person's own use in order to preserve, restore and maintain a similar vehicle for hobby purposes;
- G. "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

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- H. "combination gross vehicle weight" means the sum total of the gross vehicle weights of all units of a combination;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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

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the highway, street or roadway;

"controlled substance" means any substance defined in Section 30-31-2 NMSA 1978 as a controlled substance:

"converter gear" means any assemblage of one M. 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 vehicle weight;

N. "convicted" or "conviction" means, for the purposes of Sections 66-5-28, 66-5-29 and 66-8-102 NMSA 1978, the alleged violator has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or has been found guilty in the trial court and has waived or exhausted all rights to an appeal and for all other purposes of the Motor Vehicle Code, final adjudication of guilt: "convicted" or "conviction" does not include the imposition of sentence; for purposes of the Motor Vehicle Code, a forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court or promise to mail payment on a penalty assessment when unvacated is equivalent to a conviction;

- 0. "crosswalk" means:
- **(1)** that part of a roadway at an intersection

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1	included within the connections of the lateral lines of the
2	sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the
3	curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the
4	traversable roadway; and
5	(2) any portion of a roadway at an
6	intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian
7	crossing by lines or other markings on the surface; and
8	P. "curb cut" means a short ramp through a curb
9	or built up to the curb."
10	Section 2. Section 66-5-52 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989,
11	Chapter 14, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
12	"66-5-52. SHORT TITLE Sections 66-5-52 through
13	$\left[\frac{66-5-70}{66-5-71}\right]$ MMSA 1978 may be cited as the "New Mexico"
14	Commercial Driver's License Act"."
15	Section 3. Section 66-5-68 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989,
16	Chapter 14, Section 17, as amended) is amended to read:
17	"66-5-68. DI SQUALI FI CATI ON
18	A. The department shall disqualify a person from

The department shall disqualify a person from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of not less than one year if the person:

- refuses to submit to a chemical test when (1) requested pursuant to the provisions of the Implied Consent Act; or
 - **(2)** is convicted of [a violation of]:
 - (a) driving a commercial motor vehicle

under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance,

[pursuant to Section 66-5-68.1 NMSA 1978] in violation of

Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978, an ordinance of a municipality of this state or the law of another state;

- (b) leaving the scene of an accident involving a commercial motor vehicle driven by the person in violation of Section 66-7-201 NMSA 1978 or an ordinance of a municipality of this state or the law of another state; or
- (c) using a commercial motor vehicle in the commission of any felony.
- B. The department shall disqualify a person from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of not less than three years if any of the violations specified in Subsection A of this section occur while transporting a hazardous material required to be placarded.
- C. The department shall disqualify a person from driving a commercial motor vehicle for life if convicted of two or more violations of any of the offenses specified in Subsection A of this section, or any combination of those offenses, arising from two or more separate incidents, but the secretary may issue regulations establishing guidelines, including conditions, under which a disqualification for life under this subsection may be reduced to a period of not less than ten years. This subsection applies only to those offenses committed after July 1, 1989.

- D. The department shall disqualify a person from driving a commercial motor vehicle for life if the person uses a commercial motor vehicle in the commission of any felony involving the manufacture, distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance or the possession with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense a controlled substance.
- E. The department shall disqualify a person from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of not less than sixty days if convicted of two serious traffic violations or one hundred twenty days if convicted of three serious traffic violations, if the violations were committed while driving a commercial motor vehicle, arising from separate incidents occurring within a three-year period.
- F. When a person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle, any commercial driver's license held by that person is invalidated without separate proceeding of any kind and the driver is not eligible to apply for a commercial driver's license until the period of time for which the driver was disqualified has elapsed.
- G. After disqualifying, suspending, revoking or canceling a commercial driver's license, the department shall, within ten days, update its records to reflect that action.

 After disqualifying, suspending, revoking or canceling a nonresident commercial driver's privileges, the department shall, within ten days, notify the licensing authority of the

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state that issued the commercial driver's license.

H. For purposes of this section, the term "convicted" includes a license revocation pursuant to the Implied Consent Act or the implied consent act of another state."

Section 4. Section 66-5-71 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 17, Section 5) is amended to read:

"66-5-71. PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION OF OUT-OF-SERVICE ORDERS. --

A. A driver who is convicted of violating an outof-service order shall be subject to a civil penalty of not
less than [ten dollars (\$10.00)] one thousand dollars (\$1,000)
or more than [twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)] two thousand five
hundred dollars (\$2,500), in addition to disqualification as
provided in Subsection C of this section.

- B. An employer who is convicted of a violation of Subsection C of Section 66-5-58 NMSA 1978 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than [twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)] two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or more than [one hundred dollars (\$100)] ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- C. A driver who is convicted of violating an outof-service order shall be disqualified for:
- $\hbox{ (1) not less than ninety days or more than} \\$ one year if the driver is convicted of a first violation of an $.\,126337.\,2$

out-of-service order;

- (2) not less than one year or more than five years if, during any ten-year period, the driver is convicted of two violations of out-of-service orders in separate incidents; and
- (3) not less than three years or more than five years if, during any ten-year period, the driver is convicted of three or more violations of out-of-service orders in separate incidents."

Section 5. Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1953, Chapter 139, Section 54, as amended by Laws 1997, Chapter 43, Section 1 and also by Laws 1997, Chapter 205, Section 1) is amended to read:

"66-8-102. PERSONS UNDER INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING
LIQUOR OR DRUGS--AGGRAVATED DRIVING WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE
OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR DRUGS--PENALTY.--

A. It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of intoxicating liquor to drive any vehicle within this state.

- B. It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of any drug to a degree that renders [him] the person incapable of safely driving a vehicle to drive any vehicle within this state.
- C. It is unlawful for any person who has an alcohol concentration of eight one-hundredths or more in his . 126337. 2

blood or breath to drive any vehicle within this state <u>or who</u>

has an alcohol concentration of four one-hundredths or more in

his blood or breath to drive any commercial motor vehicle

within this state.

- D. Aggravated driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs consists of a person who:
- (1) has an alcohol concentration of sixteen one-hundredths or more in his blood or breath while driving any vehicle within this state;
- (2) has caused bodily injury to a human being as a result of the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs; or
- (3) refused to submit to chemical testing, as provided for in the Implied Consent Act, and in the judgment of the court, based upon evidence of intoxication presented to the court, was under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.
- E. Every person under first conviction under this section shall be punished, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1978, by imprisonment for not more than ninety days or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or both; provided that if the sentence is suspended in whole or in part or deferred, the period of probation may extend beyond ninety days but shall not exceed one year. Upon

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a first conviction under this section, an offender may be sentenced to not less than forty-eight hours of community service or a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300). offender shall be ordered by the court to participate in and complete a screening program described in Subsection H of this section and to attend a driver rehabilitation program for alcohol or drugs, also known as a "DWI school", approved by the traffic safety bureau of the state highway and transportation department and also may be required to participate in other rehabilitative services as the court shall determine to be necessary. In addition to those penalties, when an offender commits aggravated driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, the offender shall be sentenced to not less than forty-eight consecutive hours in jail. If an offender fails to complete, within a time specified by the court, any community service, screening program, treatment program or DWI school ordered by the court, the offender shall be sentenced to not less than an additional forty-eight consecutive hours in jail. Any jail sentence imposed under this subsection for failure to complete, within a time specified by the court, any community service, screening program, treatment program or DWI school ordered by the court or for aggravated driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement. On a first

conviction under this section, any time spent in jail for the offense prior to the conviction for that offense shall be credited to any term of imprisonment fixed by the court. A deferred sentence under this subsection shall be considered a first conviction for the purpose of determining subsequent convictions.

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

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time specified by the court, any community service, screening program or treatment program ordered by the court, the offender shall be sentenced to not less than an additional seven consecutive days in jail. A penalty imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall not be suspended or deferred or taken under advisement; and

- upon a third conviction, an offender shall be sentenced to a fine of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) and either a jail term of not less than thirty consecutive days [and a fine of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750) or not less than sixty days of community service. In addition to those penalties, when an offender commits aggravated driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, the offender shall be sentenced to a jail term of not less than sixty consecutive days. If an offender fails to complete, within a time specified by the court, any screening program or treatment program ordered by the court, the offender shall be sentenced to not less than an additional sixty consecutive days in jail. A penalty imposed pursuant to this paragraph shall not be suspended or deferred or taken under advisement.
- G. Upon a fourth or subsequent conviction under this section, an offender is guilty of a fourth degree felony, as provided in Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, and shall be sentenced to a jail term of not less than six months, which

shall not be suspended or deferred or taken under advisement.

- H. Upon any conviction under this section, an offender shall be required to participate in and complete, within a time specified by the court, an alcohol or drug abuse screening program and, if necessary, a treatment program approved by the court. In addition to any other fine or fee that may be imposed pursuant to the conviction or other disposition of the offense pursuant to this section, the court may order the offender to pay the costs of any court-ordered screening and treatment programs. The penalty imposed pursuant to this subsection shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement.
- I. In the case of a first, second or third offense under this section, the magistrate court has concurrent jurisdiction with district courts to try the offender.
- J. A conviction under a municipal or county ordinance in New Mexico or a law of any other jurisdiction, territory or possession of the United States that is equivalent to New Mexico law for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, prescribing penalties for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs shall be deemed to be a conviction under this section for purposes of determining whether a conviction is a second or subsequent conviction.

[K. In addition to any other fine or fee which may

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be imposed pursuant to the conviction or other disposition of the offense under this section, the court may order the offender to pay the costs of any court-ordered screening and treatment programs.]

K. In addition to any other fine, fee, jail term or other punishment that may be imposed pursuant to the second or subsequent conviction under this section, all motor vehicles owned by the offender shall be impounded, immobilized or subject to the installation of an ignition interlock. Vehicle impoundment or immobilization, if imposed, shall be imposed during the period for which the offender's driver's license is revoked as the result of the conviction for the same offense. An ignition interlock shall be required to be installed at the conclusion of the period of revocation. The offender shall bear the cost of impoundment, immobilization and installation of an ignition interlock. The court may make limited exceptions to mandatory immobilization or impoundment requirements on an individual basis to avoid undue hardship to an individual, including a family member of the repeat intoxicated driver, or a co-owner of the motor vehicle, but not including the repeat intoxicated driver. The department shall develop statewide published guidelines governing hardship exceptions.

L. As used in this section, $[\frac{1}{1}]$ "bodily injury" means an injury to a person that is not likely to cause death . 126337. 2

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(2) "conviction" means an adjudication of guilt and does not include imposition of a sentence.]."

Section 6. Section 66-8-102.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1982, Chapter 102, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-8-102.1. GUILTY PLEAS--LIMITATIONS.--Where the complaint or information alleges a violation of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978, any plea of guilty thereafter entered in satisfaction of the charges shall include at least a plea of guilty to the violation of one of the subsections of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978, and no other disposition by plea of guilty to any other charge in satisfaction of the charge shall be authorized if the results of a test performed pursuant to the Implied Consent Act disclose that the blood or breath of the person charged contains an alcohol concentration of eight one-hundredths or more or, if the person was driving a commercial motor vehicle, four one-hundredths or more."

Section 7. Section 66-8-110 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 518, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-8-110. USE OF TESTS IN CRIMINAL ACTIONS OR CIVIL
ACTIONS--LEVELS OF INTOXICATION--MANDATORY CHARGING.--

A. The results of a test performed pursuant to the Implied Consent Act may be introduced into evidence in any . 126337. 2

civil action or criminal action arising out of the acts alleged to have been committed by the person tested for driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

- B. When the blood or breath of the person tested contains:
- (1) an alcohol concentration of [five] less than four one-hundredths [or less], it shall be presumed that the person was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor; or
- (2) an alcohol concentration of [more than five] at least four one-hundredths but less than eight one-hundredths and the person was not driving a commercial motor vehicle, no presumption shall be made that the person either was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor. However, the amount of alcohol in the person's blood may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
- C. [When the blood or breath of the person tested contains an alcohol concentration of eight one-hundredths or more] The arresting officer shall charge [him] the person tested with a violation of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 when the blood or breath of the person contains an alcohol concentration of eight one-hundredths or more or, if the

person was driving a commercial motor vehicle, four onehundredths or more.

- D. When a person is less than twenty-one years of age and the blood or breath of the person contains an alcohol concentration of two one-hundredths or more, the person's driving privileges shall be revoked pursuant to the provisions of the Implied Consent Act.
- E. The determination of alcohol concentration shall be based on the grams of alcohol in one hundred milliliters of blood or the grams of alcohol in two hundred ten liters of breath.
- F. The presumptions in Subsection B of this section do not limit the introduction of other competent evidence concerning whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.
- G. If a person is convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the trial judge shall be required to inquire into the past driving record of the person before sentence is entered in the matter."

Section 8. Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 519, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-8-111. REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO CHEMICAL TESTS-TESTING--GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION OF LICENSE OR PRIVILEGE TO
DRIVE. --

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A.

2 offense enumerated in the Motor Vehicle Code refuses upon request of a law enforcement officer to submit to chemical 3 tests designated by the law enforcement agency as provided in 4 Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978, none shall be administered except 5 when a municipal judge, magistrate or district judge issues a 7 search warrant authorizing chemical tests as provided in 8 Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978 upon his finding in a law 9 enforcement officer's written affidavit that there is probable cause to believe that the person has driven a motor vehicle 10 11 while under the influence of alcohol or [a controlled 12 substance] drugs, thereby causing the death or great bodily 13 injury of another person, or there is probable cause to 14 believe that the person has committed a felony while under the influence of alcohol or [a controlled substance] drugs and 15 16 that chemical tests as provided in Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978 17 will produce material evidence in a felony prosecution. 18

If a person under arrest for violation of an

B. The department, upon receipt of a statement signed under penalty of perjury from a law enforcement officer stating the officer's reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or [drug] drugs and that, upon his request, the person refused to submit to a chemical test after being advised that failure to submit could result in revocation of his privilege to drive,

shall revoke the person's New Mexico driver's license or any nonresident operating privilege for a period of one year or until all conditions for license reinstatement are met, whichever is later.

- C. The department shall revoke for the period specified in Subsection D of this section the person's license or permit to drive or his nonresident operating privilege upon receipt of a statement signed under penalty of perjury from a law enforcement officer stating the officer's reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs and that the person submitted to chemical testing pursuant to Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978 and the test results indicated an alcohol concentration in the person's blood or breath of:
- (1) eight one-hundredths or more [in the person's blood or breath] if the person is twenty-one years of age or older;
- (2) four one-hundredths or more if the person was driving a commercial motor vehicle; or
- (3) an alcohol concentration of two onehundredths or more in the person's blood or breath if the person is less than twenty-one years of age [shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive or his nonresident operating privilege].

	D.	The	rev	ocat	i on	made	pursuant	to	Subsection	C	of
							•				
thi s	section	shall	be	for	a į	peri od	of:				

- (1) ninety days or until all conditions for license reinstatement are met, whichever is later, if the person is twenty-one years of age or older;
- (2) six months or until all conditions for license reinstatement are met, whichever is later, if the person is less than twenty-one years of age and has not previously had his license revoked pursuant to the provisions of this section, notwithstanding any provision of the Children's Code: or
- (3) one year or until all conditions for license reinstatement are met, whichever is later, if the person has previously had his license revoked pursuant to the provisions of this section, notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection or any provision of the Children's Code.
- [D.] E. The determination of alcohol concentration shall be based on the grams of alcohol in one hundred milliliters of blood or the grams of alcohol in two hundred ten liters of breath.
- $[E_{-}]$ F_{-} If the person subject to the revocation provisions of this section is a resident or will become a resident within one year and is without a license to operate a motor vehicle in this state, the department shall deny the

issuance of a license to him for the appropriate period of time as provided in Subsections B and C of this section.

[F.] <u>G.</u> A statement signed by a law enforcement officer, pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B or C of this section, shall be sworn to by the officer or shall contain a declaration substantially to the effect: "I hereby declare under penalty of perjury that the information given in this statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.". A law enforcement officer who signs a statement, knowing that the statement is untrue in any material issue or matter, is guilty of perjury as provided in Section 66-5-38 NMSA 1978."

Section 9. Section 66-8-111.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 72, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-8-111.1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER AGENT FOR
DEPARTMENT--WRITTEN NOTICE OF REVOCATION AND RIGHT TO
HEARING.--On behalf of the department, a law enforcement
officer requesting a chemical test or directing the
administration of a chemical test pursuant to Section 66-8-107
NMSA 1978 shall serve immediate written notice of revocation
and of right to a hearing on a person who refuses to permit
chemical testing or on a person who submits to a chemical test
the results of which indicate an alcohol concentration in the
person's blood or breath of eight one-hundredths or more [in the person's blood or breath] if the person is twenty-one

years of age or older, <u>four one-hundredths or more if the</u>

<u>person was driving a commercial motor vehicle</u> or [an alcohol<u>concentration of</u>] two one-hundredths or more in the person's

blood or breath if the person is less than twenty-one years of
age. Upon serving notice of revocation, the law enforcement

officer shall take the license or permit of the driver, if
any, and issue a temporary license valid for twenty days or,
if the driver requests a hearing pursuant to Section 66-8-112

NMSA 1978, valid until the date the department issues the
order following that hearing; provided that no temporary
license shall be issued to a driver without a valid license or
permit. The law enforcement officer shall send the person's
driver's license to the department along with the signed
statement required pursuant to Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978."

Section 10. Section 66-8-112 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 520, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-8-112. REVOCATION OF LICENSE OR PRIVILEGE TO DRIVE--NOTICE--EFFECTIVE DATE--HEARING--HEARING COSTS--REVIEW.--

A. The effective date of revocation pursuant to Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978 is twenty days after notice of revocation or, if the person whose <u>driver's</u> license or privilege to drive is being revoked or denied requests a hearing pursuant to this section, the date that the department issues the order following that hearing. The date of notice of revocation is:

- (1) the date the law enforcement officer serves written notice of revocation and of right to a hearing pursuant to Section 66-8-111.1 NMSA 1978; or
- test cannot be obtained immediately, or if immediate service cannot be made for other reasons, the date notice of revocation is served by mail by the department. This notice of revocation and of right to a hearing shall be sent by certified mail and shall be deemed to have been served on the date borne by the return receipt showing delivery, refusal of the addressee to accept delivery or attempted delivery of the notice at the address obtained by the arresting law enforcement officer or on file with the department.
- B. Within ten days after receipt of notice of revocation pursuant to Subsection A of this section, a person whose <u>driver's</u> license or privilege to drive is revoked or denied [or the person's agent] may request a hearing. The [hearing request shall be made in writing and shall be accompanied by a payment] person must request the hearing and either pay a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or <u>submit</u> a sworn statement of indigency on a form provided by the department. A standard for indigency shall be established pursuant to regulations adopted by the department. Failure to request a hearing within ten days shall result in forfeiture of the person's right to a hearing. Any person less than

eighteen years of age who fails to request a hearing within ten days shall have notice of revocation sent to his parent, guardian or custodian by the department. A date for the hearing shall be set by the department, if practical, within thirty days after receipt of notice of revocation. The hearing shall be held in the county in which the offense for which the person was arrested took place.

- C. The department may postpone or continue any hearing [on its own motion or upon application from the person and] for good cause shown by either party for a period not to exceed ninety days from the date of notice of revocation [and provided that the department extends the validity of the temporary license for the period of the postponement or continuation].
- D. The hearing may be held by video conference or telephonically except, with respect to telephonic hearings, when the driver makes a sufficient showing that the credibility of witnesses will be an issue and that the hearing officer would be substantially aided by observing the demeanor of witnesses. A protestant who obtains an in-person hearing upon representations that the protestant will be presenting witnesses to raise credibility issues, who then fails to present the witnesses without good cause, shall be liable for the hearing officer's travel costs. Payment of those travel costs shall be a prerequisite to the reinstatement or issuance

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1	of the person's license and such payments are appropriated to
2	the department to defray the costs of hearings.
3	$[rac{D.}{D.}]$ E. At the hearing, the department or its
4	agent may administer oaths and may issue subpoenas for the
5	attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books
6	and papers.
7	$[rac{E.}{.}]$ F. The hearing shall be limited to the
8	i ssues:
9	(1) whether the law enforcement officer had
10	reasonable grounds to believe that the person had been driving
11	a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of
12	intoxicating liquor <u>or drugs</u> ;
13	(2) whether the person was arrested;
14	(3) whether this hearing is held no later
15	than ninety days after notice of revocation; [and either]
16	(4) whether the person's driver's license has
17	been previously revoked pursuant to the Implied Consent Act;
18	and either
19	<u>(5)</u>
20	(a) whether the person refused to
21	submit to a test upon request of the law enforcement officer;
22	and
23	(b) whether the law enforcement officer
24	advised that the failure to submit to a test could result in
25	revocation of the person's privilege to drive; or

[(5)]	(6)

(a) whether the chemical test was administered pursuant to the provisions of the Implied Consent Act; and

(b) the test results indicated an alcohol concentration <u>in the person's blood or breath</u> of eight one-hundredths or more [<u>in the person's blood or breath</u>] if the person is twenty-one years of age or older, [<u>or an alcohol concentration of</u>] <u>four one-hundredths or more if the person was driving a commercial motor vehicle or two one-hundredths or more [<u>in the person's blood or breath</u>] if the person is less than twenty-one years of age.</u>

[F.] <u>G.</u> The department shall enter an order sustaining the revocation or denial of the person's license or privilege to drive if the department finds that:

- (1) the law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the driver was driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or [drug] drugs;
 - (2) the person was arrested;
- (3) this hearing is held no later than ninety days after notice of revocation; and
- (4) the person either refused to submit to the test upon request of the law enforcement officer after the law enforcement officer advised him that his failure to submit

to the test could result in the revocation of his privilege to drive or that a chemical test was administered pursuant to the provisions of the Implied Consent Act and the test results indicated an alcohol concentration of eight one-hundredths or more if the person is twenty-one years of age or older, [or an alcohol concentration of] four one-hundredths or more if the person was driving a commercial motor vehicle or two one-hundredths or more if the person is less than twenty-one years of age.

If one or more of the elements set forth in Paragraphs
(1) through (4) of this subsection are not found by the
department, the person's license shall not be revoked.

[6.-] <u>H.</u> A person adversely affected by an order of the department may seek review within thirty days in the district court in the county in which the offense for which the person was arrested took place. [The district court, upon thirty days' written notice to the department, shall hear the case.] On review, it is for the court to determine only whether reasonable grounds exist for revocation or denial of the person's license or privilege to drive based on the record of the administrative proceeding.

[H.] I. Any person less than eighteen years of age shall have results of his hearing forwarded by the department to his parent, guardian or custodian."

Section 11. REPEAL. -- Section 66-5-68. 1 NMSA 1978 (being . 126337. 2

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Laws 1992, Chapter 13, Section 9) is repealed.

Section 12. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 1999.

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