

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL 8

**57TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2025**

AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC SAFETY; AMENDING THE CRIMINAL COMPETENCY  
PROCEDURES TO PROVIDE FOR COMMUNITY-BASED COMPETENCY  
RESTORATION FOR NON-DANGEROUS DEFENDANTS, TO EXPAND THE LIST OF  
CRIMES FOR WHICH A DEFENDANT MAY BE CRIMINALLY COMMITTED, TO  
ALLOW THE COURT TO ADVISE A DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO CONSIDER  
INITIATING PROCEEDINGS FOR INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT OR ASSISTED  
OUTPATIENT TREATMENT UPON DISMISSAL OF A CRIMINAL CASE AND TO  
ALLOW A COURT TO AUTHORIZE A DISTRICT ATTORNEY OR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO USE THE REPORT OF A COMPETENCY  
EVALUATION IN INVOLUNTARY COMMITMENT AND ASSISTED OUTPATIENT  
TREATMENT PROCEEDINGS; AMENDING THE ASSISTED OUTPATIENT  
TREATMENT ACT TO AUTHORIZE A DISTRICT ATTORNEY OR THE ATTORNEY  
GENERAL TO FILE A PETITION FOR ASSISTED OUTPATIENT TREATMENT  
AND TO ALLOW A PETITION TO BE FILED UP TO THIRTY DAYS AFTER A  
QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL HAS EXAMINED A DEFENDANT OR RESPONDENT;

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1 CREATING THE CRIME OF UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A WEAPON  
2 CONVERSION DEVICE AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES; INCREASING THE  
3 PENALTIES FOR CERTAIN AUTOMOBILE THEFT FELONY OFFENSES;  
4 INCREASING THE PENALTY FOR THE CRIME OF MAKING A SHOOTING  
5 THREAT; PROVIDING FOR THE ALTERATION OF A BASIC SENTENCE FOR  
6 TRAFFICKING CERTAIN AMOUNTS OF FENTANYL; AMENDING THE  
7 REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN A WARRANT TO TEST THE BLOOD OF A PERSON  
8 SUSPECTED OF OPERATING A MOTOR VEHICLE WHILE UNDER THE  
9 INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR OR DRUGS AND ALLOWING CERTAIN  
10 MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS TO DRAW BLOOD FOR THE PURPOSES OF  
11 CHEMICAL BLOOD TESTS; MAKING CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

12  
13 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

14 SECTION 1. Section 31-9-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988,  
15 Chapter 107, Section 1 and Laws 1988, Chapter 108, Section 1,  
16 as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 240, Section 1 and also by  
17 Laws 1993, Chapter 249, Section 1) is amended to read:

18 "31-9-1. DETERMINATION OF COMPETENCY--RAISING THE  
19 ISSUE.--~~[Whenever it appears that there is a question as to the~~  
20 ~~defendant's competency to proceed in a criminal case, any~~  
21 ~~further proceeding in the cause]~~

22 A. When a party or the court raises a question as  
23 to a defendant's competency to stand trial in a criminal case,  
24 the proceeding shall be suspended until the issue is  
25 determined. ~~[Unless the case is dismissed upon motion of a~~

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1 ~~party, when the question is raised in a court other than the~~  
 2 ~~district court or a metropolitan court, the proceeding shall be~~  
 3 ~~suspended and the cause transferred to the district court. If~~  
 4 ~~the question of a defendant's competency is raised in the~~  
 5 ~~metropolitan court and the court determines that the defendant~~  
 6 ~~is incompetent to proceed in a criminal case, the cause, if not~~  
 7 ~~dismissed upon motion of a party, shall be transferred to the~~  
 8 ~~district court.]~~

9 B. Unless the case is dismissed upon motion of a  
 10 party or through diversion:

11 (1) if the question of a defendant's  
 12 competency is raised in a court other than a district court or  
 13 a metropolitan court, the case shall be transferred to the  
 14 district court; or

15 (2) if the question of a defendant's  
 16 competency is raised in a metropolitan court and the court  
 17 determines that the defendant is not competent to stand trial,  
 18 the case shall be transferred to the district court."

19 **SECTION 2.** Section 31-9-1.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988,  
 20 Chapter 107, Section 2 and Laws 1988, Chapter 108, Section 2,  
 21 as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 240, Section 2 and also by  
 22 Laws 1993, Chapter 249, Section 2) is amended to read:

23 "31-9-1.1. DETERMINATION OF COMPETENCY--EVALUATION AND  
 24 DETERMINATION.--[The]

25 A. A defendant's competency shall be

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1 [professionally] evaluated by a psychologist or psychiatrist or  
2 other qualified professional recognized by the district court  
3 as an expert. [~~and a report shall be submitted~~] The qualified  
4 professional who evaluates a defendant's competency shall  
5 prepare an evaluation report and submit the report as ordered  
6 by the court.

7 B. An evaluation report shall include a qualified  
8 professional's opinion as to whether a defendant is competent  
9 to stand trial and has:

10 (1) a sufficient, present ability to consult  
11 with the defendant's lawyer with a reasonable degree of  
12 rational understanding;

13 (2) a rational and factual understanding of  
14 the proceedings against the defendant; and

15 (3) the capacity to assist in the defendant's  
16 own defense and to comprehend the reasons for punishment.

17 C. If, in the opinion of the qualified  
18 professional, a defendant is not competent to stand trial, an  
19 evaluation report shall include the qualified professional's  
20 opinion as to whether the defendant:

21 (1) satisfies the criteria for involuntary  
22 commitment in accordance with the Mental Health and  
23 Developmental Disabilities Code and whether:

24 (a) as a result of a mental disorder,  
25 the defendant presents a likelihood of serious harm to the

1 defendant's self or others;

2 (b) the defendant needs and is likely to  
3 benefit from involuntary commitment and treatment; and

4 (c) the proposed commitment is  
5 consistent with the treatment needs of the defendant and with  
6 the least drastic means principle; or

7 (2) satisfies the criteria for involuntary  
8 treatment in accordance with the Assisted Outpatient Treatment  
9 Act and whether the defendant:

10 (a) has a primary diagnosis of a mental  
11 disorder;

12 (b) has demonstrated a history of lack  
13 of compliance with treatment for a mental disorder;

14 (c) is unwilling or unlikely, as a  
15 result of a mental disorder, to voluntarily participate in  
16 outpatient treatment that would enable the person to live  
17 safely in the community without court supervision;

18 (d) is in need of assisted outpatient  
19 treatment as the least restrictive appropriate alternative to  
20 prevent a relapse or deterioration likely to result in serious  
21 harm to the defendant's self or others; and

22 (e) will likely benefit from assisted  
23 outpatient treatment and have the defendant's best interests  
24 served.

25 D. A competency hearing ~~[on the issue of the~~

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1 ~~competency of]~~ shall be held:

2 (1) within thirty days from the date an  
3 evaluation report is submitted to the court for an incarcerated  
4 defendant charged with a felony; [~~shall be held by the district~~  
5 court within a reasonable time, but in no event later than  
6 thirty days after notification to the court of completion of  
7 the diagnostic evaluation. In the case of]

8 (2) within ten days from the date an  
9 evaluation report is submitted to the court for an incarcerated  
10 defendant not charged with a felony; [~~the court shall hold a~~  
11 hearing and determine his competency within ten days of  
12 notification to the court of completion of the diagnostic  
13 evaluation] and

14 (3) within a reasonable time after an  
15 evaluation report is submitted to the court for a defendant who  
16 is not incarcerated."

17 SECTION 3. Section 31-9-1.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988,  
18 Chapter 107, Section 3 and Laws 1988, Chapter 108, Section 3,  
19 as amended) is amended to read:

20 "31-9-1.2. DETERMINATION OF COMPETENCY--COMMITMENT--  
21 REPORT.--

22 A. [~~When]~~ If, after a competency hearing, a court  
23 determines that a defendant is not competent to [~~proceed in a~~  
24 eriminal case and the court does not find that] stand trial,  
25 the court shall determine if the defendant is dangerous. A

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1 defendant who is not competent is dangerous if the court finds  
2 by clear and convincing evidence that the defendant presents a  
3 serious threat of:

4 (1) committing murder in the first or second  
5 degree, as provided in Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978;

6 (2) inflicting great bodily harm, as defined  
7 in Section 30-1-12 NMSA 1978, on another person;

8 (3) committing criminal sexual penetration, as  
9 provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;

10 (4) committing criminal sexual contact of a  
11 minor, as provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;

12 (5) committing abuse of a child, as provided  
13 in Subsection D of Section 30-6-1 NMSA 1978;

14 (6) violating a provision of the Sexual  
15 Exploitation of Children Act;

16 (7) committing human trafficking, as provided  
17 in Section 30-52-1 NMSA 1978;

18 (8) committing aggravated arson, as provided  
19 in Section 30-17-6 NMSA 1978; or

20 (9) committing any "serious violent offense"  
21 enumerated in Subparagraphs (a) through (n) of Paragraph (4) of  
22 Subsection L of Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978 with the use of a  
23 firearm.

24 B. If the court determines that a defendant is not  
25 dangerous, the court may order the defendant to participate in

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1 a community-based competency restoration program or dismiss the  
2 criminal case without prejudice in the interests of justice;  
3 ~~[Upon dismissal the court may advise, the district attorney to~~  
4 ~~consider initiation of proceedings under the Mental Health and~~  
5 ~~Developmental Disabilities Code and order the defendant~~  
6 ~~confined for a maximum of seven days to facilitate preparation~~  
7 ~~and initiation of a petition pursuant to that code]~~ provided  
8 that if the court dismisses the case, the court may:

9 (1) advise the district attorney to consider  
10 the initiation of involuntary civil commitment proceedings in  
11 accordance with the Mental Health and Developmental  
12 Disabilities Code and may detain the defendant for a maximum of  
13 seven days to facilitate initiation of those proceedings; or

14 (2) advise the district attorney to consider  
15 initiation of proceedings in accordance with the Assisted  
16 Outpatient Treatment Act but may not detain the defendant for  
17 that purpose.

18 C. A community-based competency restoration program  
19 is a court-approved program that is designed to restore a  
20 defendant to competency and provided in an outpatient setting  
21 in the community where the defendant resides. A court may  
22 order a defendant to participate in a community-based  
23 competency restoration program for no longer than ninety days,  
24 and:

25 (1) within thirty days of the date that the

1 defendant was ordered to participate in a community-based  
2 competency restoration program, the person supervising the  
3 defendant's competency restoration program shall submit a  
4 progress report to the court and both parties that includes:

5 (a) an initial assessment of the  
6 defendant and a description of the competency restoration  
7 programming that will be provided to the defendant;

8 (b) a report on the defendant's  
9 amenability to competency restoration;

10 (c) an assessment of the program's  
11 capacity to provide appropriate programming for the defendant;  
12 and

13 (d) an opinion as to the probability of  
14 the defendant being restored to competency within ninety days  
15 from the date that the court ordered the defendant's  
16 participation in the community-based competency restoration  
17 program;

18 (2) no later than ninety days from the date  
19 that the court ordered the defendant to participate in a  
20 community-based competency restoration program, the court shall  
21 hold a review hearing and determine if the defendant has been  
22 restored to competency and at least seven days prior to the  
23 review hearing, the person supervising the defendant's  
24 competency restoration program shall submit a written report  
25 that includes:

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1                   (a) an opinion as to whether the  
2 defendant has been restored to competency;

3                   (b) if the defendant is receiving  
4 medication, information from the prescribing physician about  
5 the type, dosage and effect of the medication on the  
6 defendant's appearance, actions and demeanor;

7                   (c) if the defendant remains not  
8 competent, an opinion as to whether the defendant satisfies the  
9 criteria for involuntary commitment in accordance with the  
10 Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code and whether:

11 1) as a result of mental disorder, the defendant presents a  
12 likelihood of serious harm to the defendant's self or others;

13 2) the defendant needs and is likely to benefit from  
14 involuntary commitment and treatment; and 3) the proposed  
15 commitment is consistent with the treatment needs of the  
16 defendant and with the least drastic means principle; and

17                   (d) if the defendant remains not  
18 competent, an opinion as to whether the defendant satisfies the  
19 criteria for involuntary treatment in accordance with the  
20 Assisted Outpatient Treatment Act and whether the defendant:

21 1) has a primary diagnosis of a mental disorder; 2) has  
22 demonstrated a history of lack of compliance with treatment for  
23 a mental disorder; 3) is unwilling or unlikely, as a result of  
24 a mental disorder, to voluntarily participate in outpatient  
25 treatment that would enable the defendant to live safely in the

1 community without court supervision; 4) is in need of assisted  
2 outpatient treatment as the least restrictive appropriate  
3 alternative to prevent a relapse or deterioration likely to  
4 result in serious harm to the defendant's self or others; and  
5 5) will likely benefit from assisted outpatient treatment and  
6 have the defendant's best interests served; and

7 (3) if, after a review hearing, the court  
8 finds that the defendant is competent, the case shall proceed  
9 to trial, but if the court finds that the defendant remains not  
10 competent, the case shall be dismissed without prejudice and  
11 the court may advise the district attorney to consider  
12 initiating proceedings in accordance with the Mental Health and  
13 Developmental Disabilities Code or the Assisted Outpatient  
14 Treatment Act.

15 ~~[B. When a district]~~ D. If the court determines  
16 that a [defendant charged with a felony is incompetent to  
17 proceed in the criminal case, but does not dismiss the criminal  
18 case, and the district court at that time makes a specific  
19 finding that the] defendant who is not competent is dangerous,  
20 the district court may commit the defendant as provided in this  
21 section for [treatment to attain competency to proceed in a  
22 criminal case. The court shall enter an appropriate transport  
23 order that also provides for return of the defendant to the  
24 local facilities of the court upon completion of the  
25 treatment. The defendant so committed] competency restoration.

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1 If the court orders commitment, the court shall enter a  
2 transport order that provides for the defendant's return to the  
3 local jail within seventy-two hours upon the defendant being  
4 restored to competency, completion of the competency  
5 restoration program or as otherwise required by the court. A  
6 defendant committed for competency restoration shall be  
7 provided with treatment available to [~~involuntarily committed~~]  
8 persons subject to civil commitment, and:

9 (1) [~~the defendant~~] shall be detained by the  
10 department of health in a secure, locked facility; and

11 (2) [~~the defendant, during the period of~~  
12 ~~commitment~~] shall not be released from that [~~secure~~] facility  
13 except pursuant to an order of the [~~district~~] court that  
14 committed [~~him~~] the defendant.

15 [~~E.~~] E. The department of health shall admit a  
16 defendant for competency restoration within thirty days of  
17 receipt of the court's order of commitment of an incompetent  
18 defendant and of the necessary and available documents  
19 reasonably required for admission pursuant to written policies  
20 adopted by the secretary of health or [~~his designee, the~~  
21 ~~defendant shall be admitted to a facility designated for the~~  
22 ~~treatment of defendants who are incompetent to stand trial and~~  
23 ~~dangerous. If after conducting an investigation~~] the  
24 secretary's designee. If the secretary of health or the  
25 secretary's designee determines that the department of health

1 does not have the ability to meet the ~~[medical]~~ needs of ~~[a]~~  
2 the defendant ~~[ordered committed to a facility]~~, the secretary  
3 or ~~[his]~~ the secretary's designee may refuse admission ~~[to the~~  
4 ~~defendant upon]~~ by providing written certification to the  
5 committing court and the parties of the ~~[lack of ability]~~  
6 department's inability to meet the ~~[medical]~~ needs of the  
7 defendant. The certification ~~[must]~~ shall be made within  
8 fourteen days of the receipt of the court's order of commitment  
9 and necessary and available documents reasonably required for  
10 admission pursuant to written policies adopted by the secretary  
11 or ~~[his]~~ the secretary's designee. Within ten days of filing  
12 of the certification, the court shall conduct a hearing for  
13 further disposition of the criminal case.

14 ~~[D. As used in Sections 31-9-1 through 31-9-1.5~~  
15 ~~NMSA 1978, "dangerous" means that, if released, the defendant~~  
16 ~~presents a serious threat of inflicting great bodily harm on~~  
17 ~~another or of violating Section 30-9-11 or 30-9-13 NMSA 1978.~~

18 ~~E.]~~ F. Within thirty days of ~~[an incompetent]~~ a  
19 defendant's admission to a department of health facility ~~[to~~  
20 ~~undergo treatment to attain competency to proceed in a criminal~~  
21 ~~case, the person supervising the defendant's treatment]~~ or an  
22 inpatient psychiatric hospital for competency restoration, the  
23 department shall file with the ~~[district]~~ court, the state and  
24 the defense:

25 (1) an initial assessment of the defendant and

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1 treatment plan; ~~[and]~~

2 (2) a report on the defendant's amenability to  
3 ~~[treatment to render him competent to proceed in a criminal~~  
4 ~~case]~~ competency restoration;

5 (3) an assessment of the ~~[facility's or~~  
6 ~~program's]~~ department's capacity to provide appropriate  
7 treatment for the defendant; and

8 (4) an opinion as to the probability of the  
9 ~~[defendant's attaining]~~ defendant being restored to competency  
10 within [a period of] nine months from the date [of the original  
11 finding of incompetency to proceed in a criminal case] the  
12 court determined the defendant is not competent to stand  
13 trial."

14 SECTION 4. Section 31-9-1.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988,  
15 Chapter 107, Section 4 and Laws 1988, Chapter 108, Section 4,  
16 as amended) is amended to read:

17 "31-9-1.3. DETERMINATION OF COMPETENCY--NINETY-DAY  
18 REVIEW--REPORTS--CONTINUING TREATMENT.--

19 A. Within ninety days ~~[of the entry of the order~~  
20 ~~committing an incompetent defendant to undergo treatment, the~~  
21 ~~district court]~~ after a court issues an order committing a  
22 defendant for competency restoration, the court, sitting  
23 without a jury, shall conduct a review hearing, unless waived  
24 by the defense, and shall determine:

25 (1) whether the defendant ~~[is competent to~~

1 ~~proceed in the criminal case; and, if not~~ has been restored to  
2 competency or remains not competent to stand trial;

3 (2) if the defendant remains not competent,  
4 whether the defendant is making progress [~~under treatment~~]  
5 toward [~~attainment of~~] being restored to competency within nine  
6 months from the date [~~of the original finding of incompetency~~]  
7 the court determined the defendant is not competent to stand  
8 trial; and

9 (3) whether the defendant remains dangerous as  
10 [~~that term is defined in~~] determined by the court in accordance  
11 with Section 31-9-1.2 NMSA 1978.

12 B. At least seven days prior to the review hearing,  
13 the treatment supervisor shall submit a written progress report  
14 to the court, the state and the defense [~~indicating~~] that  
15 includes:

16 (1) the clinical findings [~~of the treatment~~  
17 ~~supervisor~~] regarding the defendant's progress toward  
18 competency restoration and the facts upon which the findings  
19 are based;

20 (2) [~~the~~] an opinion [~~of the treatment~~  
21 ~~supervisor~~] as to whether the defendant has [~~attained~~] been  
22 restored to competency or as to whether the defendant is making  
23 progress [~~under treatment~~] toward [~~attaining~~] being restored to  
24 competency within nine months from the date [~~of the original~~  
25 ~~finding of incompetency~~] the court determined the defendant is

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1 not competent to stand trial and whether there is a substantial  
2 probability that the defendant will ~~[attain]~~ be restored to  
3 competency within nine months from the date ~~[of the original~~  
4 ~~finding of incompetency]~~ the court determined the defendant is  
5 not competent to stand trial;

6 (3) an opinion as to whether the defendant  
7 ~~[is]~~ remains dangerous as ~~[that term is defined in]~~ determined  
8 by the court in accordance with Section 31-9-1.2 NMSA 1978 ~~[or~~  
9 ~~whether the defendant satisfies the criteria for involuntary~~  
10 ~~commitment contained in the Mental Health and Developmental~~  
11 ~~Disabilities Code]~~; and

12 (4) if the defendant is receiving medication,  
13 information from the prescribing physician indicating the type,  
14 the dosage and the effect of the medication on the defendant's  
15 appearance, actions and demeanor.

16 C. If the district court finds that the defendant  
17 ~~[to be competent]~~ is restored to competency, the district court  
18 shall set the matter for trial; provided that if the defendant  
19 is in need of continued care or treatment and the ~~[supervisor~~  
20 ~~of the defendant's treatment]~~ department of health agrees to  
21 continue to provide it, the district court may ~~[enter any]~~  
22 order ~~[it deems appropriate for the]~~ continued care or  
23 treatment of the defendant ~~[by the facility or program pending]~~  
24 until the conclusion of the criminal proceedings.

25 D. If the district court finds that the defendant

1 ~~[is still]~~ remains not competent ~~[to proceed in a criminal~~  
2 ~~case]~~ but that ~~[he]~~ the defendant is making progress toward  
3 ~~[attaining]~~ being restored to competency, the district court  
4 may continue or modify its original ~~[treatment]~~ commitment  
5 order entered pursuant to Section 31-9-1.2 NMSA 1978; provided  
6 that:

7 (1) the question of the defendant's competency  
8 shall be reviewed again not later than nine months from the  
9 ~~[original determination of incompetency to proceed in a~~  
10 ~~criminal case]~~ date the court determined the defendant is not  
11 competent to stand trial; and

12 (2) the treatment supervisor shall submit a  
13 written progress report as specified in Subsection B of this  
14 section at least seven days prior to such hearing.

15 E. If the district court finds that the defendant  
16 ~~[is still]~~ remains not competent, that ~~[he]~~ the defendant is  
17 not making progress toward ~~[attaining]~~ being restored to  
18 competency and that there is not a substantial probability that  
19 ~~[he]~~ the defendant will ~~[attain]~~ be restored to competency  
20 within nine months from the date ~~[of the original finding of~~  
21 ~~incompetency the district court]~~ the court determined the  
22 defendant is not competent to stand trial, the court shall  
23 proceed pursuant to Section 31-9-1.4 NMSA 1978. However, if  
24 the defendant is in need of continued care and treatment and  
25 the ~~[supervisor of the defendant's treatment]~~ department of

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1 health agrees to continue to provide it, the district court may  
2 [~~enter any~~] order [~~it deems appropriate for the~~] continued care  
3 or treatment of the defendant by the [~~facility or program~~  
4 ~~pending~~] department until the conclusion of the criminal  
5 proceedings."

6 SECTION 5. Section 31-9-1.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988,  
7 Chapter 107, Section 5 and Laws 1988, Chapter 108, Section 5,  
8 as amended) is amended to read:

9 "31-9-1.4. DETERMINATION OF COMPETENCY--INCOMPETENT  
10 DEFENDANTS.--If at any time the district court determines that  
11 there is not a substantial probability that the defendant will  
12 [~~become competent to proceed in a criminal case within a~~  
13 ~~reasonable period of time not to exceed nine months from the~~  
14 ~~date of the original finding of incompetency]~~ be restored to  
15 competency within nine months from the date the court  
16 determined the defendant is not competent to stand trial, the  
17 district court may:

18 A. [~~hear the matter pursuant to~~] hold a criminal  
19 commitment hearing in accordance with Section 31-9-1.5 NMSA  
20 1978 within three months if the defendant is charged with [~~a~~  
21 ~~felony that involves the infliction of great bodily harm on~~  
22 ~~another person; a felony that involves the use of a firearm;~~  
23 ~~aggravated arson, as provided in Section 30-17-6 NMSA 1978;~~  
24 ~~criminal sexual penetration, as provided in Section 30-9-11~~  
25 ~~NMSA 1978; or criminal sexual contact of a minor, as provided~~

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1 ~~in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978~~]:

2 (1) murder in the first or second degree, as  
3 provided in Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978;

4 (2) a felony involving infliction of great  
5 bodily harm, as defined in Section 30-1-12 NMSA 1978, on  
6 another person;

7 (3) criminal sexual penetration, as provided  
8 in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;

9 (4) criminal sexual contact of a minor, as  
10 provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;

11 (5) abuse of a child, as provided in  
12 Subsection D of Section 30-6-1 NMSA 1978;

13 (6) a crime provided for in the Sexual  
14 Exploitation of Children Act;

15 (7) human trafficking, as provided in Section  
16 30-52-1 NMSA 1978;

17 (8) aggravated arson, as provided in Section  
18 30-17-6 NMSA 1978; or

19 (9) any "serious violent offense" enumerated  
20 in Subparagraphs (a) through (n) of Paragraph (4) of Subsection  
21 L of Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978 with the use of a firearm;

22 B. release the defendant from custody and dismiss  
23 the criminal case with prejudice [~~the charges against him~~]; or

24 C. dismiss the criminal case without prejudice in  
25 the interest of justice; provided that if the treatment

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1 supervisor [~~has issued a report finding~~] reports to the court  
2 that the defendant satisfies the criteria for involuntary  
3 commitment [~~contained~~] in accordance with the Mental Health and  
4 Developmental Disabilities Code, the department of health shall  
5 [~~commence~~] initiate those proceedings [~~pursuant to Chapter 43,~~  
6 ~~Article 1 NMSA 1978~~], and the court may order the defendant  
7 confined for a maximum of seven days to facilitate [~~preparation~~  
8 ~~and~~] the initiation of [~~a petition pursuant to the Mental~~  
9 ~~Health and Developmental Disabilities code. The district court~~  
10 ~~may refer the defendant to the district attorney for possible~~  
11 ~~initiation of proceedings under the Mental Health and~~  
12 ~~Developmental Disabilities Code~~] those proceedings; and  
13 provided further that the district attorney may initiate  
14 involuntary commitment proceedings in the department's stead."

15 SECTION 6. Section 31-9-1.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988,  
16 Chapter 107, Section 6 and Laws 1988, Chapter 108, Section 6,  
17 as amended) is amended to read:

18 "31-9-1.5. DETERMINATION OF COMPETENCY--CRIMINAL  
19 COMMITMENT--EVIDENTIARY HEARING.--

20 A. [~~As provided for in Subsection A of Section~~  
21 ~~31-9-1.4 NMSA 1978, A~~] If the court determines that there is  
22 not a substantial probability that a defendant who is not  
23 competent to stand trial will be restored to competency, a  
24 commitment hearing to determine the sufficiency of the evidence  
25 of the defendant's guilt shall be held if [~~the case is not~~

1 ~~dismissed and if] the defendant is charged with [a felony that~~  
2 ~~involves the infliction of great bodily harm on another person;~~  
3 ~~a felony that involves the use of a firearm; aggravated arson,~~  
4 ~~as provided in Section 30-17-6 NMSA 1978; criminal sexual~~  
5 ~~penetration, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978; or~~  
6 ~~criminal sexual contact of a minor, as provided in Section~~  
7 ~~30-9-13 NMSA 1978. Such]:~~

8 (1) murder in the first or second degree, as  
9 provided in Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978;

10 (2) a felony involving infliction of great  
11 bodily harm, as defined in Section 30-1-12 NMSA 1978, on  
12 another person;

13 (3) criminal sexual penetration, as provided  
14 in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;

15 (4) criminal sexual contact of a minor, as  
16 provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;

17 (5) abuse of a child, as provided in  
18 Subsection D of Section 30-6-1 NMSA 1978;

19 (6) a crime provided for in the Sexual  
20 Exploitation of Children Act;

21 (7) human trafficking, as provided in Section  
22 30-52-1 NMSA 1978;

23 (8) aggravated arson, as provided in Section  
24 30-17-6 NMSA 1978; or

25 (9) any "serious violent offense" enumerated

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1 in Subparagraphs (a) through (n) of Paragraph (4) of Subsection  
2 L of Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978 with the use of a firearm.

3 B. A criminal commitment hearing shall be conducted  
4 by the district court without a jury. The state and the  
5 defendant may introduce evidence relevant to the question of  
6 the defendant's guilt of the crime charged. The district court  
7 may admit hearsay or affidavit evidence on secondary matters  
8 such as testimony to establish the chain of possession of  
9 physical evidence, laboratory reports, authentication of  
10 transcripts taken by official reporters, district court and  
11 business records and public documents.

12 [~~B.~~] C. If the evidence does not establish by clear  
13 and convincing evidence that the defendant committed [~~a felony~~  
14 ~~that involves the infliction of great bodily harm on another~~  
15 ~~person; a felony that involves the use of a firearm; aggravated~~  
16 ~~arson, as provided in Section 30-17-6 NMSA 1978; criminal~~  
17 ~~sexual penetration, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;~~  
18 ~~or criminal sexual contact of a minor, as provided in Section~~  
19 ~~30-9-13 NMSA 1978] the crime charged, the district court shall  
20 dismiss the criminal case with prejudice. [~~however, nothing in~~  
21 ~~this section shall prevent the state from initiating~~  
22 ~~proceedings under the provisions of the Mental Health and~~  
23 ~~Developmental Disabilities Code, and the court may order the~~  
24 ~~defendant confined for a maximum of seven days to facilitate~~  
25 ~~preparation and initiation of a petition pursuant to that code.~~~~

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1           ~~C.]~~ D. If the district court finds by clear and  
2 convincing evidence that the defendant committed ~~[a]~~ the crime  
3 charged and has not made a finding of dangerousness ~~[pursuant~~  
4 ~~to]~~ in accordance with Section 31-9-1.2 NMSA 1978, the district  
5 court shall dismiss the ~~[charges]~~ criminal case without  
6 prejudice. ~~[The state may initiate proceedings pursuant to the~~  
7 ~~provisions of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities~~  
8 ~~Code and the court may order the defendant confined for a~~  
9 ~~maximum of seven days to facilitate preparation and initiation~~  
10 ~~of a petition pursuant to that code.~~

11           ~~D.]~~ E. If the district court finds by clear and  
12 convincing evidence that the defendant committed ~~[a felony that~~  
13 ~~involves the infliction of great bodily harm on another person;~~  
14 ~~a felony that involves the use of a firearm; aggravated arson,~~  
15 ~~as provided in Section 30-17-6 NMSA 1978; criminal sexual~~  
16 ~~penetration, as provided in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978; or~~  
17 ~~criminal sexual contact of a minor, as provided in Section~~  
18 ~~30-9-13 NMSA 1978]~~ the crime charged and enters a finding that  
19 the defendant remains ~~[incompetent to proceed]~~ not competent to  
20 stand trial and remains dangerous ~~[pursuant to]~~ as determined  
21 by the court in accordance with Section 31-9-1.2 NMSA 1978:

22                   (1) the defendant shall be detained by the  
23 department of health in a secure, locked facility;

24                   (2) the defendant shall not be released from  
25 that secure facility except pursuant to an order of the

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1 [district] court [which] that committed [him] the defendant or  
2 upon expiration of the period of time equal to the maximum  
3 sentence to which the defendant would have been subject had the  
4 defendant been convicted in a criminal proceeding;

5 (3) significant changes in the defendant's  
6 condition, including [~~but not limited to~~] trial competency and  
7 dangerousness, shall be reported in writing to the district  
8 court, state and defense; and

9 (4) at least every two years, the district  
10 court shall conduct a hearing upon notice to the parties and  
11 the department of health charged with detaining the defendant.  
12 At the hearing, the court shall enter findings on the issues of  
13 trial competency and dangerousness:

14 (a) upon a finding that the defendant is  
15 competent to proceed in a criminal case, the court shall  
16 continue with the criminal proceeding;

17 (b) if the defendant continues to [~~be~~  
18 ~~incompetent to proceed in a criminal case~~] remain not competent  
19 to stand trial and dangerous [~~pursuant to~~] in accordance with  
20 Section 31-9-1.2 NMSA 1978, the court shall review the  
21 defendant's competency and dangerousness every two years until  
22 expiration of the period of commitment equal to the maximum  
23 sentence to which the defendant would have been subject had [~~he~~  
24 ~~or she~~] the defendant been convicted in a criminal proceeding;  
25 [~~provided that if the treatment supervisor recommends that the~~

1 ~~defendant be committed pursuant to the Mental Health and~~  
2 ~~Developmental Disabilities Code, the court may at any time~~  
3 ~~proceed pursuant to Subsection C of Section 31-9-1.4 NMSA 1978]~~  
4 and

5 (c) ~~[if the defendant is not committed~~  
6 ~~pursuant to Sections 31-9-1 through 31-9-1.5 NMSA 1978 or]~~ if  
7 the court finds upon its two-year review hearing that the  
8 defendant is no longer dangerous, ~~[as defined in Section~~  
9 ~~31-9-1.2 NMSA 1978]~~ the defendant shall be released.

10 F. At any time, including after a court dismisses a  
11 case against a defendant, the department of health or the  
12 district attorney may initiate involuntary commitment  
13 proceedings in accordance with the Mental Health and  
14 Developmental Disabilities Code or proceedings in accordance  
15 with the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Act. If the district  
16 attorney indicates an intent to initiate involuntary commitment  
17 proceedings in accordance with the Mental Health and  
18 Developmental Disabilities Code, the court may detain the  
19 defendant for a maximum of seven days only to facilitate the  
20 initiation of those proceedings at any licensed psychiatric  
21 hospital."

22 SECTION 7. Section 31-9-1.6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997,  
23 Chapter 153, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

24 "31-9-1.6. HEARING TO DETERMINE DEVELOPMENTAL OR  
25 INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY.--

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1           A. Upon motion of the defense, [~~requesting a~~  
2 ~~ruling~~] the court shall hold a hearing to determine whether the  
3 defendant [~~has~~] is not competent due to a developmental or  
4 intellectual disability as defined in Subsection E of this  
5 section, and the evaluator shall be provided with the necessary  
6 and available documents reasonably required for admission  
7 pursuant to written policies adopted by the secretary of health  
8 or the secretary's designee.

9           B. If the court finds by a preponderance of the  
10 evidence that the defendant [~~has~~] is not competent to stand  
11 trial due to a developmental or intellectual disability and  
12 that there is not a substantial probability that the defendant  
13 will [~~become competent to proceed in a criminal case~~] be  
14 restored to competency within [~~a reasonable period of time not~~  
15 to exceed] nine months from the date [~~of the original finding~~  
16 of incompetency, then, no later than sixty days from  
17 notification to the secretary of health or the secretary's  
18 designee of the court's findings, the department of health  
19 shall perform an evaluation to] the court determined the  
20 defendant is not competent to stand trial, the court shall  
21 notify the department of health of the court's finding. Within  
22 sixty days of receipt of the court's notification, the  
23 department of health shall determine whether the defendant  
24 presents a likelihood of serious harm to the defendant's self  
25 or others.

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1           C. If the department of health [~~evaluation results~~  
2 ~~in a finding~~] determines that the defendant presents a  
3 likelihood of serious harm to self or others, [~~within sixty~~  
4 ~~days of the department's evaluation~~] the department shall  
5 [~~commence proceedings pursuant to Chapter 43, Article 1 NMSA~~  
6 ~~1978~~] initiate involuntary commitment proceedings in accordance  
7 with the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code if  
8 the defendant [~~was~~] is charged with [~~murder in the first~~  
9 ~~degree, first degree criminal sexual penetration, criminal~~  
10 ~~sexual contact of a minor or arson in the initial proceedings,~~  
11 ~~and the court presiding over the initial proceedings shall~~  
12 ~~enter a finding that the respondent presents a likelihood of~~  
13 ~~harm to others~~]:

14                   (1) murder in the first or second degree, as  
15 provided in Section 30-2-1 NMSA 1978;

16                   (2) a felony involving infliction of great  
17 bodily harm, as defined in Section 30-1-12 NMSA 1978, on  
18 another person;

19                   (3) criminal sexual penetration, as provided  
20 in Section 30-9-11 NMSA 1978;

21                   (4) criminal sexual contact of a minor, as  
22 provided in Section 30-9-13 NMSA 1978;

23                   (5) abuse of a child, as provided in  
24 Subsection D of Section 30-6-1 NMSA 1978;

25                   (6) a crime provided for in the Sexual

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1 Exploitation of Children Act;

2 (7) human trafficking, as provided in Section  
3 30-52-1 NMSA 1978;

4 (8) aggravated arson, as provided in Section  
5 30-17-6 NMSA 1978; or

6 (9) any "serious violent offense" enumerated  
7 in Subparagraphs (a) through (n) of Paragraph (4) of Subsection  
8 L of Section 33-2-34 NMSA 1978 with the use of a firearm.

9 D. ~~[The criminal charges shall be dismissed without~~  
10 ~~prejudice]~~ After the ~~[hearing pursuant to Chapter 43, Article 1~~  
11 ~~NMSA 1978]~~ involuntary commitment hearing or upon expiration of  
12 fourteen months from the court's initial determination that the  
13 defendant is ~~[incompetent to proceed in a criminal case]~~ not  
14 competent to stand trial, the criminal case shall be dismissed  
15 without prejudice.

16 E. As used in this section, "developmental or  
17 intellectual disability" means significantly subaverage general  
18 intellectual functioning existing concurrently with deficits in  
19 adaptive behavior. An intelligence quotient of seventy or  
20 below on a reliably administered intelligence quotient test  
21 shall be presumptive evidence of developmental or intellectual  
22 disability."

23 SECTION 8. Section 31-9-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967,  
24 Chapter 231, Section 3) is amended to read:

25 "31-9-2. COMPETENCY EVALUATION--MENTAL OR FUNCTIONAL

1 EXAMINATION.--

2 A. Upon motion of any defendant, the court shall  
3 order a mental examination of the defendant before making any  
4 determination of the defendant's competency. [~~under Sections~~  
5 ~~41-13-3 or 41-13-3.1 New Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1953~~  
6 ~~Compilation. Where~~] If the defendant is determined to be  
7 indigent, the court shall pay for the costs of the examination  
8 from funds available to the court.

9 B. A court may authorize a district attorney or the  
10 department of health to use a report of any examination ordered  
11 before a determination of a defendant's competency to stand  
12 trial for the purposes of initiating proceedings in accordance  
13 with the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code or  
14 the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Act; provided that the report  
15 remains valid pursuant to the time limits set forth in that  
16 code or act."

17 SECTION 9. Section 43-1B-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2016,  
18 Chapter 84, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

19 "43-1B-4. PETITION TO THE COURT.--

20 A. A petition for an order authorizing assisted  
21 outpatient treatment may be filed in the district court for the  
22 county in which the respondent is present or reasonably  
23 believed to be present; provided that such district court is a  
24 party to a memorandum of understanding with a participating  
25 municipality or county.

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[bracketed material] = delete

1           B. A petition for an order authorizing assisted  
2 outpatient treatment may be filed only by the following  
3 persons:

4                   (1) a person eighteen years of age or older  
5 who resides with the respondent;

6                   (2) the parent or spouse of the respondent;

7                   (3) the sibling or child of the respondent;  
8 provided that the sibling or child is eighteen years of age or  
9 older;

10                   (4) the director of a hospital where the  
11 respondent is hospitalized;

12                   (5) the director of a public or charitable  
13 organization or agency or a home where the respondent resides  
14 and that provides mental health services to the respondent;

15                   (6) a qualified professional who either  
16 supervises the treatment of or treats the respondent for a  
17 mental disorder or has supervised or treated the respondent for  
18 a mental disorder within the past forty-eight months; ~~[or]~~

19                   (7) a surrogate decision-maker; or

20                   (8) a district attorney or the attorney  
21 general.

22           C. The petition shall be entitled "In the Matter of  
23 \_\_\_\_\_" and shall include:

24                   (1) each criterion for assisted outpatient  
25 treatment as set forth in Section 43-1B-3 NMSA 1978;

1 (2) facts that support the petitioner's belief  
2 that the respondent meets each criterion; provided that the  
3 hearing on the petition need not be limited to the stated  
4 facts; and

5 (3) whether the respondent is present or is  
6 reasonably believed to be present within the county where the  
7 petition is filed.

8 D. The petition shall be accompanied by an  
9 affidavit of a qualified professional that shall state that:

10 (1) the qualified professional has personally  
11 examined the respondent no more than [~~ten~~] thirty days prior to  
12 the filing of the petition, that the qualified professional  
13 recommends assisted outpatient treatment for the respondent and  
14 that the qualified professional is willing and able to testify  
15 at the hearing on the petition either in person or by  
16 contemporaneous transmission from a different location; or

17 (2) no more than ten days prior to the filing  
18 of the petition, the qualified professional or the qualified  
19 professional's designee has unsuccessfully attempted to  
20 persuade the respondent to submit to an examination, that the  
21 qualified professional has reason to believe that the  
22 respondent meets the criteria for assisted outpatient treatment  
23 and that the qualified professional is willing and able to  
24 examine the respondent and testify at the hearing on the  
25 petition either in person or by contemporaneous transmission

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1 from a different location."

2 SECTION 10. A new section of Chapter 30, Article 7 NMSA  
3 1978 is enacted to read:

4 "[NEW MATERIAL] UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF A WEAPON CONVERSION  
5 DEVICE--PENALTY.--

6 A. Unlawful possession of a weapon conversion  
7 device consists of a person knowingly having in that person's  
8 possession an unlawfully obtained weapon conversion device or  
9 knowingly transporting an unlawfully obtained weapon conversion  
10 device.

11 B. Each weapon conversion device found in violation  
12 of this section constitutes a separate offense.

13 C. A person who commits unlawful possession of a  
14 weapon conversion device is guilty of a third degree felony.

15 D. As used in this section:

16 (1) "fully automatic weapon" means a weapon  
17 that shoots, is designed to shoot automatically or can be  
18 readily restored to shoot more than one shot, without manual  
19 reloading, by a single function of the trigger;

20 (2) "semiautomatic weapon" means a repeating  
21 rifle, shotgun or pistol, regardless of barrel or overall  
22 length, that uses a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge  
23 or shell to extract the fired cartridge case or spent shell and  
24 chamber the next round and that requires a separate function of  
25 the trigger to fire each cartridge or shell; and

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1 (3) "weapon conversion device" means a part or  
2 combination of parts designed and intended to convert a  
3 semiautomatic weapon into a fully automatic weapon."

4 SECTION 11. Section 30-16D-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978,  
5 Chapter 35, Section 91, as amended by Laws 2009, Chapter 253,  
6 Section 1 and by Laws 2009, Chapter 261, Section 1) is amended  
7 to read:

8 "30-16D-1. UNLAWFUL TAKING OF A VEHICLE OR MOTOR  
9 VEHICLE.--

10 A. Unlawful taking of a vehicle or motor vehicle  
11 consists of a person taking any vehicle or motor vehicle as  
12 defined by the Motor Vehicle Code intentionally and without  
13 consent of the owner. Whoever commits unlawful taking of a  
14 vehicle or motor vehicle is guilty of a

15 [~~(1) fourth degree felony for a first offense;~~

16 ~~(2) third degree felony for a second offense;~~

17 and

18 ~~(3) second degree felony for a third or~~  
19 ~~subsequent offense] felony as provided in Section 30-16D-4.1  
20 NMSA 1978.~~

21 B. The consent of the owner of the vehicle or motor  
22 vehicle to its taking shall not in any case be presumed or  
23 implied because of the owner's consent on a previous occasion  
24 to the taking of the vehicle or motor vehicle by the same or a  
25 different person.

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1           C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to  
2 prohibit the holder of a lien duly recorded with the motor  
3 vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department from  
4 taking possession of a vehicle to which possession the  
5 lienholder is legally entitled under the provisions of the  
6 instrument evidencing the lien. A holder of a duly recorded  
7 lien who takes possession of a vehicle without the knowledge of  
8 the owner of the vehicle shall immediately notify the local  
9 police authority of the fact that the holder has taken  
10 possession of the vehicle."

11           SECTION 12. Section 30-16D-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009,  
12 Chapter 253, Section 2 and Laws 2009, Chapter 261, Section 2)  
13 is amended to read:

14           "30-16D-2. EMBEZZLEMENT OF A VEHICLE OR MOTOR VEHICLE.--

15           A. Embezzlement of a vehicle or motor vehicle  
16 consists of a person embezzling or converting to the person's  
17 own use a vehicle or motor vehicle as defined by the Motor  
18 Vehicle Code, with which the person has been entrusted, with  
19 the fraudulent intent to deprive the owner of the vehicle or  
20 motor vehicle.

21           B. Whoever commits embezzlement of a vehicle or  
22 motor vehicle is guilty of a

23                   ~~[(1) fourth degree felony for a first offense;~~

24                   ~~(2) third degree felony for a second offense;~~

25           and

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1                   ~~(3) second degree felony for a third or~~  
2 ~~subsequent offense]~~ felony as provided in Section 30-16D-4.1  
3 NMSA 1978."

4           SECTION 13. Section 30-16D-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009,  
5 Chapter 253, Section 3 and Laws 2009, Chapter 261, Section 3)  
6 is amended to read:

7           "30-16D-3. FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINING A VEHICLE OR MOTOR  
8 VEHICLE.--

9           A. Fraudulently obtaining a vehicle or motor  
10 vehicle consists of a person intentionally misappropriating or  
11 taking a vehicle or motor vehicle as defined by the Motor  
12 Vehicle Code that belongs to another person by means of  
13 fraudulent conduct, practices or representations.

14           B. Whoever commits fraudulently obtaining a vehicle  
15 or motor vehicle is guilty of a

16                   ~~[(1) fourth degree felony for a first offense;~~  
17                   ~~(2) third degree felony for a second offense;~~  
18 and

19                   ~~(3) second degree felony for a third or~~  
20 ~~subsequent offense]~~ felony as provided in Section 30-16D-4.1  
21 NMSA 1978."

22           SECTION 14. Section 30-16D-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978,  
23 Chapter 35, Section 92, as amended by Laws 2009, Chapter 253,  
24 Section 4 and by Laws 2009, Chapter 261, Section 4) is amended  
25 to read:

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underscored material = new  
[bracketed material] = delete

1 "30-16D-4. RECEIVING OR TRANSFERRING STOLEN VEHICLES OR  
2 MOTOR VEHICLES.--

3 A. Receiving or transferring a stolen vehicle or  
4 motor vehicle consists of a person who, with intent to procure  
5 or pass title to a vehicle or motor vehicle as defined by the  
6 Motor Vehicle Code that the person knows or has reason to  
7 believe has been stolen or unlawfully taken, receives or  
8 transfers possession of the vehicle or motor vehicle from or to  
9 another or who has in the person's possession any vehicle that  
10 the person knows or has reason to believe has been stolen or  
11 unlawfully taken. This section shall not apply to an officer  
12 of the law engaged at the time in the performance of the  
13 officer's duty as an officer.

14 B. Whoever commits receiving or transferring a  
15 stolen vehicle or motor vehicle is guilty of a

16 [~~(1) fourth degree felony for a first offense;~~

17 ~~(2) third degree felony for a second offense;~~

18 and

19 ~~(3) second degree felony for a third or~~  
20 ~~subsequent offense] felony as provided in Section 30-16D-4.1~~

21 NMSA 1978."

22 SECTION 15. A new Section 30-16D-4.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted  
23 to read:

24 "30-16D-4.1. [NEW MATERIAL] PENALTIES.--

25 A. Whoever violates any of the provisions described

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1 in Sections 30-16D-1 through 30-16D-4 NMSA 1978 is guilty of a:

- 2 (1) fourth degree felony for a first offense;  
 3 (2) third degree felony for a second offense,  
 4 regardless of which provision was the first offense; and  
 5 (3) second degree felony for a third or  
 6 subsequent offense, regardless of which provision was the first  
 7 or second offense.

8 B. A defendant who violates multiple provisions  
 9 described in Sections 30-16D-1 through 30-16D-4 NMSA 1978 with  
 10 a single vehicle shall be determined to have committed a single  
 11 offense for purposes of this section."

12 SECTION 16. Section 30-20-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975,  
 13 Chapter 285, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

14 "30-20-16. BOMB SCARES AND SHOOTING THREATS UNLAWFUL.--

15 A. Making a bomb scare consists of [~~falsely~~]  
 16 intentionally and maliciously stating to another person that a  
 17 bomb or other explosive has been placed in such a position that  
 18 property or persons are likely to be injured or destroyed.

19 B. Making a shooting threat consists of  
 20 intentionally and maliciously communicating to another person a  
 21 serious expression of an intent to bring a firearm to a  
 22 property or use the firearm [~~with the~~] and an intent to:

- 23 (1) place a person or group of persons in fear  
 24 of great bodily harm, and a person or group of persons was  
 25 placed in fear of great bodily harm;

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1 (2) prevent or interrupt the occupation or use  
2 of a public building, and the occupation or use of a public  
3 building was prevented or interrupted; or

4 (3) cause a response to the threat by a law  
5 enforcement official or volunteer agency organized to deal with  
6 emergencies, and the threat caused a response by a law  
7 enforcement official or volunteer agency organized to deal with  
8 emergencies.

9 C. Whoever commits making a bomb scare is guilty of  
10 a fourth degree felony.

11 D. Whoever commits making a shooting threat is  
12 guilty of a [~~misdemeanor~~] fourth degree felony.

13 E. A court may order a person convicted for the  
14 offense of making a bomb scare or shooting threat to reimburse  
15 the victim of the offense for economic harm caused by that  
16 offense.

17 F. As used in this section, "economic harm" means  
18 all direct, incidental and consequential financial harm  
19 suffered by a victim of the offense of making a bomb scare or  
20 shooting threat. "Economic harm" includes:

21 (1) wages, salaries or other compensation lost  
22 as a result of the commission of the offense of making a bomb  
23 scare or shooting threat;

24 (2) the cost of all wages, salaries or other  
25 compensation paid to employees for time that those employees

1 are prevented from working as a result of the commission of the  
2 offense of making a bomb scare or shooting threat; and

3 (3) overhead costs incurred for the period of  
4 time that a business is shut down as a result of the commission  
5 of the offense of making a bomb scare or shooting threat."

6 SECTION 17. A new section of the Criminal Sentencing Act  
7 is enacted to read:

8 "[NEW MATERIAL] TRAFFICKING OF CERTAIN AMOUNTS OF  
9 FENTANYL--ALTERATION OF BASIC SENTENCE.--When a separate  
10 finding of fact by a court or jury shows that a person is in  
11 possession of fentanyl in relation to a crime of trafficking a  
12 controlled substance pursuant to Section 30-31-20 NMSA 1978,  
13 the basic sentence of imprisonment prescribed for the offense  
14 in Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978 shall be enhanced by up to:

15 A. three years, if the person is in possession of  
16 between one hundred and five hundred pills, capsules or tablets  
17 containing a detectable amount of fentanyl, regardless of its  
18 concentration, or between ten and fifty grams of fentanyl  
19 powder, whichever is less;

20 B. five years, if the person is in possession of  
21 more than five hundred pills, capsules or tablets containing a  
22 detectable amount of fentanyl, regardless of its concentration,  
23 or more than fifty grams of fentanyl powder, whichever is less;  
24 or

25 C. five years, if the person has recruited,

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underscoring material = new  
~~[bracketed material] = delete~~

1 coordinated, organized, supervised, directed, managed or  
2 financed another to commit trafficking fentanyl pursuant to  
3 Section 30-31-20 NMSA 1978. The enhancement shall be in  
4 addition to, not a replacement of, charging conspiracy to  
5 commit trafficking pursuant to Section 30-28-2 NMSA 1978."

6 SECTION 18. Section 66-8-103 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967,  
7 Chapter 160, Section 1) is amended to read:

8 "66-8-103. CHEMICAL BLOOD TESTS--PERSONS QUALIFIED TO  
9 PERFORM TESTS--RELIEF FROM LIABILITY.--Only a physician,  
10 licensed professional or practical nurse, [~~or laboratory~~  
11 ~~technician~~] emergency medical technician or certified  
12 phlebotomist or a technologist employed by a hospital or  
13 physician shall withdraw blood from [~~any~~] a person in the  
14 performance of a [~~blood-alcohol~~] chemical blood test. No such  
15 physician, nurse, technician, phlebotomist or technologist who  
16 withdraws blood from [~~any~~] a person in the performance of a  
17 [~~blood-alcohol~~] chemical blood test that has been directed by  
18 [~~any~~] a police officer or by [~~any~~] a judicial or probation  
19 officer shall be held liable in any civil or criminal action  
20 for assault, battery, false imprisonment or any conduct of  
21 [~~any~~] a police officer except for negligence, nor shall [~~any~~] a  
22 person assisting in the performance of [~~such a~~] the test or  
23 [~~any~~] a hospital wherein blood is withdrawn in the performance  
24 of [~~such a~~] the test be subject to civil or criminal liability  
25 for assault, battery, false imprisonment or any conduct of

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1 ~~[any]~~ a police officer except for negligence."

2 SECTION 19. Section 66-8-104 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978,  
3 Chapter 35, Section 512) is amended to read:

4 "66-8-104. ~~[BLOOD-ALCOHOL]~~ CHEMICAL BLOOD TESTS--~~[POLICE,~~  
5 ~~JUDICIAL OR PROBATION]~~ OFFICER UNAUTHORIZED TO MAKE ARREST OR  
6 DIRECT TEST EXCEPT IN PERFORMANCE OF OFFICIAL DUTIES  
7 ~~[AUTHORIZED BY LAW]~~.--Nothing in Sections ~~[64-8-103 or 64-8-104~~  
8 ~~NMSA 1953]~~ 66-8-103 or 66-8-104 NMSA 1978 is intended to  
9 authorize ~~[any]~~ a police officer or ~~[any]~~ a judicial or  
10 probation officer to make ~~[any]~~ an arrest or to direct the  
11 performance of a ~~[blood-alcohol]~~ chemical blood test except in  
12 the performance of ~~[his]~~ that officer's official duties and as  
13 otherwise authorized by law."

14 SECTION 20. Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978,  
15 Chapter 35, Section 519, as amended) is amended to read:

16 "66-8-111. REFUSAL TO SUBMIT TO CHEMICAL TESTS--TESTING--  
17 GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION OF LICENSE OR PRIVILEGE TO DRIVE.--

18 A. If a person under arrest for violation of an  
19 offense enumerated in the Motor Vehicle Code refuses upon  
20 request of a law enforcement officer to submit to chemical  
21 tests designated by the law enforcement agency as provided in  
22 Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978, none shall be administered except  
23 when a municipal judge, magistrate or district judge issues a  
24 search warrant authorizing chemical tests as provided in  
25 Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978 upon finding in a law enforcement

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1 officer's written affidavit that there is probable cause to  
2 believe that the person has driven a motor vehicle while under  
3 the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance thereby  
4 causing the death or great bodily injury of another person, or  
5 there is probable cause to believe that the person has  
6 committed a felony or misdemeanor while under the influence of  
7 alcohol or a controlled substance and that chemical tests as  
8 provided in Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978 will produce material  
9 evidence in a [~~felony~~] criminal prosecution.

10 B. If a person under arrest for violation of an  
11 offense enumerated in the Motor Vehicle Code refuses upon  
12 request of a law enforcement officer to submit to chemical  
13 tests designated by the law enforcement agency as provided in  
14 Subsection A of this section and the person does not cause  
15 great bodily injury of another person or there is probable  
16 cause to believe the person has committed a misdemeanor while  
17 under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, the  
18 person's charge may be aggravated pursuant to the provisions of  
19 Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978. The department, upon receipt of a  
20 statement signed under penalty of perjury from a law  
21 enforcement officer stating the officer's reasonable grounds to  
22 believe the arrested person had been driving a motor vehicle  
23 within this state while under the influence of intoxicating  
24 liquor or drugs and that, upon request, the person refused to  
25 submit to a chemical test after being advised that failure to

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1 submit could result in revocation of the person's privilege to  
2 drive, shall revoke the person's New Mexico driver's license or  
3 any nonresident operating privilege for a period of one year or  
4 until all conditions for license reinstatement are met,  
5 whichever is later.

6 C. The department, upon receipt of a statement  
7 signed under penalty of perjury from a law enforcement officer  
8 stating the officer's reasonable grounds to believe the  
9 arrested person had been driving a motor vehicle within this  
10 state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and that  
11 the person submitted to chemical testing pursuant to Section  
12 66-8-107 NMSA 1978 and the test results indicated an alcohol  
13 concentration in the person's blood or breath of eight one  
14 hundredths or more if the person is twenty-one years of age or  
15 older, four one hundredths or more if the person is driving a  
16 commercial motor vehicle or two one hundredths or more if the  
17 person is less than twenty-one years of age, shall revoke the  
18 person's license or permit to drive or [~~his~~] the person's  
19 nonresident operating privilege for a period of:

20 (1) six months or until all conditions for  
21 license reinstatement are met, whichever is later, if the  
22 person is twenty-one years of age or older;

23 (2) one year or until all conditions for  
24 license reinstatement are met, whichever is later, if the  
25 person was less than twenty-one years of age at the time of the

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1 arrest, notwithstanding any provision of the Children's Code;  
2 or

3 (3) one year or until all conditions for  
4 license reinstatement are met, whichever is later, if the  
5 ~~[person has previously had his]~~ person's license has been  
6 revoked previously pursuant to the provisions of this section,  
7 notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this  
8 subsection.

9 D. The determination of alcohol concentration shall  
10 be based on the grams of alcohol in one hundred milliliters of  
11 blood or the grams of alcohol in two hundred ten liters of  
12 breath.

13 E. If the person subject to the revocation  
14 provisions of this section is a resident or will become a  
15 resident within one year and is without a license to operate a  
16 motor vehicle in this state, the department shall deny the  
17 issuance of a license to ~~[him]~~ the person for the appropriate  
18 period of time as provided in Subsections B and C of this  
19 section.

20 F. A statement signed by a law enforcement officer,  
21 pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B or C of this  
22 section, shall be sworn to by the officer or shall contain a  
23 declaration substantially to the effect: "I hereby declare  
24 under penalty of perjury that the information given in this  
25 statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge."

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1 The statement may be signed and submitted electronically in a  
 2 manner and form approved by the department A law enforcement  
 3 officer who signs a statement knowing that the statement is  
 4 untrue in any material issue or matter is guilty of perjury as  
 5 provided in Section 66-5-38 NMSA 1978."

6 SECTION 21. Section 66-8-111.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws  
 7 1984, Chapter 72, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

8 "66-8-111.1. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER AGENT FOR  
 9 DEPARTMENT--WRITTEN NOTICE OF REVOCATION AND RIGHT TO  
 10 HEARING.--

11 A. On behalf of the department, a law enforcement  
 12 officer requesting a chemical test or directing the  
 13 administration of a chemical test pursuant to [~~Section~~]  
 14 Sections 66-8-107 and 66-8-111 NMSA 1978 shall serve immediate  
 15 written notice of revocation and of right to a hearing before  
 16 the administrative hearings office pursuant to the Implied  
 17 Consent Act on a person who:

18 (1) refuses to permit chemical testing; or  
 19 (2) submits to a chemical test the results of  
 20 which indicate an alcohol concentration in the person's blood  
 21 or breath of:

22 (a) eight one hundredths or more if the  
 23 person is twenty-one years of age or older;

24 (b) four one hundredths or more if the  
 25 person is driving a commercial motor vehicle; or

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1 (c) two one hundredths or more if the  
2 person is less than twenty-one years of age.

3 B. The written notice of revocation and of a right  
4 to a hearing served on the driver shall be a temporary license  
5 valid for twenty days or, if the driver requests a hearing  
6 pursuant to Section 66-8-112 NMSA 1978, valid until the date  
7 the administrative hearings office issues the order following  
8 that hearing; provided that a written notice of revocation and  
9 right to a hearing shall not be a temporary license for a  
10 driver without any otherwise valid driving privileges in this  
11 state.

12 C. The law enforcement officer shall send to the  
13 department the signed statement required pursuant to Section  
14 66-8-111 NMSA 1978."

15 SECTION 22. Section 66-13-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,  
16 Chapter 241, Section 1) is amended to read:

17 "66-13-1. SHORT TITLE.--~~[Sections 1 through 13 of this~~  
18 ~~act]~~ Chapter 66, Article 13 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the  
19 "Boating While Intoxicated Act"."

20 SECTION 23. Section 66-13-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,  
21 Chapter 241, Section 6) is amended to read:

22 "66-13-6. [~~BLOOD-ALCOHOL~~] CHEMICAL BLOOD TESTS--PERSONS  
23 QUALIFIED TO PERFORM TESTS--RELIEF FROM CIVIL AND CRIMINAL  
24 LIABILITY.--Only a physician, licensed professional or  
25 practical nurse, [~~or laboratory technician~~] emergency medical

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1 technician or certified phlebotomist or a technologist employed  
 2 by a hospital or physician shall withdraw blood from a person  
 3 in the performance of a [~~blood-alcohol or drug~~] chemical blood  
 4 test. A physician, nurse, technician, phlebotomist or  
 5 technologist who withdraws blood from a person in the  
 6 performance of a [~~blood-alcohol or drug~~] chemical blood test  
 7 that has been directed by a law enforcement officer, or by a  
 8 judicial or probation officer, shall not be held liable in a  
 9 civil or criminal action for assault, battery, false  
 10 imprisonment or any conduct of a law enforcement officer,  
 11 except for negligence, nor shall a person assisting in the  
 12 performance of the test, or a hospital wherein blood is  
 13 withdrawn in the performance of the test, be subject to civil  
 14 or criminal liability for assault, battery, false imprisonment  
 15 or any conduct of a law enforcement officer, except for  
 16 negligence."

17 **SECTION 24.** Section 66-13-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,  
 18 Chapter 241, Section 7) is amended to read:

19 "66-13-7. [~~BLOOD-ALCOHOL~~] CHEMICAL BLOOD TEST--[~~LAW~~  
 20 ~~ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL OR PROBATION~~] OFFICER UNAUTHORIZED TO  
 21 MAKE ARREST OR DIRECT TEST EXCEPT IN PERFORMANCE OF OFFICIAL  
 22 DUTIES [~~AUTHORIZED BY LAW~~].--Nothing in the Boating While  
 23 Intoxicated Act is intended to authorize a law enforcement  
 24 officer, or a judicial or probation officer, to make an arrest  
 25 or direct the performance of a [~~blood-alcohol or drug~~] chemical

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1 blood test, except in the performance of [~~his~~] that officer's  
2 official duties or as otherwise authorized by law."

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underscoring material = new  
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