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SENATE BILL 10

42ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 1996

INTRODUCED BY

MANNY M. ARAGON

AN ACT

RELATING TO FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY; ENACTING THE FORFEITURE ACT; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978; MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

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

Section 1. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE. -- Sections 1 through 12 of this act may be cited as the "Forfeiture Act"."

Section 2. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] PURPOSE OF ACT. -- The purpose of the Forfeiture Act is to provide uniform standards and procedures for law enforcement officers and agencies for the seizure and forfeiture of property used or intended to be used in the commission of a crime."

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

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Forfeiture
Act:

- A. "conviction" means a final adjudication of guilt by a district or magistrate court or, if the court decision is appealed, a final adjudication of guilt by an appellate court;
- B. "crime" means an offense punishable by imprisonment for one year or more, a violation of laws or regulations regarding hunting or fishing or a violation of laws regarding gambling;
- C. "law enforcement officer" means a state or municipal police officer, county sheriff, deputy sheriff, conservation officer, motor transportation enforcement officer or other state employee authorized by state law to enforce criminal statutes; provided, "law enforcement officer" does not include correctional officers;
- D. "owner" means an individual who possesses a legal or equitable ownership in property, or if title to the property is held in the name of a partnership, trust, corporation or other legal entity, an individual who possesses a substantial legal or equitable ownership interest in the partnership, trust, corporation or other legal entity; and
- E. "property" means tangible or intangible personal property, real property or an interest in tangible or intangible

personal property or real property."

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

"[NEW MATERIAL] FORFEITURE REQUIREMENTS. --

- A. A judgment for the forfeiture of property shall be entered only upon:
- (1) conviction of an owner of the property for a crime related to the forfeiture; provided that a forfeiture proceeding may be commenced prior to the conclusion of the criminal prosecution in the trial court; and
- (2) proof by clear and convincing evidence that the property is forfeitable under state law and that a person convicted of a crime related to the forfeiture is an owner of the property.
- B. The value of the property forfeited shall not unreasonably exceed the pecuniary gain derived or sought to be derived by the crime, the pecuniary loss caused or sought to be caused by the crime or the value of the convicted owner's interest in the property."
- Section 5. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] SEIZURE--COURT ORDER--EXCEPTIONS. --

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

	В.	The c	ourt	may	i ssue	an	order	pursuant	to
Subsection	A of	thi s	sect	i on	if it	det	ermi ne	es that:	

- (1) there is a substantial probability that the state will prevail on the issue of forfeiture and that failure to enter the order will result in the property's being destroyed, removed from the jurisdiction of the court or otherwise made unavailable for forfeiture; and
- (2) the need to preserve the availability of the property through the entry of the requested order outweighs the hardship to a party of interest.
- C. A seizure of property other than a residence or business may be made without a court order when:
- (1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or a search pursuant to a search warrant or an inspection pursuant to an administrative inspection warrant;
- (2) the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state or a political subdivision in a criminal injunction or forfeiture proceeding;
- (3) there is probable cause to believe that the property is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or
- (4) there is probable cause to believe that the property is forfeitable under state law and that the delay occasioned by the need to secure an order will frustrate the

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

- D. The seizure of a residence or business shall occur only after a pre-seizure hearing, with notice provided in accordance with the provisions of Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act.
- E. The owner shall be given a receipt whenever practicable for the property seized."

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

"[NEW MATERIAL] SEIZURE--NOTICE--CLAIMS. --

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

another county.

- B. All forfeiture proceedings shall be initiated by the issuance of a notice of pending forfeiture by the prosecuting attorney. The notice shall be issued within twenty days from the date the property was seized. The notice shall include a description of the property sought to be forfeited, date and place of the seizure of the property, the name and address of the seizing agency, the reason the property is alleged to be forfeitable, a summary of the procedures and the procedural rights applicable to the forfeiture action and a notification alerting a trustee of the state's obligations under the Forfeiture Act.
- C. The notice shall be given to the person from whom the property was seized and to each owner and secured interest holder and is effective upon personal service.
- D. If personal service of the notice is not possible after good-faith attempts at all known residences and places of business, the seizing law enforcement agency shall publish a notice of seizure, including a list of seized property, in five consecutive editions of a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the property has been seized. The notice shall include a statement of the rights of an owner to claim return of the property.
- E. Any person claiming seized property shall file with the appropriate law enforcement agency a claim stating his

interest in the property. All claims shall be filed within sixty days of the date of personal service on the claimant or, if personal service was not effected, within sixty days of the last date of publication in the newspaper of the notice of seizure.

- F. Within twenty days of receipt by a law enforcement agency of any claim to property, a complaint seeking forfeiture of the property shall be filed in district court, and copies of the complaint shall be served on all claimants. If additional claims to the property are made in a timely manner after the complaint is filed, those additional claimants shall be made parties to the action by amendment of the complaint. The Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts shall apply to all forfeiture proceedings. The district court shall determine the extent and priority of interest for all claimants to property.
- G. No bond of any kind shall be required as a prerequisite to making a claim for the return of seized property.
- H. Reasonable attorneys' fees and costs shall be awarded to a claimant who prevails in a forfeiture proceeding. The attorneys' fees and costs shall be paid by the state.
- I. If there is opposition to the forfeiture, the claimant shall have the right to a jury trial in determining the propriety of a forfeiture of any property valued in excess of

one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

- J. If the owner of the seized property is financially unable to obtain representation of counsel, the court may appoint appropriate counsel to represent that person with respect to the claim. The court shall set compensation for that representation as appropriate. Compensation for appointed counsel shall be paid by the state.
- K. The district court shall file a decision regarding a forfeiture complaint within sixty days of the filing of an answer by a claimant or, if there is more than one claimant, within sixty days of the filing of an answer by the last claimant. The sixty-day time limitation may be extended by a consent of the parties or by the district court for good cause shown. Good cause includes the pendency of related criminal proceedings. Upon agreement of the parties, the court may render a decision regarding whether and to what extent the property is forfeitable prior to the time that related criminal proceedings become final. When related criminal proceedings become final, a final order regarding the forfeiture action shall be entered.
- L. When no claims to property are filed in a timely manner, the property shall be forfeited. Forfeited property, if it is not currency, shall be sold or otherwise disposed of in accordance with law, and all sale proceeds and forfeited currency shall be deposited in the general fund, or, if

forfeited under Chapter 17 NMSA 1978, the proceeds shall be deposited in the game protection fund, in an amount equal to the amount expended from the game protection fund to prosecute the case, and the surplus shall be deposited in the general fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, proceeds from the sale of forfeited property or forfeited currency shall be applied first as restitution to or on behalf of actual victims of the criminal acts related to the forfeiture proceedings."

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

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

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

"[NEW MATERIAL] REAL PROPERTY AND MOTOR VEHICLES--TITLE
SEARCH--NOTICE.--

A. In addition to the procedures set forth in Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act, when the seized property is real property or a motor vehicle, the seizing law enforcement agency shall perform a title search on the property. Subsequent to the title search, the seizing law enforcement agency shall give a notice of seizure as provided in Section 6 of the

Forfeiture Act to all persons whom the agency knows or reasonably should know to have an interest in the property.

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

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

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

- A. No action to forfeit property shall be brought more than one year from the date of the conviction of a person for a crime related to the proposed forfeiture of the property.
- B. The burden of proof is on the prosecution to establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that the property is subject to forfeiture."

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

"[NEW MATERIAL] PROPERTY IMMUNE FROM FORFEITURE-EXCEPTION. --

A. No property shall be forfeited under the provisions of the Forfeiture Act to the extent of the interest of any owner or lienholder who is not convicted of a crime related to the forfeiture or by reason of a criminal act

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committed without the knowledge or consent of that owner or lienholder.

- B. No property shall be forfeited that has been paid or pledged as bona fide attorneys' fees.
- C. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, if the court determines that property was transferred by the owner or otherwise disposed of to circumvent the provisions of the Forfeiture Act or other state law that provides for forfeiture or limits use or disposal of property, that property shall be subject to forfeiture as if the person convicted of the crime were the sole owner."

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

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

- A. All currency seized pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act shall be remitted to the state treasurer or the clerk of the court for deposit in an interest-bearing trust account.
- B. Other property not required by state or federal law to be destroyed may be:
 - (1) placed under seal;
- (2) removed to a place designated by the law enforcement agency or the district court;
 - (3) removed to the custody of the law

enforcement agency;

- (4) sold or disposed of pursuant to Subsection

 L of Section 6 of the Forfeiture Act, when no claims are filed
 in a timely manner; or
- (5) otherwise disposed of as provided by court order.
- C. Property shall be kept by the law enforcement agency in such a manner as to protect it from theft or damage.
- D. If an owner whose property was seized is not convicted of the crime for which his property was seized, the property shall be returned to him, including interest accrued on escrow accounts.
- E. Notwithstanding the immunity provided in the Tort Claims Act, an owner of seized property that is returned pursuant to the Forfeiture Act shall have a cause of action against the law enforcement agency."

Section 12. A new section of the Criminal Code is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DISPOSAL OF FORFEITED PROPERTY. --

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

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related to the forfeiture proceedings.

- B. After payments have been made pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section, the court shall order the balance deposited in the general fund.
- C. If forfeited property consists of a partial interest in property, the court may, at its discretion and to the benefit of the state's taxpayers, allow the other owners to purchase the state's share at the current market value."

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

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

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

- (1) illegal possession or transportation of big game during closed season;
 - (2) taking big game during closed season;
- (3) attempting to take big game by the use of spotlight or artificial light; and
- (4) exceeding the bag limit on any big game species during open season.
- [B. Provided that no firearms or bows and arrows shall be subject to forfeiture if the violation was without the knowledge or consent of the owner.
 - \mathbf{C} . Any motor vehicle shall be subject to seizure

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and forfeiture when operated in violation of the provisions of Section 17-2-31 NMSA 1978 regarding hunting by spotlight. the event of seizure and forfeiture under this subsection, the motor vehicle shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of Section 17-2-20.2 NMSA 1978.

D. No conveyance is subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established for the owner to have been committed or omitted without his knowledge or consent. A forfeiture of a conveyance encumbered by a bona fide security interest shall be subject to the interest of a secured party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission]

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

Section 18-6-9.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Section 14. Chapter 176, Section 11) is amended to read:

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

B. Property subject to forfeiture pursuant to the provisions of this section may be seized by a conservation

officer, sheriff, state police officer or law enforcement
officer upon an order of the district court in the county having
jurisdiction over the offense.

C. Seizure without a court order may occur if:

- (1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or a search pursuant to a search warrant; or
- (2) the enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property was used or intended for use to violate the Cultural Properties Act.
- D. In the event of seizure pursuant to this section, proceedings shall be instituted within thirty days from the date of seizure. A proceeding brought pursuant to this section shall be in rem. The claim shall not be filed against the owner or any other person and shall be filed only as a civil case.
- E. Property taken or detained pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the state agency employing the enforcing officer, subject only to the orders and decrees of the district court. When property is seized pursuant to the Cultural Properties Act, the state agency seizing it shall remove the property to a place designated by the state agency for disposition in accordance with law.
- F. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, property forfeited due to a violation of the Cultural Properties

 Act shall be sold at public auction pursuant to a court order.

The proceeds of the court-ordered sale of forfeited property are subject first to the claims, verified by the court, of innocent persons and the legitimate rights to restitution of actual victims of the criminal acts. Where proceeds are derived from violations:

(1) on lands controlled by the commissioner of public lands, one-half of the proceeds from the sale shall accrue to the state agency of which the law enforcement officer seizing that property is a member and one-half shall be deposited in the cultural properties restoration fund; and

(2) on any other state lands, one-half of the proceeds from the sale shall accrue to the state agency of which the law enforcement officer seizing that property is a member and one-half of the proceeds shall be deposited in the cultural properties restoration fund] pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."

Section 15. Section 30-3-8.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 78, Section 2) is amended to read:

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

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

B. A motor vehicle subject to seizure and forfeiture

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[may be seized by a law enforcement officer:

- (1) upon an order issued by the district court having jurisdiction;
- (2) without an order if the seizure is incident to an arrest; or
- (3) without an order if the seizure is incident to a search under a valid search warrant.

C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection B of this section, proceedings under the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts and Subsection D of this section shall be instituted promptly.

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

E. When a vehicle is forfeited pursuant to this section, the seizing law enforcement agency shall sell the motor vehicle at a public auction, and the proceeds, after all costs for impoundment, forfeiture and sale are repaid, shall be forwarded to the state treasurer for credit to the crime victims reparation fund pursuant to Section 31-22-21 NMSA 1978 within

thirty days. If the sale of the motor vehicle does not cover the cost of impounding, forfeiting and selling the motor vehicle, the law enforcement agency may deduct the uncovered portion of the cost from the proceeds of the next sale.

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

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

"30-16B-9. <u>SEIZURE AND</u> FORFEITURE--PROCEDURE. -- [A.]

Property subject to forfeiture under the Unauthorized Recording

Act may be seized [by any enforcement officer upon an order

issued by the district court having jurisdiction.

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

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

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(2) the property subject to seizure has been
the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an
injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Unauthorized
Recording Act; or

(3) the enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in violation of the Unauthorized Recording Act.

C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection A of this section, proceedings under Subsection D of this section and the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Court shall be instituted promptly and not later than thirty days after seizure.

D. Property taken or detained under this section shall not be subject to replevin but is deemed to be in the custody of the seizing police department or agency subject only to the orders and decrees of the district court. When property is seized under the Unauthorized Recording Act, the enforcement officer may:

- (1) place the property under seal; or
- (2) remove the property to a place designated by the court or head of the officer's department or agency for disposition in accordance with law.

E. When property is forfeited under the Unauthorized Recording Act, the seizing police department or agency shall:

(1) sell that which is not required to be

destroyed by law and the proceeds shall revert to the general fund:

- (2) take custody of the property for use by law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of the Unauthorized Recording Act for disposition in accordance with law; or
- (3) forward property, the proceeds from the sale of which are not required to revert to the general fund, to the property control division of the general services department for disposition] and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."

Section 17. Section 30-19-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 303, Section 19-10) is amended to read:

"30-19-10. <u>SEIZURE AND</u> FORFEITURE OF PRIZES AND

EQUIPMENT. -- Any <u>illegal</u> gambling device or other <u>illegal</u>
equipment of any type used in gambling [shall be seized by the law enforcement officers discovering such device or equipment and it shall be the duty of such officers to retain custody of the property seized until such property is disposed of by order of the district court. Upon proper application by the district attorney to the judge of the district court, the judge of the district court may by proper order direct the destruction of any gambling device, paraphernalia or equipment of any kind or character seized by law enforcement officers] <u>may be seized and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act</u>."

Section 18. Section 30-31-35 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972,

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Chapter 84,	Section	34, as a	mended) is	amended	to read:	,
"30-31	- 35. <u>SE</u>	IZURE ANI) FORFEITUR	E PROCEI	DURE [A.]

Property subject to forfeiture and disposal under the Controlled Substances Act may be seized [by any enforcement officer upon an order issued by the district court having jurisdiction.

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

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

(2) the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Controlled Substances Act:

(3) the enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property, which is a controlled substance, is directly or indirectly dangerous to health or safety; or

(4) the enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property was used or is intended to be used in violation of the Controlled Substances Act.

C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection A or Subsection B of this section, proceedings under Subsection D of this section and the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts of New Mexico shall be instituted promptly and not later than thirty days after seizure.

D. Property taken or detained under this section

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shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the law enforcement agency seizing it subject only to the orders and decrees of the district court. When property is seized under the Controlled Substances Act, the enforcement officer may:

- (1) place the property under seal;
- (2) remove the property to a place designated by the enforcement officer; or
- (3) require the law enforcement agency to take custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law.

E. When property is forfeited under the Controlled Substances Act, the law enforcement agency seizing it shall:

- (1) sell that which is not required to be destroyed by law. The proceeds shall revert to the general fund of the state, county or municipality as the case may be;
- (2) take custody of the property for use by law enforcement agencies in the enforcement of the Controlled

 Substances Act or remove it for disposition in accordance with law; provided that where a motor vehicle has been seized by a municipal police department or a county sheriff's department with its respective jurisdictional boundaries, such department shall institute forfeiture proceedings; or
- (3) in case of property seized by the state police, forward property, the proceeds from the sale of which

are not required to revert to the general fund, to the state
police, bureau of narcotics for disposition; provided that motor
vehicles seized by the state police may be loaned to the
governor's organized crime prevention commission for use in
undercover work, the entire cost of operating such vehicles to
be borne by the governor's organized crime prevention
commission] and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the
Forfeiture Act."

Section 19. Section 30-31A-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 148, Section 10) is amended to read:

"30-31A-10. <u>SEIZURE AND</u> FORFEITURE--PROCEDURE.--[A.]
Property subject to forfeiture and disposal under the Imitation
Controlled Substances Act may be seized [by any law enforcement
officer upon an order issued by the district court having
jurisdiction.

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

- (1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or search under a search warrant; or
- (2) the property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Imitation Controlled Substances Act.

C. In the event of seizure pursuant to Subsection A or B of this section, proceedings under Subsection D of this section and the rules of civil procedure for the district courts

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of New Mexico shall be instituted promptly and not later than thirty days after seizure.

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

- (1) place the property under seal;
- (2) remove the property to a place designated by the enforcement officer; or
- (3) require the law enforcement agency to take custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law.

E. When property is forfeited under the Imitation

Controlled Substances Act, the law enforcement agency seizing it

shall take custody of the property for use by law enforcement

agencies in the enforcement of the Imitation Controlled

Substances Act and the Controlled Substances Act and remove it

for disposition in accordance with law] and forfeited pursuant

to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."

Section 20. Section 30-42-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1980, Chapter 40, Section 4) is amended to read:

"30-42-4. PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES--PENALTIES--<u>SEIZURE AND</u>
FORFEITURE. --

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1 A. It is unlawful for any person who has received any proceeds derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of 2 racketeering activity in which the person has participated, to 3 use or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of the proceeds or the proceeds derived from the investment or use thereof in 5 the acquisition of any interest in, or the establishment or operation of, any enterprise. Whoever violates this subsection 7 is guilty of a second degree felony. 8 9 It is unlawful for any person to engage in a 10 pattern of racketeering activity in order to acquire or

- pattern of racketeering activity in order to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise. Whoever violates this subsection is guilty of a second degree felony.
- C. It is unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of [such] the enterprise's affairs by engaging in a pattern of racketeering activity. Whoever violates this subsection is guilty of a second degree felony.
- D. It is unlawful for any person to conspire to violate any of the provisions of Subsections A through C of this section. Whoever violates this subsection is guilty of a third degree felony.
- E. Whoever violates Subsection A, B, C or D of this section in addition to the prescribed penalties shall forfeit to

bracketed material = delete

the state of New Mexico:

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- any interest acquired or maintained in (1) violation of the Racketeering Act; and
- any interest in, security of, claim against (2)or property or contractual right of any kind affording a source of influence over any enterprise [which] that he has established, operated, controlled, conducted or participated in the conduct of in violation of the Racketeering Act.
- In any action brought by the state under the Racketeering Act, [the district court shall have jurisdiction to enter such restraining orders or prohibitions, or to take such other actions, including but not limited to the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, in connection with any property or other interest subject to forfeiture under this section, as it shall deem proper.
- G. Upon conviction of a person under this section, the court shall authorize the attorney general or the district attorney to seize all property or other interest declared forfeited under this section upon such terms and conditions as the court shall deem proper, making due provision for the rights of innocent persons. If a property right or other interest is not exercisable or transferable for value by the convicted person, it shall expire and shall not revert to the convicted person] seizure and forfeiture of property shall be in accordance with the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."

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Secti on	21.	Section	30-45-7	NMSA	1978	(bei ng	Laws	1989,
Chapter 215.	Secti	on 7) is	amended	to r	ead:			

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

- A. The following are subject to <u>seizure and</u> forfeiture:
- (1) all computer property, equipment or products of any kind [which] that have been used, manufactured, acquired or distributed in violation of the Computer Crimes Act;
- [(2) all materials, products and equipment of any kind which are used or intended for use in manufacturing, using, accessing, altering, disrupting, copying, concealing, destroying, transferring, delivering, importing or exporting any computer property or computer service in violation of the Computer Crimes Act;
- (3) (2) all books, records and research products and materials involving formulas, microfilm, tapes and data [which] that are used or intended for use in violation of the Computer Crimes Act; and
- [(4) all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles or vessels, which are used or intended for use to transport or in any manner to facilitate the transportation of property described in subsection A, B or C of this section for the purpose of violating the Computer Crimes Act;
- (5) all property, real, personal or mixed, which has been used or intended for use, maintained or acquired

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

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

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

(2) no conveyance, computer property, equipment or other material is subject to forfeiture under this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner to have been committed or omitted without his knowledge or consent;

(3) a conveyance, computer property, equipment or other material is not subject to forfeiture for a violation of law the penalty for which is a misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor; and

(4) a forfeiture of a conveyance, computer property, equipment or material encumbered by a bona fide security interest shall be subject to the interest of a secured party if the secured party neither had knowledge of nor consented to the act or omission.

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- E.] B. Property subject to seizure and forfeiture [and disposal] under the Computer Crimes Act [may be seized by any law enforcement officer upon an order issued by the district court having jurisdiction.
 - D. Seizure without such an order may be made if:
- (1) the seizure is incident to an arrest or search under a search warrant;
- (2) the property subject to seizure had been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in an injunction or forfeiture proceeding based upon the Computer Crimes Act: or
- (3) the enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that the property, whether real, personal or mixed, was used or intended for use, maintained or acquired in violation of the Computer Crimes Act.

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

the forfeiture was suffered.

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

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

- (1) place the property under seal;
- (2) remove the property to a place designated by the law enforcement officer or by the district court; or
- (3) require the law enforcement agency to take custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location for disposition in accordance with law.

H. When property is forfeited under the Computer Crimes Act, the law enforcement agency seizing it shall:

(1) deliver custody of the property to the information systems council attached to the general services

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department. The council, based upon a plan, shall advertise and make available the forfeited property to state agencies and political subdivisions of the state based upon a demonstrated need and plan of use for that property. The information systems council shall advertise and make the forfeited property available by bid for a minimum of one hundred twenty days and dispose of that property within another sixty days. All proceeds from the sale of forfeited property shall be deposited in the general fund; or

(2) where the court orders the property to be sold, the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the general fund] may be seized and forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."

Section 22. Section 60-7A-4.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 179, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"60-7A-4.1. UNLAWFUL SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES--CRIMINAL PENALTY--SEIZURE AND FORFEITURE.--

A. It is unlawful for any person to sell or attempt to sell alcoholic beverages at any place other than a licensed premises or as otherwise provided by the Liquor Control Act.

- B. Any person who violates the provisions of Subsection A of this section is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- C. Any conveyance used or intended to be used for the purpose of unlawful sale of alcoholic beverages or money

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[which] that is the fruit or instrumentality of the crime may be seized and [upon conviction, in the discretion of the court, be Section 30-31-35 NMSA 1978] forfeited pursuant to the provisions of the Forfeiture Act."

Section 23. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 1996.

- 32 -

Mr. President: Your **COMMITTEES' COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred **SENATE BILL 10** has had it under consideration and finds same to be **GERMANE**, PURSUANT TO CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS, and thence referred to the **SENATE** JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. Respectfully submitted,

FORTY- SECOND LEGISLATURE

SECOND SESSION, 1996

JANUARY 18, 1996

SENATOR MANNY M ARAGON, Chairman

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FORTY- SECOND LEGISLATURE

SB 10/a

SECOND SESSION, 1996

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January 29, 1996

Mr. President:

Your **JUDICIARY COMMTTEE**, to whom has been referred

SENATE BILL 10

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**, amended as follows:

On page 3, line 8, after the semicolon strike the remainder of 1. the line and lines 9 and 10 and insert in lieu thereof "any forfeiture proceeding shall be brought in the same proceeding as the criminal matter; however, the two issues shall be bifurcated and presented to the same jury; and".

and thence referred to the **FINANCE COMMITTEE.**

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Respectfully submitted,

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FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

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SB 10/a FORTY- SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

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February 3, 1996

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Mr. President:

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Your **FINANCE COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred

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SENATE BILL 10, as amended

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has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**, amended as follows:

Strike Senate Judiciary Committee Amendment 1. 1.

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2. On page 5, line 1, strike "an officer having made" and insert in lieu thereof "a law enforcement agency making".

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On page 5, line 2, strike "ten" and insert in lieu thereof 3. "thi rty".

- On page 5, line 6, strike "officer" and insert in lieu thereof 24
- 'law enforcement agency". 25

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

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SFC/SB 10 Page 40

On page 8, line 1, strike "one thousand dollars (\$1,000)" and 5. 4 insert in lieu thereof "ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)". 5

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6. On page 11, strike lines 3 and 4 in their entirety.

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7. Reletter the succeeding subsection accordingly.

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On page 12, line 15, strike "shall" and insert in lieu thereof 8. may".

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9. On page 16, line 16, after the period insert:

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"Notwithstanding the provisions of the Forfeiture Act regarding the disposition of forfeited property, when proceeds from a court-ordered sale of forfeited property are derived from a violation of cultural property, the proceeds from the sale shall be used for restoration, stabilization, protection and preservation of the cultural property. Any proceeds remaining shall be deposited in the general fund. ".

Respectfully submitted,

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FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

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State of New Mexico House of Representatives

FORTY- SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

February 12, 1996

Mr. Speaker:

Your JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred

SENATE BILL 10, as anended

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**, and thence referred to **APPROPRIATION AND FINANCE COMMITTEE**.

Respectfully submitted,

Cisco McSorley, Chairman

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

Page 43

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State of New Mexico House of Representatives

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE

SECOND SESSION, 1996 February 13, 1996 Mr. Speaker: Your APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCE COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred SENATE BILL 10, as anended has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS.** Respectfully submitted, Max Coll, Chairman

FORTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE SECOND SESSION, 1996

Page 45

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