

Chapter 66

Motor Vehicles

Article 1

General Provisions

§ 66-1-1. Short title.

Articles 1 through 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [except 66-7-102.1 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Motor Vehicle Code".

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-1-1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 1.

Motor Vehicle Code. - Section 66-7-102.1 NMSA 1978 was not enacted as part of the Motor Vehicle Code but is included in that code as a convenience to the user.

Constitutionality. - The former Motor Vehicle Act was not constitutionally objectionable under N.M. Const., art. IV, § 16, in that it assertedly contained more than one subject. Its subject was motor vehicles. The mere inclusion of other provisions logically within the scope of the title and relating to the general subject did not violate the "one subject" restriction. This constitutional limitation was designed for the exclusion of discordant provisions having no rational or logical relation to each other. *State v. Roybal*, 66 N.M. 416, 349 P.2d 332 (1960).

Failure to apply older similar provision as harmless error. - Where the supreme court inadvertently overlooks the fact that a new statute on registration of lien interests in motor vehicles had not gone into effect at the time the decision was made, but there existed at the time a substantially similar statute, the failure to apply the latter constitutes harmless error and is not valid grounds for rehearing. *Fulwiler v. Traders & Gen. Ins. Co.*, 59 N.M. 366, 285 P.2d 140 (1955).

Incorporated municipalities are given express power to adopt traffic codes merely by reference to the proper title and date of the code on the same subject, provided that the entire code so adopted is made available for inspection in at least one place within the municipality, and provided that a copy of the code is made available upon request. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-218.

Municipalities may adopt motor vehicle ordinances notwithstanding state statutes cover the same subjects and provide penalties for violations. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-218.

§ 66-1-2. Severability.

If any part or application of the Motor Vehicle Code is held invalid, the remainder, or its application to other situations or persons, shall not be affected.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-1-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 2.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-1-3. Savings clauses.

A. All valid certificates of title issued under the provisions of previously existing laws shall continue in effect and shall be considered as having been issued under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code.

B. All registration cards and registration plates issued under the provisions of previously existing laws shall continue to be valid until their expiration or termination as determined by the prior law.

C. All liens and bonds filed under the provisions of previously existing laws shall continue to be valid until their expiration or termination as determined by the prior law.

D. All licenses and all demonstration numbers, special plates and special permits issued under the provisions of previously existing law shall continue to be valid until their expiration or termination as determined by the prior law.

E. The division is directed to administer the provisions of previously existing laws to effect the provisions of this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-1-3, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 3; 1987, ch. 268, § 16.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-1-4. Definitions.

A. When in a specific section of the Motor Vehicle Code a different meaning is given for a term defined for general purposes in this section, the specific section's meaning and application of the term shall control.

B. As used in the Motor Vehicle Code:

(1) "abandoned vehicle" means a vehicle or motor vehicle which has been determined by a New Mexico law enforcement agency:

(a) to have been left unattended on either public or private property for at least thirty

days;

(b) not to have been reported stolen;

(c) not to have been claimed by any person asserting ownership; and

(d) not to have shown by normal record checking procedures to be owned by any person;

(2) "additional place of business" for dealers and wreckers of vehicles means locations in addition to an established place of business as defined in Paragraph (20) of this subsection and meeting all the requirements of an established place of business, except Subparagraph (e) of Paragraph (20) of this subsection; however, additional place of business does not mean a location used solely for storage and which is not used for wrecking, dismantling, sale or resale of vehicles;

(3) "bicycle" means every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having two tandem wheels, except scooters and similar devices;

(4) "bus" means every motor vehicle designed and used for the transportation of persons and every motor vehicle, other than a taxicab, designed and used for the transportation of persons for compensation;

(5) "camping body" means a vehicle body primarily designed or converted for use as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping or travel activities;

(6) "camping trailer" means a camping body which exceeds neither eight feet in width nor forty feet in length, mounted on a chassis, or frame with wheels, designed to be drawn by another vehicle and which has collapsible partial side walls which fold for towing and unfold at the campsite; camping trailers shall be registered as travel trailers according to Section 66-6-3 NMSA 1978;

(7) "chassis" means the complete motor vehicle, including standard factory equipment, exclusive of the body and cab;

(8) "combination" means any connected assemblage of a motor vehicle and one or more semitrailers, trailers or semitrailers converted to trailers by means of a converter gear;

(9) "combination gross vehicle weight" means the sum total of the gross vehicle weights of all units of a combination;

(10) "converter gear" means any assemblage of one or more axles with a fifth wheel mounted thereon, designed for use in a combination to support the front end of a semitrailer but not permanently attached thereto. A converter gear shall not be considered a vehicle, as that term is used in Chapter 66 NMSA 1978, but weight

attributable thereto shall be included in declared gross weight;

(11) "dealer" means any person who sells or solicits or advertises the sale of new or used motor vehicles, house trailers or trailers subject to registration in this state. Dealer shall not include:

(a) receivers, trustees, administrators, executors, guardians or other persons appointed by or acting under judgment, decree or order of any court;

(b) public officers while performing their duties as such officers;

(c) persons making casual sales of their own vehicles duly registered and licensed to them by the state of New Mexico;

(d) finance companies, banks and other lending institutions covering sales of repossessed vehicles; or

(e) licensed brokers under the Manufactured Housing Act [Chapter 60, Article 14 NMSA 1978] who for a fee, commission or valuable consideration engage in brokerage activities related to the sale, exchange or lease-purchase of pre-owned manufactured homes on a site installed for a consumer;

(12) "declared gross weight" means maximum gross vehicle weight or combination gross vehicle weight at which a vehicle or combination will be operated during the registration period, as declared by the registrant for registration and fee purposes; the vehicle or combination shall have only one declared gross weight for all operating considerations;

(13) "department" means the taxation and revenue department;

(14) "director" means the head of the division;

(15) "distinguishing number" means the number assigned by the division to a vehicle whose identifying number has been destroyed or obliterated, or the number assigned by the division to a vehicle which has never had an identifying number;

(16) "distributor" means any person who distributes or sells new or used motor vehicles to dealers and who is not a manufacturer;

(17) "division", without further specification, or "division of motor vehicles" means the motor vehicle division of the department;

(18) "driver" means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle, including a motorcycle, upon a highway or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by a motor vehicle;

(19) "essential parts" means all integral and body parts of a vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder, the removal, alteration or substitution of which would tend to conceal the identity of the vehicle or substantially alter its appearance, model, type or mode of operation;

(20) "established place of business" means, for a dealer or wrecker of vehicles, a place:

(a) devoted exclusively to the business for which the dealer or wrecker is licensed and the business incidental thereto;

(b) identified by a prominently displayed sign giving the dealer's or wrecker's trade name used by the business;

(c) of sufficient size or space to permit the display of one or more vehicles or to permit the parking or storing of vehicles to be dismantled or wrecked;

(d) on which there is located an enclosed building on a permanent foundation, which building meets the building requirements of the community and is large enough to accommodate the office or offices of the dealer or wrecker and large enough to provide a safe place to keep the books and records of the dealer or wrecker;

(e) where the principal portion of the business of the dealer or wrecker is conducted and where the books and records of the business are kept and maintained; and

(f) where vehicle sales are of new vehicles only, such as a department store or a franchisee of a department store, as long as the department store or franchisee keeps the books and records of its vehicle business in a general office location at its place of business; for the purpose of this subparagraph, "department store" means a business which offers a variety of merchandise other than vehicles, and sales of such merchandise other than vehicles constitute at least eighty percent of the gross sales of such business;

(21) "farm tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily as a farm implement for drawing plows and mowing machines and other implements of husbandry;

(22) "first offender" means a person who for the first time under state or federal law or municipal ordinance has been adjudicated guilty of the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug which renders him incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle, regardless of whether the person's sentence was suspended or deferred;

(23) "foreign vehicle" means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder brought into this state from another state, territory or country;

(24) "freight trailer" means any trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer drawn by a truck tractor

or road tractor, and any trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer drawn by a truck which has a gross vehicle weight of more than twenty-six thousand pounds, but the term does not include house trailers, trailers of less than one-ton carrying capacity used to transport animals, or fertilizer trailers of less than three thousand five hundred pounds empty weight;

(25) "gross vehicle weight" means the weight of a vehicle without load, plus the weight of any load thereon;

(26) "gross weight" means gross vehicle weight as defined in this section;

(27) "horseless carriage" means a motor vehicle at least thirty-five years old, owned as a collector's item and used solely for exhibition and educational purposes;

(28) "house trailer" means any vehicle without motive power designed or used as a mobile home, office, shop or as a recreational, camping or travel facility;

(29) "identifying number" means the manufacturer's serial or engine number for the vehicle;

(30) "implement of husbandry" means every vehicle which is designed for agricultural purposes and exclusively used by the owner thereof in the conduct of his agricultural operations;

(31) "lien" or "encumbrance" means every chattel mortgage, conditional sales contract, lease, purchase lease, sales lease, contract, security interest under the Uniform Commercial Code [Chapter 55 NMSA 1978] or other instrument in writing having the effect of a mortgage or lien or encumbrance upon, or intended to hold, the title to any vehicle in the former owner, possessor or grantor;

(32) "manufactured home" means a structure that exceeds either a width of eight feet or a length of forty feet, when equipped for the road;

(33) "manufacturer" means every person engaged in the business of constructing or assembling vehicles of a type required to be registered hereunder;

(34) "manufacturer's certificate of origin" means a certification, on a form supplied by or approved by the division, signed by the manufacturer that the new vehicle described therein has been transferred to the New Mexico dealer or distributor named therein or to a dealer duly licensed or recognized as such in another state, territory or possession of the United States and that such transfer is the first transfer of such vehicle in ordinary trade and commerce. Every such certificate shall contain space for proper reassignment to a New Mexico dealer or to a dealer duly licensed or recognized as such in another state, territory or possession of the United States. The certificate shall contain a description of the vehicle, the number of cylinders, type of body, engine number and the serial number or other standard identification number provided by the manufacturer of

the vehicle, where such exists;

(35) "metal tire" means every tire the surface of which in contact with the highway is wholly or partly of metal or other hard nonresilient material, except that for the purposes of the Motor Vehicle Code, a snow tire with metal studs designed to increase traction on ice or snow shall not be considered a metal tire;

(36) "moped" means a two-wheeled or three-wheeled vehicle with an automatic transmission and motor having a piston displacement of less than fifty cubic centimeters, which is capable of propelling the vehicle at a maximum speed of not more than thirty miles an hour on level ground, at sea level;

(37) "motorcycle" means every motor vehicle having a seat or saddle for the use of the rider and designed to travel on not more than three wheels in contact with the ground, but excluding a tractor;

(38) "motor home" means a camping body built on a self-propelled motor vehicle chassis so designed that seating for driver and passengers is within the body itself; a motor home shall be registered according to Section 66-6-4 NMSA 1978;

(39) "motor vehicle" means every vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from batteries or from overhead trolley wires, but not operated upon rails;

(40) "nonresident" means every person who is not a resident of this state;

(41) "odometer" means a device for recording the total mileage traveled by a vehicle from the vehicle's manufacture and for so long as the vehicle is operable on the highways;

(42) "off-highway motorcycle" means any motorcycle operated or used exclusively off the highways of this state;

(43) "operator" means driver, as defined in this section;

(44) "owner" means a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle, and may include a conservator, guardian, personal representative, executor or similar fiduciary, or, in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor;

(45) "pedestrian" means any person on foot;

(46) "person" means every natural person, firm, copartnership, association, corporation

or other legal entity;

(47) "pneumatic tire" means every tire in which compressed air is designed to support the load;

(48) "pole trailer" means any vehicle without motive power, designed to be drawn by another vehicle and attached to the towing vehicle by means of a reach or pole or by being boomed or otherwise secured to the towing vehicle, and ordinarily used for transporting long or irregularly shaped loads such as poles, structures, pipes and structural members capable, generally, of sustaining themselves as beams between the supporting connections;

(49) "police or peace officer" means every officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for violations of the Motor Vehicle Code;

(50) "railroad" means a carrier of persons or property upon cars operated upon stationary rails;

(51) "railroad train" means a steam engine, electric or other motor, with or without cars coupled thereto, operated upon rails;

(52) "reconstructed vehicle" means any vehicle which shall have been assembled or constructed largely by means of essential parts, new or used, derived from other vehicles or makes of vehicles of various names, models and types or which, if originally otherwise constructed, shall have been materially altered by the removal of essential parts, new or used, derived from other vehicles or makes of vehicles;

(53) "recreational travel trailer" means a camping body which exceeds neither eight feet in width nor forty feet in length, when equipped for the road, mounted on a chassis, or frame with wheels, and designed to be drawn by another vehicle; recreational travel trailers shall be registered as travel trailers according to Section 66-6-3 NMSA 1978;

(54) "recreational vehicle" means a vehicle which is composed of a chassis, or a frame with wheels, which either has its own motive power or is drawn by another vehicle, and a camping body primarily designed or converted for use as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping or travel activities;

(55) "registration number" means the number assigned by the division to the owner of a vehicle or motor vehicle required to be registered by the Motor Vehicle Code;

(56) "registration plate" means the plate, marker, sticker or tag assigned by the division for the identification of the registered vehicle;

(57) "road tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry any load thereon, either independently or as any part of the weight of a vehicle or load so drawn;

(58) "school bus" means any motor vehicle operating under the jurisdiction of the state board of education or private school or parochial school interests which is used to transport children, students or teachers to and from schools or to and from any school activity, but not including any vehicle:

(a) operated by a common carrier, subject to and meeting all requirements of the state corporation commission but not used exclusively for the transportation of pupils;

(b) operated solely by a government-owned transit authority, if the transit authority meets all safety requirements of the state corporation commission but is not used exclusively for the transportation of pupils; or

(c) operated as a per capita feeder as defined in Section 22-16-6 NMSA 1978;

(59) "semitrailer" means any vehicle without motive power, other than a pole trailer, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon or is carried by another vehicle;

(60) "solid tire" means every tire of rubber or other resilient material which does not depend upon compressed air for the support of the load;

(61) "special mobile equipment" means every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including farm tractors, road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus, well-boring apparatus and concrete mixers. The foregoing enumeration shall be deemed partial and shall not operate to exclude other such vehicles which are within the general terms of this section;

(62) "specially-constructed vehicle" means every vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder not originally constructed under a distinctive name, make, model or type by a generally recognized manufacturer of vehicles and not materially altered from its original construction;

(63) "street" or "highway" means every way or place generally open to the use of the public as a matter of right for the purpose of vehicular travel, even though it may be temporarily closed or restricted for the purpose of construction, maintenance, repair or reconstruction;

(64) "subsequent offender" means a person who was previously a first offender and who again, under state law, federal law or municipal ordinance, has been adjudicated guilty of the charge of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any drug which rendered him incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle, regardless of whether the person's sentence is suspended or deferred;

(65) "taxicab" means a motor vehicle used in the transportation of persons for hire, having a normal seating capacity of not more than seven persons;

(66) "trailer" means any vehicle without motive power, designed for carrying persons or property and for being drawn by a motor vehicle, and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon the towing vehicle;

(67) "travel trailer" means a house trailer that exceeds neither a width of eight feet nor a length of forty feet, when equipped for the road, and includes recreational travel trailers and camping trailers as defined in this section;

(68) "trial court" means the magistrate, municipal or district court which tries the case concerning an alleged violation of a provision of the Motor Vehicle Code;

(69) "truck" means every motor vehicle designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of property;

(70) "truck camper" means a camping body designed to be loaded onto, or affixed to, the bed or chassis of a truck. This camping body, when combined with a truck or truck cab and chassis, even though not attached permanently thereto, becomes a part of the motor vehicle and they are a recreational unit to be known as a truck camper; truck campers shall be registered according to Section 66-6-4 NMSA 1978. There are three general types of truck campers:

(a) "slide-in camper" means a camping body designed to be loaded onto and unloaded from the bed of a pickup truck;

(b) "chassis-mount camper" means a camping body designed to be affixed to a truck cab and chassis; and

(c) "pickup cover" or "camper shell" means a camping body designed to provide an all-weather protective enclosure over the bed of a pickup truck and to be affixed thereto;

(71) "truck tractor" means every motor vehicle designed and used primarily for drawing other vehicles and not so constructed as to carry a load other than a part of the weight of the vehicle and load so drawn;

(72) "utility trailer" means any trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer, and includes house trailers which exceed neither eight feet in width nor forty feet in length, but does not include freight trailers, trailers of less than one-ton carrying capacity used to transport animals or fertilizer trailers of less than three thousand five hundred pounds empty weight;

(73) "validating sticker" means the tab or sticker issued by the division to signify, upon a registration plate, renewed registration;

(74) "vehicle" means every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, including any frame, chassis or body of any vehicle or motor vehicle, except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks;

(75) "vehicle-business number" means the distinctive registration number given by the division to any manufacturer, wrecker of vehicles or dealer;

(76) "wholesaler" means any person who sells or offers for sale vehicles of a type subject to registration in this state, to a vehicle dealer licensed under the Motor Vehicle Code or who is franchised by a manufacturer, distributor or vehicle dealer to sell or promote the sale of vehicles dealt in by such manufacturer, distributor or vehicle dealer; provided, however, that if any person also sells a vehicle at retail, he shall be deemed to be a dealer and is subject to the dealer-licensing provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code; and

(77) "wrecker of vehicles" means every person actively engaged in the business of acquiring vehicles, required to be registered hereunder, for the purpose of dismantling such vehicles as scrap material or for the resale of reclaimable parts and who, for such purposes, maintains within this state an established place of business.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-1-4, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 4; 1979, ch. 71, § 1; 1981, ch. 361, § 2; 1983, ch. 295, § 27; 1987, ch. 250, § 1; 1987, ch. 268, § 17; 1988, ch. 56, § 2; 1989, ch. 318, § 1.

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I. General Consideration.

Cross-references. - For definitions with respect to traffic violations, see 66-7-1 NMSA 1978. For the definition of "snowmobile" and modification as basis for classification as motor vehicle, see 66-9-2 and 66-9-10 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendment, effective July 1, 1988, substituted "in Paragraph (20) of this subsection" for "herein" in Subsection B(2); in Subsection B(22), substituted "person who for the first time under state or federal law or municipal ordinance has been adjudicated guilty" for "person who has been convicted in a trial court under state or federal law or municipal ordinance", deleted "narcotic drug" following "liquor", deleted "other" preceding "drug", inserted "safely" preceding "driving a motor vehicle", and substituted "regardless of whether the person's sentence was suspended or deferred" for "and includes a person who pled guilty to the charge or pled nolo contendere to the charge, whether or not his sentence was suspended or deferred, or a person who was convicted, pled guilty or nolo contendere, but had such conviction dismissed by virtue of his attendance at, and successful completion of, a driver rehabilitation program or a 'driving-while-intoxicated school'"; and rewrote Subsection B(64).

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, rewrote Subsection B(1); in Subsection B(20), substituted "identified by a" for "sufficiently bounded by a fence, chain, posts or other fence of wall material, the top of which shall be twelve inches above the ground so as to definitely indicate the boundary thereof, and within which boundary is" in Subparagraph (b); substituted "forty" for "thirty-two" in Subsection B(32); and inserted "and may include a conservator, guardian, personal representative, executor or similar fiduciary" in Subsection B(44).

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Construction of former definition of "mobile homes". - See 1971 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 71-87; S & S Sales, Inc. v. Bureau of Revenue, 88 N.M. 649, 545 P.2d 1027 (Ct. App. 1976); Lewallen v. Elmore Mobile Homes, Inc., 89 N.M. 323, 551 P.2d 1370 (Ct. App. 1976).

Windrower not "vehicle" or "motor vehicle". - A windrower, a piece of farm machinery used to mow, crimp and cut hay or other crops into rows to be picked up and compacted into bales, is not a "vehicle" or "motor vehicle" under this section and is similarly excluded from coverage under the Motor Vehicle Dealers Franchising Act, 57-16-1 NMSA 1978 et seq. Smith Mach. Corp. v. Hesston, Inc., 102 N.M. 245, 694 P.2d 501 (1985).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 1.

Motorcycle as within contract, statute or ordinance in relation to motor cars, motor-driven cars, etc., 48 A.L.R. 1090; 70 A.L.R. 1253.

Airplane as within terms "vehicle," "motor vehicle," etc., 165 A.L.R. 916.

Airplane or other aircraft as "motor vehicle" or the like within statute providing for constructive or substituted service of process on nonresident motorist, 36 A.L.R.3d 1387.

What constitutes ownership of automobile within the meaning of automobile insurance owner's policy, 36 A.L.R.4th 7.

What is "temporary" building or structure within meaning of restrictive covenant, 49

A.L.R.4th 1018.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 1.

II. Automobile.

Freight trailer. - There is no right to a storage lien on a freight trailer, as a freight trailer separated from a truck tractor is not an "automobile" under the Motor Vehicle Code. *Newman v. Basis Motor Co.*, 98 N.M. 39, 644 P.2d 553 (Ct. App. 1982).

III. Dealer.

Trailer or bus manufacturer. - Any trailer or bus manufacturer who sells three or more trailers or buses directly to individuals or companies in any calendar year is a "dealer" within the meaning of the Motor Vehicle Code and is eligible for a motor vehicle dealer's license. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-31.

IV. Driver.

Having charge of vehicle controls on highway. - The actual physical handling of the controls is clearly synonymous in meaning to the driving or operating of a motor vehicle and a person may be liable under the law whether the vehicle is in motion on the highways or not depending upon the circumstances. For instance, a car stopped at an intersection waiting for the traffic signal to change would be in operation and under the physical control of the person handling the controls. Or a car may be at rest after a collision, or a disabled car might be towed while being steered and within the physical control of the person steering the towed vehicle. The primary test, which might vary with different facts, seems to depend upon whether the vehicle is being driven, operated or handled upon the public highways by an intoxicated person having charge of the controls of the vehicle. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5858.

V. Lien.

Mortgages creating lien must be in writing. - Chattel mortgages and instruments having the effect of placing a lien on personal property are required to be in writing. *Clovis Fin. Co. v. Sides*, 72 N.M. 17, 380 P.2d 173 (1963).

VI. Motor Vehicle.

" 'Self-propelled' motor vehicle" construed. - Where a mechanical device is not propelled by its own motor or fuel, but instead receives its power through a trailing cable which conveys electricity to it from an outside source, the device is not "self-propelled." Kaiser Steel Corp. v. Revenue Div., 96 N.M. 117, 628 P.2d 687 (Ct. App. 1981).

No distinction between propulsion and nonpropulsion parts. - See same catchline under analysis line XI, "Vehicle."

Articulated bus. - Articulated bus is hybrid vehicle with towing unit falling within the definition of motor vehicle and bus and the towed unit falling within the definition of semi-trailer. The combination of units being less than 65 feet in length, no oversize permit is required for operation of this vehicle. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-39.

Snowmobile. - The term "motor vehicle" does not include a snowmobile. State v. Eden, 108 N.M. 737, 779 P.2d 114 (Ct. App. 1989).

Pickups and trucks fall within meaning of "motor vehicle" as used in the act's (former Motor Vehicle Code) title, and within the term "automobile" as used in the body of the act. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-134.

Self-propelled "go-cart" is a motor vehicle within the intendment of 64-1-6, 1953 Comp., and is, therefore, subject to registration pursuant to former 64-3-2, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-1 NMSA 1978), if it is "driven or moved upon a highway." 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-148.

The only classification which appears to be applicable to self-propelled go-carts is that of "motor vehicle," and therefore the utilization of 64-11-1.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-6-2 NMSA 1978), entitled "Passenger vehicles - Registration fees" to determine the correct registration fee would probably be appropriate. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-148.

VII. Owner.

Holder of legal title to leased vehicle. - The New Mexico law contemplates that the owner, i.e., the holder of the legal title to a vehicle leased by a New Mexico firm for eight days, is the party responsible for registration. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-95.

VIII. Person.

Unborn fetus. - A review of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code shows that "person" is used in the sense of one who has been born, and never in the sense of an

unborn fetus. *State v. Willis*, 98 N.M. 771, 652 P.2d 1222 (Ct. App. 1982) (specially concurring opinion).

IX. School Bus.

Definition of "school bus" may be used in other enactments. - It would not be unreasonable for the corporation commission to look to the legislature's definition of the term "school bus" in the former Motor Vehicle Act for a guide to interpreting the exemption provided in the Motor Carrier Act (see now 65-2-126 NMSA 1978). 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-110.

X. Special Mobile Equipment.

"Incidental" means subordinate, nonessential, as occurring merely by chance or without intention or calculation. *Halliburton Co. v. Property Appraisal Dep't*, 88 N.M. 476, 542 P.2d 56 (Ct. App. 1975).

Well servicing unit. - While it is true that a "well servicing unit" is not included in the statutory definition of special mobile equipment, it would appear that the unit was designed solely and exclusively for the purpose of transporting the particular machinery for which it is designed and for the accommodation of driver for the same. It is not designed primarily for the transportation of persons or property save as an incident of its use at an appropriate location. A well servicing unit is within the general terms of "special mobile equipment." 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-115.

Cable spool carrier. - A two wheeled piece of equipment, hitched to a pickup, which tows it, which has no floor, is structured from pipe lengths, is about four feet in height, carries a spool of cable, is never on a public highway except when it is moved from one job to another, the primary purpose being to provide a platform from which the cable is unrolled, is a special mobile equipment vehicle. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-148.

Motor vehicle hauling exceptional loads over roads. - A special motor vehicle rented by a New Mexico firm from an Arizona company and used to haul an exceptional load over New Mexico roads was not "special mobile equipment," despite the fact that it was not normally used for transportation of property over highways. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-95.

Mole. - The "mole" is not "special equipment" as defined in 64-1-12, 1953 Comp., because, aside from its not being a vehicle as defined in 64-1-6A, 1953 Comp., it is not one of the vehicles specified in the section, nor does it come within the general descriptive terms as set forth in 64-1-12, 1953 Comp. *Gibbons & Reed Co. v. Bureau of Revenue*, 80 N.M. 462, 457 P.2d 710 (1969).

Preproduction machine not incidentally moved over highways. - Specialized equipment necessary to perform certain preproduction operations at wells which was bolted to the frame of a vehicle's chassis and permanently mounted for the purpose of carrying that equipment to and from drilling sites over the highways was not incidentally moved over the highways, and was not special mobile equipment. *Halliburton Co. v. Property Appraisal Dep't*, 88 N.M. 476, 542 P.2d 56 (Ct. App. 1975).

XI. Vehicle.

No distinction between propulsion and nonpropulsion parts. - The statutory definitions of the terms "vehicle" and "motor vehicle" does not distinguish between the propulsion and nonpropulsion parts thereof. *Halliburton Co. v. Property Appraisal Dep't*, 88 N.M. 476, 542 P.2d 56 (Ct. App. 1975).

Mobile machine not necessarily "vehicle". - A finding that a machine "moves" or is "mobile" does not in itself support a conclusion that the machine can be "driven or moved upon a highway" for any purpose. *Kaiser Steel Corp. v. Revenue Div.*, 96 N.M. 117, 628 P.2d 687 (Ct. App. 1981).

In moving itself, a machine is not transporting property within the meaning of Subsection B(74). *Kaiser Steel Corp. v. Revenue Div.*, 96 N.M. 117, 628 P.2d 687 (Ct. App. 1981).

The "mole" cannot be classified as a vehicle under the Motor Vehicle Code because it is not a device upon, or by which, persons or property may be transported upon a highway. *Gibbons & Reed Co. v. Bureau of Revenue*, 80 N.M. 462, 457 P.2d 710 (1969).

Push mobiles. - Go-carts which are not self-propelled but are used as a "push mobile" are "devices moved by human power" expressly excepted from the definition of "vehicle" in 64-1-6, 1953 Comp., and, therefore, not subject to registration pursuant to 64-3-2, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-1 NMSA 1978). 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-148.

Article 2

Motor Vehicle Division of Taxation and Revenue Department

§ 66-2-1. Motor vehicle division; powers and duties.

A. The division has the power, authority and duty to administer the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code in cooperation with state and local agencies as provided by law.

B. All references in the NMSA 1978 to the "department of motor vehicles" or

"department" shall, wherever appropriate, mean the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 5; 1987, ch. 268, § 18.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 14, 18.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 14 to 16.

§ 66-2-2. Division; director.

A. The executive head of the motor vehicle division shall be known as the "director" of the division.

B. All references in the NMSA 1978 to the "commissioner of motor vehicles" or "commissioner" shall, wherever appropriate, mean the director of the division of the taxation and revenue department.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 6; 1987, ch. 268, § 19.

§ 66-2-3. Powers and duties of director.

A. The director is vested with the power and is charged with the duty of observing, administering and enforcing the Motor Vehicle Code in cooperation with state and local agencies as provided by law, and the provisions of law now existing or hereinafter enacted which pertain to the licensing of drivers and which pertain to the financial responsibility of owners and drivers.

B. The director is authorized to adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code and any other laws the enforcement and administration of which are vested in the division.

C. The director may adopt an official seal for the use of the division.

D. The director may seek an injunction in any district court to require compliance with or prohibit violation of the Motor Vehicle Code. A request for an injunction may seek the prohibition of the buying, selling, exchanging or operation of vehicles of a type required to be registered herein.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-3, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 7.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Director had access to all records pertaining to division. - Motor vehicle commissioner (now director of motor vehicle division) can, to the extent required by him, have access to all applications and other records pertaining to the division while in possession of appointed agent. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-33.

Director could also regulate manner of agent's conduct of business. - The general authority of the motor vehicle commissioner (now director of motor vehicle division) to appoint agents also carries with it implied authority to regulate the manner of their operation and conduct of the business they carry on. Should the commissioner wish to limit use of the records of the department by the agents it is within his power to do so. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-33.

Furnishing of data to others for additional fees discretionary. - It is discretionary with the motor vehicle commissioner (now director of motor vehicle division) whether appointed agents use division records while in agent's possession for furnishing data to others for additional fees, other than regular service fees as set by law. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-33.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 18.

§ 66-2-4. Office of division.

The director and the division shall be provided with quarters at the state capitol suitable to maintain good public service. The director shall keep said offices open at all reasonable times for the transaction of public business. The director may maintain such branch offices of the division as may be necessary to maintain good public service, and all such offices shall maintain hours for the transaction of public business in conformity with those of the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-4, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 8.

§ 66-2-5. Director to prescribe forms.

The director shall prescribe and provide suitable forms of applications, certificates of title, evidences of registration, drivers' licenses and all other forms requisite or deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code, and any other laws, the enforcement and administration of which are vested in the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-5, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 9.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-2-6. Authority to administer oaths and certify copies of records.

A. Officers and employees of the division designated by the director are, for the purpose of administering the motor vehicle laws, authorized to administer oaths and acknowledge signatures.

B. The director and such officers of the division as he may designate are authorized to prepare under the seal of the division, and deliver upon request, a certified copy of any record of the division, charging a fee for each document so authenticated, and every such certified copy shall be admissible in any proceeding in any court in like manner as the original thereof.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-6, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 10.

§ 66-2-7. Records of the division.

A. All records of the division, other than those declared by law to be confidential for the use of the division, shall be open to public inspection during office hours.

B. Disposition of obsolete records of the division shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Public Records Act [14-3-1 to 14-3-16 NMSA 1978].

C. The division may copy or abstract records of the division. Duly certified copies of official division records, whether microfilm or computer, shall be deemed valid and given the same weight and consideration as original records.

D. Any person may purchase copies or abstracts of records of the division that are open to public inspection. The division may make a reasonable charge, as determined by the director, for the furnishing of all copies, printouts or abstracts. All fees so collected shall be paid to the state treasurer and distributed in accordance with Section 66-6-23 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-7, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 11; 1981, ch. 361, § 3; 1985, ch. 26, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to records of traffic cases, see 66-8-135 NMSA 1978.

General public has right to examine files of the department (now division) which are public records. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-90.

Title application not received within 10 days not constructive notice. - Where application for title showing lien is not received within 10 days after execution of security

agreement, the filing of security agreement does not constitute constructive notice of security interest. *Novak v. Dow*, 82 N.M. 30, 474 P.2d 712 (Ct. App. 1970).

No prior security interest where application filed after levy. - Where bank, on motion for summary judgment, failed to show that application for title was filed before levy to satisfy judgment debt, bank did not have prior security interest in automobile. *Novak v. Dow*, 82 N.M. 30, 474 P.2d 712 (Ct. App. 1970).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Right to inspect motor vehicle records, 84 A.L.R.2d 1261.

§ 66-2-8. Authority to grant or refuse applications.

The division shall examine and determine the genuineness, regularity and legality of every application for registration of a vehicle, for a certificate of title therefor and for a driver's license, and of any other application lawfully made to the division. The division in all cases may make investigation as may be deemed necessary, may require additional information and shall reject any such application if not satisfied [satisfied] of the genuineness, regularity or legality thereof, or the truth of any statement contained therein, or for any other reason, when authorized by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-8, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 12.

§ 66-2-9. Seizure of documents and plates.

A. The division is authorized to take possession of any documents issued by it including but not limited to any certificate of title, evidence of registration, permit, license or registration plate upon expiration, revocation, cancellation or suspension thereof or which is fictitious or which has been unlawfully or erroneously issued.

B. If the division determines that any documents purporting to be of a type described in Subsection A of this section are fictitious, the division shall turn them over to the proper law enforcement agency for use in prosecution.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-9, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 13; 1989, ch. 318, § 2.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, designated the formerly undesignated provisions as Subsection A, inserting therein "documents issued by it including but not limited to any" and deleting "issued by it" following "plate", and added Subsection B.

§ 66-2-10. Division may summon witnesses and take testimony.

A. The director and officers of the division designated by him shall have authority to

summon witnesses to give testimony under oath or to give written deposition upon any matter under the jurisdiction of the division. Such summons may require the production of relevant books, papers or records.

B. Every such summons shall be served at least five days before the return date, either by personal service made by any person over eighteen years of age or by registered mail, but return acknowledgement is required to prove such letter service. Failure to obey such a summons so served shall constitute a misdemeanor. The fees for the attendance and travel of witnesses shall be the same as for witnesses before the district court.

C. The district court shall have jurisdiction, upon application by the director, to enforce all lawful orders of the director under this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-10, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 14.

Cross-references. - For penalty for a misdemeanor violation of the Motor Vehicle Code, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. For the sentencing authority with respect to misdemeanors generally, see 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-2-11. Giving of notice.

Whenever the division is authorized or required to give any notice under the Motor Vehicle Code, or any other law regulating the operation of vehicles, unless a different method of giving notice is otherwise expressly prescribed, such notice shall be given either by personal delivery thereof to the person to be so notified or by deposit in the United States mail of such notice in an envelope with postage prepaid, addressed to such person at his address as shown by the records of the division. The giving of notice by mail is complete upon the expiration of seven days after such deposit of said notice. Proof of the giving of notice in either such manner may be made by the certificate of any officer or employee of the division or affidavit of any person over eighteen years of age, naming the person to whom such notice was given and specifying the time, place and manner of the giving thereof.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-11, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 15.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Necessity for procedural due process applies to suspension of one's driver's license by this state. *City of Albuquerque v. Juarez*, 93 N.M. 188, 598 P.2d 650 (Ct. App. 1979).

When defendant must rebut inference of receipt of notice. - Once the mailing of a notice of suspension of a driver's license is shown, a defendant must rebut the statutory inference of receipt of the notice or stand convicted of the offense. *City of Albuquerque v. Juarez*, 93 N.M. 188, 598 P.2d 650 (Ct. App. 1979).

Where presumption of notice ineffective. - In the absence of some proof by a city tending to show voluntary avoidance of a notice of suspension of a driver's license on the part of a licensee, a presumption of notice, as provided in this section and relied upon by the city, cannot be effective. *City of Albuquerque v. Juarez*, 93 N.M. 188, 598 P.2d 650 (Ct. App. 1979).

Reversal of conviction for driving with suspended license. - The conviction of a defendant for driving an automobile within the city limits on a suspended driver's license must be reversed where the prosecution fails to show: (1) delivery and acknowledged receipt by the licensee of a copy of the notice of suspension of the driver's license; (2) inability to notify licensee of suspension of the license because of voluntary avoidance of notification by the licensee; or (3) that the defendant had moved over ten days before the notice was sent, or that he refused to claim the letter. Lacking such proof, the prosecution must show other good faith and accepted methods of notifying a driver that his license has been suspended. *City of Albuquerque v. Juarez*, 93 N.M. 188, 598 P.2d 650 (Ct. App. 1979).

§ 66-2-12. Police authority of division.

A. The director and such officers, deputies and inspectors of the division as he shall designate by the issuance of credentials shall have the powers:

(1) of peace officers for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code;

(2) to make arrests upon view and without warrant for any violation committed in their presence of any of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code;

(3) when on duty, upon reasonable belief that any vehicle is being operated in violation of any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code, to require the driver thereof to stop and exhibit his driver's license and the registration evidence issued for the vehicle and submit to an inspection of such vehicle, the registration plate and registration evidence thereon or to an inspection and test of the equipment of such vehicle;

(4) [to] inspect any vehicle of a type required to be registered hereunder in any public garage or repair shop or in any place where such vehicles are held for sale or wrecking, for the purpose of locating stolen vehicles and investigating the title and registration thereof; and

(5) to determine by inspection that all dealers and wreckers of vehicles are in compliance with the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code with particular reference to but not limited to the requirements for an established place of business and for records.

B. The director may issue credentials to officers of state and local law enforcement

agencies as evidence of the division's intent to fully implement the enforcement of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-12, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 16.

Cross-references. - As to peace officers in general, see 29-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq. For the definition of "peace officer" generally, see 30-1-12 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Administrative warrant required. - Paragraphs (4) and (5) of Subsection A of this section require the issuance of an administrative warrant, absent consent or an emergency situation, and what constitutes an emergency situation must be decided case by case. *State v. Galio*, 92 N.M. 266, 587 P.2d 44 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 260, 586 P.2d 1089 (1978) (decided under former law).

Credentials for municipal police officers. - Absent a statutory exception, such as fresh pursuit or the issuance of credentials by the Motor Vehicle Division, a municipal police officer's authority to enforce the Motor Vehicle Code is limited to the city limits of the municipality where he is employed. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-77.

Law reviews. - For comment, "State v. Galio: An Administrative Search?" see 9 N.M.L. Rev. 419 (1979).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity of routine roadblocks by state or local police for purpose of discovery of vehicular or driving violations, 37 A.L.R.4th 10.

§ 66-2-13. Legal services rendered director.

It is the duty of the attorney general to render to the director such legal services as he requires in the discharge of his duties under the Motor Vehicle Code.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-13, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 17.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-2-14. Appointment of agents or assignment of division employees by director.

A. Whenever the director deems it necessary for the purpose of effecting economy in carrying out the functions of the division and for the purpose of providing necessary service to the people of this state, he may appoint agents or assign division employees to receive applications for registration, to collect fees and revenues, to issue all licenses or permits and to act for him in carrying out the duties imposed by law.

B. The director may specify the functions or services to be performed by agents pursuant to Subsection A of this section and may limit the amount to be paid to such agent by contract.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-14, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 18; 1987, ch. 185, § 1; 1989, ch. 318, § 3.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, designated the formerly undesignated provisions as Subsection A, making minor stylistic changes therein, and added Subsection B.

Authority to appoint agents. - Commissioner (now director) has authority to appoint agents or employees to collect fees and revenues and to issue licenses or permits in areas where no regular state offices are maintained. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-154.

Salaried employees may perform agent's services. - It becomes clear from the authorizing legislation for the appointment of agents that it is contemplated that such appointment should occur only upon determination by commissioner (now director) that economies can be effected and services may be improved by such appointments. It is inherent in this provision that the office may provide these services through salaried employees if it is believed to be more efficient and economical to do so. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-189.

Director could limit use of records by agent. - The general authority of the motor vehicle commissioner (now director) to appoint agents also carries with it implied authority to regulate the manner of their operation and conduct of the business they carry on. Should the commissioner wish to limit use of the records of the department by the agents it is within his power to do so. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-33.

Furnishing of data to others for additional fees discretionary. - It is discretionary with the motor vehicle commissioner (now director of motor vehicle division) whether appointed agents use division records while in agent's possession for furnishing data to others for additional fees, other than regular service fees as set by law. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-33.

Agents not division employees for withholding purposes. - Agents could not be classified as employees of the motor vehicle division for withholding taxes, social security and retirement purposes. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-33.

Agent could be replaced for nonperformance. - Motor vehicle commissioner (now director of motor vehicle division) could replace any appointed agent for nonperformance of service in accordance with departmental policies. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-33.

All fees must be remitted to director. - Plan to have agent receive fees while working in a regular office violated 64-2-18, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), and also 64-2-19, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-2-15 NMSA 1978), where the money was remitted to the division and not to the commissioner (now director). 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-98.

§ 66-2-14.1. Fee agent designation.

A. Any class A county or municipality within a class A county which has adopted an ordinance for a vehicle emission inspection and maintenance program pursuant to Subsection C of Section 74-2-4 NMSA 1978 may be designated by the division as an agent for the registration and re-registration of motor vehicles whose registered owner's address, as shown in the records of the division, is within the class A county or municipality within the class A county.

B. When designated as an agent pursuant to this section, the county or municipality shall provide for effective enforcement to ensure compliance with the state motor vehicle registration laws and the vehicle emission inspection and maintenance program. Enforcement shall include but not be limited to denial of motor vehicle registration to any vehicle which fails to pass the vehicle emission inspection.

C. When designated as an agent pursuant to this section, the county or municipality shall reimburse the department for any additional costs incurred by the department as a result of the designation of the county or municipality as an agent. Money reimbursed the department is appropriated to the department for administration and enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Code.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-2-14.1, enacted by Laws 1985, ch. 95, § 2; 1987, ch. 268, § 20.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-2-15. Agents or assigned division employees to remit money received to director; bonds for agents or assigned division employees.

Agents or assigned division employees designated by the director to act for him shall remit all money received by them in the carrying out of the duty imposed upon them by their appointment or assignment to the director, including the agents' administrative service fees. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 66-6-23 NMSA 1978, the agents' administrative service fees, after audit and acceptance of the agents' reports by the director, shall be remitted to the agents. Before undertaking any duty in behalf of the director, the agents shall execute a surety bond, in such amount as the director shall require, in the form required by law of public officials. The director shall have all assigned employees covered by such bond as the director may designate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-15, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 19.

All fees must be remitted to director. - See same catchline in notes to 66-2-14 NMSA 1978.

Existing bonds met former provision's requirements. - Presently existing bonds of city officials of a city designated distributor of license plates are sufficient to meet the requirements of Laws 1959, ch. 6, § 2 (64-2-19, 1953 Comp., similar to this section), if these bonds are approved by the commissioner (now director) as to amount and are amended to provide for these officials' added responsibility. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-84.

§ 66-2-16. Administrative service fees; collection; remittance; payment; optional service fees; appropriation.

A. The director is authorized to establish by rule or regulation a schedule of administrative service fees to be collected by the agents or assigned division employees to defray the costs of operation of the agents' or employees' offices and of rendering service to the public. Fees shall be fifty cents (\$.50) for each item or transaction or service performed by the agent or assigned division employee for the director and shall be collected in addition to all other fees and taxes imposed.

B. All sums collected by an agent or assigned employee as administrative service fees shall be remitted to the division as provided in Section 66-2-15 NMSA 1978.

C. Administrative service fees remitted by assigned division employees shall be deposited by the state treasurer into the motor vehicle suspense fund and distributed in accordance with Section 66-6-23 NMSA 1978.

D. If the agent is a paid official of any county or municipality, the administrative service fees shall be remitted to the division and thereafter the amount shall be paid by the division into the general fund of the county or municipality and shall be disbursed in the manner provided by law for general purposes.

E. The director shall remit to each municipality maintaining a motor vehicle division field office funded at municipal expense except for administrative service fees for each mail order registration originating in that municipality and administrative fee of fifty cents (\$.50).

F. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsections A through E of this section, no class A county or municipality within a class A county designated as an agent pursuant to Section 66-2-14.1 NMSA 1978 shall be paid an administrative service fee.

G. The director is authorized to establish by regulation fees to cover the expense of providing additional services for the convenience of the motoring public. Any service

established for which a fee is adopted under this subsection shall be optional, with the fee not being charged to any person not taking advantage of the service. Amounts collected pursuant to this subsection are appropriated to the division for the purpose of defraying the expense of providing the service.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-2-16, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 20; 1981, ch. 378, § 1; 1985, ch. 95, § 3; 1987, ch. 128, § 2.

Provision sole authority for collecting fee and exclusive for agents. - Section 64-2-20, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) was the one authorizing commissioner (now director) to establish a schedule of administrative service fees which may be collected by "agents" to defray the costs of operation of the "agents' offices and of rendering service to the public." This was the sole authority for the collection of this administrative service fee and was exclusive for those offices operated by appointed agents. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-189.

Authority of director to collect fees. - Legislature expressly authorized commissioner (now director) to collect administrative fees, in addition to all other fees and taxes imposed. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-154.

The commissioner of motor vehicles (now director of motor vehicle division) has authority to establish what constitutes an item or transaction and to collect an administrative fee to defray costs of operation and of rendering service to the public. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-154.

Cannot charge fee for use of premises to examine records. - The department (now division) may not charge private persons a rental fee for the use of department premises to examine and abstract public records. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-90 (opinion rendered prior to addition of Subsection G).

Nor charge for use of files. - The department (now division) of motor vehicles may not impose a charge against private persons for use of files which are public records. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-90 (opinion rendered prior to addition of Subsection G).

Nor for furnishing abstract to private person. - There was no specific legislative authority, under 64-2-20, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), which would allow an assessment of a fee for furnishing an abstract of a public record to a private person. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-90 (opinion rendered prior to addition of Subsection G).

Article 3

Registration Laws; Security Interests; Anti-Theft

Provisions; Bicycles; Equipment; Unsafe

Vehicles; Off-Highway Motor

Vehicles; Mopeds

Part 1

Registration, Certificates of Title and Registration Plates Generally

Sec.

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- 66-3-2. Registration; trailers, semitrailers, pole trailers and freight trailers.
- 66-3-3. Registration card; special plate or sticker; declared gross weight.
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Part 3

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Mopeds

- 66-3-1101. Mopeds; standards; operator requirements; application of Motor Vehicle Code.

Part 1

REGISTRATION, CERTIFICATES OF TITLE AND REGISTRATION PLATES GENERALLY

§ 66-3-1. Vehicles subject to registration; exceptions.

Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and pole trailer, when driven or moved upon a highway, shall be subject to the registration and certificate of title provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code except:

- A. any such vehicle driven or moved upon a highway in conformance with the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code relating to manufacturers, dealers, lienholders or nonresidents;
- B. any such vehicle which is driven or moved upon a highway only for the purpose of crossing such highway from one property to another;
- C. any implement of husbandry which is only incidentally operated or moved upon a

highway;

D. any special mobile equipment as herein defined;

E. any vehicle which is propelled exclusively by electric power obtained from overhead trolley wires though not operated upon rails;

F. no certificate of title need be obtained for any vehicle of a type subject to registration owned by the government of the United States; and

G. every house trailer shall be subject to the registration and certificate of title provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code and each house trailer shall at all times bear a current registration plate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 21.

- I. General Consideration.
- II. Manufacturers, Dealers and Nonresidents.
- III. Crossing Highway.
- IV. Implements of Husbandry.
- V. Special Mobile Equipment.
- VI. House Trailers.

I. General Consideration.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978. For definition of "special mobile equipment," see 66-1-4 B(61) NMSA 1978. For requirement that motor trucks must be provided with portable flares to be registered, see 66-3-601 to 66-3-603 NMSA 1978. As to fraudulent applications, see 66-8-1 NMSA 1978. As to false or improper use of evidences of registration, see 66-8-2, 66-8-3 NMSA 1978. As to revocation or suspension of registration, see 66-8-4 to 66-8-6 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Lessee's driving unregistered vehicle. - Even if a lessee is not responsible for the registration of a vehicle, it would be unlawful for him to drive the vehicle on the New Mexico highways if it was not registered. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-95.

No impoundment of vehicle as security for fine. - A motor vehicle being driven by a person charged with violation of the registration laws may not be impounded and held as security for the fine. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5732.

Registration of "go-carts". - The self-propelled "go-cart" is a motor vehicle within the intendment of 64-1-6, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-1-4 NMSA 1978) and is, therefore, subject to registration pursuant to 64-3-2, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) if it is "driven or moved upon a highway." 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-148.

Push mobiles. - Go-carts which are not self-propelled but are used as a "push mobile" are "devices moved by human power" expressly excepted from the definition of "vehicle" in 64-1-6, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-1-4 NMSA 1978) and, therefore, not subject to registration pursuant to 63-3-2, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-148.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 75 to 84.

Applicability to public officials or employees, of regulations as to registration and licensing of motor vehicles, 19 A.L.R. 463; 23 A.L.R. 418.

Defense of contributory negligence as affected by failure to comply with regulations as to registration or license, 35 A.L.R. 62; 38 A.L.R. 1038; 43 A.L.R. 1153; 54 A.L.R. 374; 58 A.L.R. 532; 61 A.L.R. 1190; 78 A.L.R. 1028; 87 A.L.R. 1469; 111 A.L.R. 1258; 163 A.L.R. 1375.

License regulations discriminating against nonresidents, 61 A.L.R. 347; 112 A.L.R. 63. Validity of requirement of payment of property taxes as condition precedent to issuance of automobile licenses, 62 A.L.R. 304.

Construction and application of exemption or exception provisions of statute requiring registration, 91 A.L.R. 422.

Validity of automobile registration or license fee as affected by classification or discrimination, 126 A.L.R. 1419.

Double taxation imposing license fee on operation in streets of vehicles owned by one who is subject to an occupation tax on business or occupation involving use or leasing of vehicles, 147 A.L.R. 309.

Validity of motor vehicle registration laws applied to corporation domiciled in state but having branch trucking bases in other states, 16 A.L.R.2d 1414.

Lack of automobile registration as evidence of negligence, 29 A.L.R.2d 963.

What constitutes farm vehicle, construction equipment, or vehicle temporarily on highway exempt from registration as motor vehicle, 27 A.L.R.4th 843.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 58.

II. Manufacturers, Dealers and Nonresidents.

Nonresident students. - Motor vehicles that are used or operated in New Mexico for more than 30 days by college students who pay nonresident tuition but who are not gainfully employed in New Mexico are subject to registration in New Mexico even though the owner of the motor vehicle resides outside New Mexico and has registered the motor vehicle in his state of residency. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-16.

Military personnel. - The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act, as applied to motor vehicle registration fees, supersedes the New Mexico law on the subject and the New Mexico law has absolutely no application to persons subject to and who are beneficiaries of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. Therefore, unless a definite indication is made by the soldier or sailor that he has changed his domicile and fully intends that New Mexico be his domicile, and unless that intent is so expressed or unless the person is using the automobile in his trade or business, New Mexico has no authority to require the registration of his motor vehicle in this state. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5661.

III. Crossing Highway.

Crossings within exemption. - The legislature intended that where the crossing required a movement on a highway of more than a relatively short distance, that the exemption should not apply since a person then would be obtaining a use of the highway for which a registration fee should be exacted. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6429.

Logging truck. - A truck used for logging purposes only is subject to the registration and certificate of title provisions of the Motor Vehicle Act unless it is not moved on the highway except to cross it. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-178.

Snowmobiles. - Snowmobiles, which are occasionally used to cross highways, are not required to be titled and registered. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-76.

IV. Implements of Husbandry.

By way of generalization, farm tractors, wagons, movable implements such as cultivators, combines, etc., are certainly exempt and other vehicles which do not meet the qualifications for registration are exempt. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6429.

Vehicle used as implement exclusively on one's property. - A vehicle which is used as an implement of husbandry, but which is not specifically designed for agricultural purposes, would fall within 64-3-2, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). Such a vehicle is subject to registration if used upon the highways, provided, of course, that such vehicle meets the specifications pertaining to width, height, length, etc. Such a vehicle can be used exclusively on one's property and not used on the highway and be exempt from registration. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6429.

Pickup truck per se is not implement of husbandry but could possibly be so used and be exempt from registration. However, if the same is operated on the highways more than just to cross a highway in moving from one property to another, it would be subject to registration. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6429.

Fertilizer tank trailers which are towed to fields. - Four wheel fertilizer tank trailers, which are six or seven feet long, have a capacity of 500 or 600 gallons, and are loaded from large stationary tanks at the suppliers and then towed to points where commodity is to be used, where the tank is left at the delivery point until the commodity has been used, are subject to motor vehicle licensing in New Mexico. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-73.

V. Special Mobile Equipment.

Vehicle designed exclusively for transporting well drilling equipment. - While it is true that a "well servicing unit" is not included in the statutory definition of special mobile equipment, it would appear that the unit was designed solely and exclusively for the purpose of transporting the particular machinery for which it is designed and for the accommodation of driver for the same. It is not designed primarily for the transportation of persons or property save as an incident of its use at an appropriate location. A well servicing unit is within the general terms of "special mobile equipment." 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-115.

Trailer equipment used on highway only incidentally. - Although any exemption under the 1953 Motor Vehicle Code can only be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction upon a proper complaint of the law enforcement agency observing the use of the vehicle in question, motor vehicular equipment consisting of a tractor which hauls a trailer which is well drilling apparatus, the tractor equipment would not be considered exempt as well drilling apparatus, but the trailer equipment, if being used upon the highway only incidentally to the function of digging wells, would be exempt from registration. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5906.

The "mole" cannot be classified as a vehicle under the Motor Vehicle Code because it is not a device upon, or by which, persons or property may be transported upon a highway. *Gibbons & Reed Co. v. Bureau of Revenue*, 80 N.M. 462, 457 P.2d 710 (1969).

Special vehicle hauling exceptional load on highways. - A special motor vehicle rented by a New Mexico firm from an Arizona company and used to haul an exceptional load over New Mexico roads was not "special mobile equipment," despite the fact that it was not normally used for transportation of property over highways. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-95.

Trenching machine conforming to highway operation requirements. - A trenching machine which is mounted upon a regular truck chassis and which is designed for ready and easy use upon the state highways of New Mexico and conforms with the requirements of the New Mexico state highway department for operation upon the highways is not exempt from registration. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5735.

VI. House Trailers.

Necessity for current plates. - The language of the statute covering house trailers is unequivocal. Nonmilitary personnel owning such a vehicle must either have current plates from another state or country or be currently registered in New Mexico. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-53.

House trailers belonging to nonmilitary personnel must bear current registration plates of this or another state regardless of intended use so long as they maintain their characteristic of being a mobile home. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-53.

§ 66-3-2. Registration; trailers, semitrailers, pole trailers and freight trailers.

A. The motor vehicle and motor transportation divisions, according to their appropriate jurisdictions, shall grant permanent registration to freight trailers upon application and payment of the fee required by Section 66-6-3 NMSA 1978, when, according to Subsection B of this section, registration is required. The registration shall expire, however, upon the transfer of title or interest in the vehicle, at which time the vehicle shall be re-registered, subject to the provisions of Subsection B of this section.

B. Freight trailers are exempt from registration in this state if they are:

(1) properly registered in another state;

(2) identified by a proper base registration plate, properly displayed; and

(3) identified by other required documentary evidence of registration, which shall be in the possession of the operator and exhibited at the request of any police officer.

C. In registering trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers, the divisions may require such information and documents, and may make such tests and investigations, as they deem necessary and practicable to determine or to verify the empty weights and gross vehicle weights, and to ensure that the vehicles may be safely and legally operated upon the highways of this state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 22.

Cross-references. - As to penalty for fraudulent applications, see 66-8-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-3. Registration card; special plate or sticker; declared gross weight.

A. Each registration card issued for a truck, truck tractor, road tractor or bus shall show

the declared gross weight of the vehicle.

B. A special plate or sticker may be issued, displaying the declared gross weight. When issued, the special plate or sticker shall be attached to the motive power unit and shall remain attached in such place and manner as is specified by the motor vehicle and motor transportation divisions.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-3, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 23.

§ 66-3-4. Application for registration and certificate of title.

A. Every owner of a vehicle of a type required to be registered in this state shall make application to the division for the registration and issuance of a certificate of title for such vehicle. Applications shall be upon the appropriate forms furnished by the division and shall bear the signature of the owner written with pen and ink. All applications presented to the division shall contain:

(1) the name, bona fide New Mexico residence address and mail address of the owner, or, if the owner is a firm, association or corporation, then the name, bona fide New Mexico business address and mail address of the firm, association or corporation;

(2) a description of the vehicle including, insofar as the hereinafter specified data may exist with respect to a given vehicle, the make, model, type of body, the number of cylinders, type of fuel used, the serial number of the vehicle, the odometer reading, the engine or other identification number provided by the manufacturer of the vehicle, whether new or used, and, if a vehicle not previously registered, the date of sale by the manufacturer or dealer to the person intending to operate such vehicle. In the event a vehicle is designed, constructed, converted or rebuilt for the transportation of property, the application shall include a statement of its rated capacity as established by the manufacturer of the chassis or the complete vehicle;

(3) a statement of the applicant's title and of all liens or encumbrances upon said vehicle and the names and addresses of all persons having any interest therein, and the nature of every such interest, and the name and address of the person to whom the certificate of title shall be delivered by the division;

(4) if the vehicle required to be registered is a house trailer, as defined in the Motor Vehicle Code, a certificate from the treasurer or assessor of the county in which the house trailer is located showing that either:

(a) all property taxes due or to become due on the house trailer for the current tax year or any past tax years have been paid; or

(b) no liability for property taxes on the house trailer exists for the current year or any past tax years; and

(5) further information as may reasonably be required by the division to enable it to determine whether the vehicle is lawfully entitled to registration and the owner entitled to a certificate of title.

B. Any owner of a vehicle subject to registration which has never been registered in this state and which vehicle has been registered in another state, shall have such vehicle examined and inspected for its identification number or engine number, by the division or an officer or designated agent thereof, incident to securing registration, reregistration or a certificate of title from the division.

C. When such application refers to a vehicle not previously registered and such vehicle is purchased from a dealer licensed in the state, or a dealer licensed or recognized as such in any other state, territory or possession of the United States, the application shall be accompanied by a manufacturer's certificate of origin duly assigned by said dealer to the purchaser. In the event that a vehicle not previously registered is sold by the manufacturer to a dealer in a state not requiring a manufacturer's certificate of origin and in the event that the vehicle is subsequently purchased by a dealer or any person in this state, the application for title shall be accompanied by the evidence of title accepted by the state in which the vehicle was sold by the manufacturer thereof to a dealer in that state, together with evidence of subsequent transfers.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-4, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 24; 1981, ch. 361, § 4.

Cross-references. - For a definition of "house trailer," see 66-1-4B(28) NMSA 1978. As to registration of off-highway motorcycles, see 66-3-1003 NMSA 1978. As to penalty for fraudulent applications, see 66-8-1 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Responsibility for registration. - The New Mexico law contemplates that the owner, i.e., the holder of the legal title to a vehicle leased by a New Mexico firm for eight days, is the party responsible for registration. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-95.

Registration by minor. - There is nothing in the motor vehicle registration laws which prohibits, restricts or forbids the registration of a motor vehicle in this state in a minor's name. A motor vehicle must be registered by its true owner regardless of the age of that owner. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5654.

Filing unacknowledged or unverified applications or assignments. - The division should accept for filing and, if otherwise proper, treat as valid an application for registration or assignment of title though they are not acknowledged or verified, as the case may be. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-142.

Effect of licensing as farm vehicle. - The licensing of a vehicle as a farm vehicle does not restrict the use of such vehicle to exclusive farm purposes and to trips incidental to

farming purposes, but only prevents the owner from licensing the vehicle as a farm vehicle and using that vehicle for compensation in the hauling of any item whatsoever unless that item is his own. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6365.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 85 to 89.

License tax or fee on automobiles as affected by interstate commerce clause, 25 A.L.R. 37; 52 A.L.R. 533; 115 A.L.R. 1105.

Registration of automobile as affected by the name used to identify owner, 47 A.L.R. 1103.

Constitutionality, construction and effect of statutes in relation to foreign-owned vehicles operating within state, 82 A.L.R. 1091; 138 A.L.R. 1499.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 70 to 77, 101.

§ 66-3-5. Application for specially constructed, reconstructed or foreign vehicles.

A. In the event the vehicle to be registered is a specially constructed, reconstructed or foreign vehicle, such fact shall be stated in the application and, with reference to every foreign vehicle which has been registered heretofore outside of this state, the owner shall surrender to the division all registration cards and certificates of title, or other evidence of such foreign registration as may be in his possession or under his control, except as provided in Subsection B of this section.

B. Where in the course of interstate operation of a vehicle registered in another state it is desirable to retain registration of said vehicle in such other state, such applicant need not surrender but shall submit for inspection evidence of such foreign registration and the division, upon a proper showing, shall register said vehicle in this state but shall not issue a certificate of title for such vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-5, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 25.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-6. Temporary permits.

A. The division may issue a temporary permit to operate a vehicle pending action by the division upon an application for registration and certificate of title when the application is accompanied by the proper fee, and the division may issue a temporary permit for a fifty cent (\$.50) fee to individuals and financing institutions to operate a vehicle for purposes of demonstrating the vehicle for resale. The temporary permit shall state the number of days the permit is valid and shall be validated by the signature of the director.

B. The division shall issue temporary transportation permits to dealers licensed under the Motor Vehicle Code who hold current special plates issued under Section 66-3-402 NMSA 1978. The division shall collect a fee of fifty cents (\$.50) for each permit issued. Temporary transportation permits shall be used only by the dealer to whom the permits are issued. Use of the permits shall be only for importing vehicles into this state or for transporting vehicles between dealers intrastate and only on vehicles owned by the dealer. Use of the permits shall be deemed compliance with the requirements of Section 66-3-4 NMSA 1978. For misuse of the permits by a dealer, the director may revoke or suspend their use after a hearing as provided in Section 66-4-3 NMSA 1978. The permits shall be validated by the signature of the dealer to whom they are issued and are valid for not more than thirty additional days from the date of validation. In addition to the general requirements for temporary permits, all temporary transportation permits shall include the following:

- (1) the name of the dealer to whom the permits are issued;
- (2) the name of the authorized driver of the vehicle;
- (3) the point of origin of the trip covered by the permit; and
- (4) the point of termination of the trip covered by the permit.

C. The division shall issue temporary retail-sale permits to dealers licensed under the Motor Vehicle Code who hold current special plates issued under Section 66-3-402 NMSA 1978. The division shall collect a fee of fifty cents (\$.50) for each permit issued. Temporary retail-sale permits shall be used only on vehicles sold at retail by the dealer to whom the temporary permits are issued and shall not be extended nor another issued for the same vehicle and only after the application for registration has been executed and proper fees collected by the dealer except that when a vehicle is sold to a bona fide nonresident, neither an application for registration nor the payment of fees is required under this section. Use of the permits shall be deemed compliance with the provisions of Section 66-3-4 NMSA 1978. For the misuse of the permits by a dealer, the director may revoke or suspend their use after a hearing as provided in Section 66-4-3 NMSA 1978. The permits shall be validated by the signature of the dealer to whom they are issued and shall be valid for not more than thirty additional days from the date of validation. Temporary retail-sale permits shall:

- (1) name the dealer to whom the permits are issued; and
- (2) name the person to whom the vehicle has been sold.

D. The division shall prescribe the size and shape of all temporary permits. No temporary permit is valid until affixed to the vehicle for which it is validated in a manner prescribed by the division. All temporary permits shall:

- (1) identify the vehicle for which it is validated by make, model, year of model and

engine or other identifying number;

(2) bear an identification number of a size and color to be prescribed by the division;

(3) bear the expiration date of the permit in numerals of a size to be prescribed by the division; and

(4) bear the date the validating signature is affixed.

E. The division shall remit the temporary permit fee revenues of this section to the motor vehicle suspense fund to be distributed in accordance with Section 66-6-23 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-6, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 26; 1989, ch. 318, § 4.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in the introductory paragraph of Subsection B substituted "66-3-402 NMSA 1978" for "64-3-402 NMSA 1953" in the first sentence, substituted "66-3-4 NMSA 1978" for "64-3-4 NMSA 1953" in the fifth sentence, and substituted "66-4-3 NMSA 1978" for "64-4-3 NMSA 1953"; deleted "with the name being filled in by the division at the time of issuance" following "issued" in Subsections B(1) and C(1); in the introductory paragraph of Subsection C substituted "66-3-402 NMSA 1978" for "64-3-402 NMSA 1953" in the first sentence, substituted "66-3-4 NMSA 1978" for "64-3-4 NMSA 1953" in the fourth sentence, and substituted "66-4-3 NMSA 1978" for "64-4-3 NMSA 1953" in the fifth sentence; in Subsection E deleted "state treasurer for coverage into the" preceding "motor vehicle suspense fund", and substituted "66-6-23 NMSA 1978" for "64-6-23 NMSA 1953"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

When temporary permits available to manufacturers. - Upon issuance of a motor vehicle dealers' license to a qualified manufacturer, the division may thereafter extend the use of temporary transportation permits to vehicle manufacturers. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-31.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 153.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 78.

§ 66-3-7. Grounds for refusing registration or certificate of title.

The division may refuse registration or issuance of a certificate of title or any transfer of registration upon the ground that:

A. the application contains any false or fraudulent statement or that the applicant has

failed to furnish the required information or reasonable additional information requested by the division or that the applicant is not entitled to the issuance of a certificate of title or registration of the vehicle under the Motor Vehicle Code;

B. the vehicle is mechanically unfit or unsafe to be operated or moved upon the highways;

C. the division has reasonable ground to believe that the vehicle is a stolen or embezzled vehicle or that the granting of registration or the issuance of a certificate of title would constitute a fraud against the rightful owner or other person having valid lien upon the vehicle;

D. the registration of the vehicle stands suspended or revoked for any reason as provided in the motor vehicle laws of this state;

E. the required fee has not been paid;

F. the motor vehicle excise tax has not been paid;

G. if the vehicle is a mobile home, the property tax has not been paid;

H. the owner's address, as shown in the records of the division, is within a class A county or municipality within a class A county that has a vehicle emission inspection and maintenance program and the applicant has applied at an office outside the designated county or municipality; or

I. the owner is required to but has failed to provide proof of compliance with a vehicle emission inspection and maintenance program, if required in the county or municipality in which the owner resides.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-7, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 27; 1985, ch. 95, § 4; 1986, ch. 75, § 1.

Cross-references. - For penalty for false or fraudulent statement in application, see 66-8-1 NMSA 1978. Classification of counties, 4-44-1 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Lack of acknowledgment or verification not grounds. - Section 64-3-6, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) sets out specific grounds for which the division "may refuse registration or issuance of a certificate of title or any transfer of registration." Lack of an acknowledgment or lack of a verification are not grounds for refusal. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-142.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 100.

§ 66-3-7.1. Registration in Class A counties; requiring a certificate.

No vehicle required by county or municipal ordinance to pass a vehicle emission inspection test shall be registered with the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department until such time as a valid vehicle emission inspection certificate is presented. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to register a vehicle in a county or municipality which does not conduct a vehicle emission testing program if the registered owner of that vehicle resides in a county or municipality conducting a vehicle emissions inspection program and the person registering the vehicle does so for the purpose of evading a vehicle emissions inspection program.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 103, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1988, ch. 103 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on May 18, 1988.

§ 66-3-8. Examination of registration records and index of stolen and recovered vehicles.

The division upon receiving application for original registration of a vehicle or any certificate of title shall first check the engine or other standard identification number provided by the manufacturer of said vehicle shown in the application against the indexes of registered motor vehicles and against the index of stolen and recovered motor vehicles required to be maintained by the Motor Vehicle Code.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-8, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 28.

Cross-references. - For requirement that the division index stolen, embezzled or recovered vehicles, see 66-3-503 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-3-9. Registration indexes.

The division shall file each application received and when satisfied as to the genuineness and regularity thereof, and that the applicant is entitled to register such vehicle and to the issuance of a certificate of title, shall register the vehicle therein described and keep a suitable record thereof as follows:

A. under a distinctive registration number assigned to the owner of the vehicle;

B. alphabetically, under the name of the owner;

C. under the engine number, if available, otherwise any other identifying number of the vehicle; and

D. in the discretion of the division, in any other manner it may deem desirable.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-9, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 29.

§ 66-3-10. Division to issue certificate of title and evidence of registration; release of lien; odometer statement.

A. The division upon registration of a vehicle shall issue a certificate of title and evidence of registration; an odometer statement may appear on one or both of these documents.

B. The registration evidence shall be delivered to the owner and shall contain upon its face the date issued, the name and address of the owner, the registration number assigned to the owner and such description of the vehicle registered to the owner as determined by the director.

C. The certificate of title shall contain the identical information required on the registration evidence and in addition a statement of the owner's title and of all liens and encumbrances upon the vehicle.

D. The certificate of title shall contain a space for the release of any lien, space for assignment of title or interest and warranty by the owner, and space for notation of liens and encumbrances upon the vehicle at the time of transfer.

E. The certificate of title shall be delivered to the owner in the event no lien or encumbrances appear thereon, otherwise the certificate of title shall be delivered to the person named to receive it in the application for certificate.

F. Whenever the owner of a vehicle subject to registration transfers his title or interest in the vehicle to a nonresident who desires to title the vehicle in the state of his residence, the division upon receiving application and the payment of the proper fee shall issue a certificate of title only and record on the certificate all liens and encumbrances.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-10, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 30; 1981, ch. 361, § 5; 1989, ch. 318, § 5.

Cross-references. - As to registration of off-highway motorcycles, see 66-3-1003 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection C substituted "contain the identical information required on the" for "contain upon the face thereof the identical

information required upon the face of the", and deleted the former second sentence which read: "Said certificate shall bear therein the seal of the division"; in Subsection D deleted "upon the reverse side" following "contain" and deleted "appearing upon the face thereof and" following "lien"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Evidence of ownership. - The title transfer provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code are not to be interpreted as providing an exclusive method for transferring title. This conclusion is strongly supported by the provision (64-3-10, 1953 Comp., similar to 66-3-12 NMSA 1978) that the certificate of title is prima facie evidence of ownership. Such language clearly indicates an intention that the certificate of title is only evidence of ownership and that the same may be shown by other proof. *Schall v. Mondragon*, 74 N.M. 348, 393 P.2d 457 (1964); *Clovis Fin. Co. v. Sides*, 72 N.M. 17, 380 P.2d 173 (1963).

When title passes. - Since New Mexico does not require an exclusive or mandatory method of transferring title to an automobile, it therefore follows that title and ownership pass when the parties intend it to pass. *Schall v. Mondragon*, 74 N.M. 348, 393 P.2d 457 (1964).

Fees paid need not be shown on owner's copy. - There is no statutory requirement that the fees paid be shown upon the owner's copy of the registration certificate. There is a blank on the registration certificate for filling in such information but it is discretionary with the agent or employee issuing the registration certificate as to whether or not this information will be furnished on the certificate itself. The commissioner (now director) does have a regulation promulgated to the effect that on request by any applicant for registration and certificate of title, a separate receipt will be furnished him showing the amount of fees paid. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-76.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 26, 54.

Liability of state, in issuing automobile certificate of title, for failure to discover title defect, 28 A.L.R.4th 184.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 42, 105, 106.

§ 66-3-11. Director may authorize issuance of nonnegotiable certificates of title.

Any owner of a vehicle required to be registered under the provisions of Section 66-3-1 NMSA 1978, who is unable to comply with the registration requirements of Section 66-3-4 NMSA 1978 for the reason that the vehicle is registered and titled in another state, territory or possession of the United States, subject to a lien, and the original title thereof cannot be obtained from the lien holder, shall make application to the division for the registration and issuance of a nonnegotiable certificate of title. Application for a nonnegotiable certificate of title shall be made upon written forms prescribed by the

director and upon the approval of the director a nonnegotiable certificate of title shall be issued by the division with the words

"NONNEGOTIABLE AND NONTRANSFERABLE" clearly marked in bold letters on its face.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-11, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 31.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability of state, in issuing automobile certificate of title, for failure to discover title defect, 28 A.L.R.4th 184.

§ 66-3-12. Evidential value of certificate.

A certificate of title issued by the division shall be received in evidence as prima facie evidence of the ownership of the vehicle named in the certificate and as prima facie evidence of all liens and encumbrances against said vehicle appearing on the certificate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-12, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 32.

Being "record" owner. - The fact that plaintiff's son was the "record" owner of the car at the time of the collision was prima facie evidence of ownership, and the appellate court was thereby precluded from overturning the finding of plaintiff's son's ownership of the car as being without support in the evidence. *Forsythe v. Central Mut. Ins. Co.*, 84 N.M. 461, 505 P.2d 56 (1973).

Error for court to disregard certificate and grant summary judgment. - An issue of fact on the question of ownership is present and if, in fact, party's father is found to be the owner, liability of defendant would be established upon a showing of his negligence and proximate causation. *Cortez v. Martinez*, 79 N.M. 506, 445 P.2d 383 (1968), overruled on other grounds, *McGeehan v. Bunch*, 88 N.M. 308, 540 P.2d 238 (1975).

Certificate of title was prima facie evidence of ownership of automobile, and of the lien of the bank, until that was discharged. *Wray v. Pennington*, 62 N.M. 203, 307 P.2d 536 (1956).

Evidential effect given no matter who claims ownership. - Title provisions of Motor Vehicle Code provide for certificates of title and state that they shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. When ownership is an issue, whether between opposing claimants of title or between father and child, there is no reason for denying the certificate the effect clearly directed by the legislature. *Cortez v. Martinez*, 79 N.M. 506, 445 P.2d 383 (1968), overruled on other grounds, *McGeehan v. Bunch*, 88 N.M. 308, 540 P.2d 238 (1975).

Certificate of title is only prima facie evidence of ownership under 64-3-10, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) and true ownership may be shown by other proof. *Western States Collection Co. v. Marable*, 78 N.M. 731, 437 P.2d 1000 (1968).

Title may be shown by other proof. - The title transfer provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code are not to be interpreted as providing an exclusive method for transferring title. This conclusion is strongly supported by the provision (64-3-10, 1953 Comp., similar to this section) that the certificate of title is prima facie evidence of ownership. Such language clearly indicates an intention that the certificate of title is only evidence of ownership and that the same may be shown by other proof. *Schall v. Mondragon*, 74 N.M. 348, 393 P.2d 457 (1964); *Clovis Fin. Co. v. Sides*, 72 N.M. 17, 380 P.2d 173 (1963).

Parent presumed to be owner. - This section creates a presumption that the owner listed in the certificate of title to an automobile, who is also the parent of a driver involved in an accident, is, in fact, the real owner. It is then necessary for the factfinder to determine for purposes of a negligence suit against the parent under the Family Purpose Doctrine, whether the presumption is rebutted by counter evidence. *Shryock v. Madrid*, 106 N.M. 589, 746 P.2d 1121 (Ct. App. 1987), rev'd on other grounds, 106 N.M. 467, 745 P.2d 375 (1987).

Prima facie evidence of minor's co-ownership. - Where title to an automobile was in the names of three persons, although one was a minor, the fact that she was a record owner of the automobile was prima facie evidence of her co-ownership of the automobile. *Lee v. General Accident Ins. Co.*, 106 N.M. 22, 738 P.2d 516 (1987).

When title passes. - Since New Mexico does not require an exclusive or mandatory method of transferring title to an automobile, it therefore follows that title and ownership pass when the parties intend it to pass. *Schall v. Mondragon*, 74 N.M. 348, 393 P.2d 457 (1964).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Evidentiary value of certificate of title to automobile issued by authorities of other state, 114 A.L.R. 699.

Prima facie case or presumption from registration of automobile in name of, or from proof of ownership by, defendant, as applicable to questions other than the master-servant relationship at time of accident, 122 A.L.R. 228.

§ 66-3-13. Evidence of registration to be signed and exhibited on demand.

Every owner, upon receipt of registration evidence, shall write his signature thereon in a space provided. Every such registration evidence or duplicates thereof validated by the division shall be exhibited upon demand of any police officer.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-13, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 33.

Cross-references. - For requirement that license be carried and exhibited on demand, see 66-5-16 NMSA 1978.

An urgent state interest is involved in checking vehicle registrations since there is a motor vehicle theft in New Mexico every two hours and 36 minutes, and in checking drivers' licenses since this will tend to protect the public in that it can keep many unsafe drivers off the highway; thus, 64-3-11 and 64-13-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section and 66-5-16 NMSA 1978 respectively) grant the police the unquestioned good faith right to detain motor vehicles for the purposes specified therein. *State v. Bloom*, 90 N.M. 226, 561 P.2d 925 (Ct. App. 1976), rev'd on other grounds, 90 N.M. 192, 561 P.2d 465 (1977).

But check cannot be used as pretext for search. - The systematic check of registration of motor vehicles may not be used merely as a pretext for searching vehicles. The purpose of the check must be for a good faith examination of the driver's license or vehicle registration. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-62.

Section does not authorize random detention based on hunches. - Sections 64-3-11 and 64-13-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to this provision and 66-5-16 NMSA 1978 respectively) grant the police the unquestioned good faith right to detain motor vehicles for the purpose specified, but when the detention becomes an excuse for some other purpose which would not be lawful, the actions then become unreasonable. The sections do not nor cannot authorize a random selection of motorists based on a "hunch" or a "guesstimate" that some law has been broken, as such would violate minimum federal constitutional standards. *State v. Ruud*, 90 N.M. 647, 567 P.2d 496 (Ct. App. 1977).

Random and routine check not unconstitutional. - There is no violation of constitutional standards where a state police officer in New Mexico stops the driver of a motor vehicle for the purpose of making a routine check of driver's license and vehicle registration on a random, or arbitrary basis, i.e., the officer having no reasonable suspicion that any law had been broken. *United States v. Jenkins*, 528 F.2d 713 (10th Cir. 1975). But see note catchlined "Section does not authorize random detention based on hunches" above.

Demanding proof of registration and display of license lawful. - Demanding proof of registration of the vehicle and the displayment of the driver's license were a lawful and necessary carrying out of the New Mexico statutes regulating motor vehicles and were not violative of minimum federal constitutional standards. *United States v. Lepinski*, 460 F.2d 234 (10th Cir. 1972). But see note catchlined "Section does not authorize random detention based on hunches" above.

Detention unlawful when it becomes mere subterfuge for another purpose. - In conducting general license and registration checks under 64-3-11 and 64-13-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section and 66-5-16 NMSA 1978, respectively) the actions of the

police must be in conformity with the constitutional requirements of the U.S. Const., amend. IV; and when the detention permitted by the statute becomes a mere subterfuge or excuse for some other purpose which would not be lawful the actions then become unreasonable and fail to meet the constitutional requirement. *State v. Bloom*, 90 N.M. 226, 561 P.2d 925 (Ct. App. 1976), rev'd on other grounds, 90 N.M. 192, 561 P.2d 465 (1977), where court held that defendants were lawfully stopped and checked.

But when occupants "conspicuous" temporary detaining permissible. - Temporarily detaining driver and the occupants of a vehicle for the purpose of a license and registration check was justified where the individuals and the vehicle were conspicuous, the occupants were young, and the car was a new and very expensive one, and there was no proof of registration or ownership. *United States v. Fallon*, 457 F.2d 15 (10th Cir. 1972).

Suspicious behavior allowed to prompt legal check. - A police officer was reasonably investigating the suspicious behavior of the defendants, who had driven into a shopping center's parking area, parked and were looking into parked cars, at license plates and into windows. After identifying himself, the defendants willingly accompanied the officer to the parking lot. This does not show that an arrest occurred. At the lot, the defendants were unable to produce their car's registration and were cited for violation of the statute. The officer requested they go with him to the station house while the car could be checked out. Defendants did not object. Upon report that the car was stolen, a lawful arrest was promptly made. The officers properly carried out a legitimate investigative function which did not destroy the admissibility of the evidence obtained. *United States v. Self*, 410 F.2d 984 (10th Cir. 1969).

Nonresident motorists not immune from reasonable regulation. - In 64-3-11, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) the words "Every such registration evidence or duplicates thereof certified by the division" operate to limit the application of this section to owners of motor vehicles which are required to be registered in New Mexico. However, this opinion should not be taken to mean that nonresident motorists in New Mexico are immune from reasonable regulation and investigation. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-62.

And may be required to show vehicle "duly registered in". - Under a systematic check of the registration of all motor vehicles being operated on New Mexico roads, resident motorists can be required to show proof of registration under 64-3-11, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) and a nonresident motorist can be required to show proof that his out-of-state vehicle is "duly registered in" some foreign state as is required under 64-6-1A, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-301 NMSA 1978). In conducting such checks of vehicle registration an officer can detain a nonresident motorist for a brief time on the road to determine whether his vehicle is "duly registered in" the foreign state. If the motorist cannot show proof of such foreign registration, and if it appears that the vehicle probably is not duly registered, then he may be cited as a misdemeanor under 64-6-1A, 1953 Comp. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-62.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Registration of automobile as affected by name used to identify owner, 47 A.L.R. 1103.

Validity and construction of statute making it a criminal offense for the operator of a motor vehicle not to carry or display his operator's license or the vehicle registration certificate, 6 A.L.R.3d 506.

§ 66-3-14. Registration plates or validating stickers to be furnished by division; reflective material; county designation.

A. The division, upon registering a vehicle, shall issue a registration plate or a validating sticker to the owner of the vehicle. The decision to issue a plate or a validating sticker shall be made by the director.

B. Each registration plate shall have a background of reflective material such that the registration number assigned to the vehicle shall be plainly legible from a distance of one hundred feet at night. Beginning in 1978, as new plates are issued, the colors shall be those of the state flag except prestige and special plates.

C. Each registration plate shall have displayed upon it:

(1) the registration number assigned to the person to whom it was issued;

(2) the name of this state; and

(3) the name of the county across the top of the plate, centered above the registration number. The name of the county may be reproduced on a decal and affixed to the plate. The county-designation decal is to be furnished with the plate. Replacement or different county-designation decals shall be available for purchase from the division at a reasonable charge to be set by the director.

D. The division shall issue no registration plates for privately-owned vehicles that contain the words "staff officer" or any other title, except as otherwise provided by law.

E. All registration plates for private vehicles shall be alike in form except for the owner's registration number and the county indication. The division shall adopt registration number systems for registration plates.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-14, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 34; 1981, ch. 361, § 6.

Cross-references. - As to special registration plates generally, see 66-3-401 NMSA 1978 et seq. As to special plates for congressmen, see 66-3-405 NMSA 1978. As to special plates for radio station licensees, see 66-3-604 NMSA 1978.

"Lieutenant-governor's aide" or "advisor" cannot be put on plate. - The department of motor vehicles (now division of motor vehicles) may not issue a license plate having on it "lieutenant-governor's aide" or "lieutenant-governor's advisor." 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-114.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 54.

Applicability to public officials or employees, of regulations as to registration and licensing of motor vehicles, 19 A.L.R. 463; 23 A.L.R. 418.

Presumption of ownership of automobile by one in whose name it is registered or whose license plates it bears, 103 A.L.R. 138.

Improper use of automobile license plates as affecting liability or right to recover for injuries, death or damages in consequence of automobile accident, 99 A.L.R.2d 904. 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 105 to 108.

§ 66-3-15. Special registration plates; procedures; fee.

A. The division shall establish and issue special registration plates, including motorcycle prestige registration plates and shall establish and promulgate procedures for applications for and issuance of special registration plates.

B. For a fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00), which fee shall be in addition to the regular motor vehicle registration fees, any owner of a motor vehicle may apply for the issuance of a special registration plate as defined in Subsection A of this section. No two owners will be issued identically lettered or numbered plates.

C. An owner must make a new application and pay a new fee each year he desires to obtain a special registration plate; however, he will have first priority on that plate for each subsequent year that he makes timely and appropriate application.

D. All fees collected shall be paid to the state treasurer to the credit of the motor vehicle suspense fund with distribution in accordance with Section 66-6-23 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-15, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 35; 1985, ch. 148, § 1; 1986, ch. 45, § 1.

Cross-references. - For special plates generally, see 66-3-401 NMSA 1978 et seq.

"Lieutenant-governor's aide" or "advisor" cannot be put on plate. - The department of motor vehicles (now division of motor vehicles) may not issue a license plate having on it "lieutenant-governor's aide" or "lieutenant-governor's advisor." 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-114.

§ 66-3-16. Special registration plates; disabled persons; display device.

A. The division shall issue distinctive registration plates to any disabled person who so requests and who proves satisfactorily to the division that he has suffered the loss or the complete and total loss of use of one or both legs at or above the ankle or of one or both arms at or above the wrist for use on motor vehicles owned by the person. No fee in addition to the regular registration fee, if any, applicable to the motor vehicle shall be collected for issuance of special registration plates pursuant to this section.

B. No person shall falsely represent himself to be so handicapped as to be eligible to be issued special registration plates or display devices pursuant to this section when he is in fact not so handicapped.

C. Upon written application to the division accompanied by a medical statement by a licensed physician attesting to the disability, a person handicapped by any physical infirmity which makes walking difficult may be granted the issuance of a sticker or placard or other form of identification for display upon a motor vehicle which is owned by the applicant or by the employer of the disabled person when the vehicle is assigned to and used by the disabled person or owned by another person who is transporting the handicapped person. The director may charge a reasonable fee to cover the cost of the display device and of its issuance. Revenues from this fee shall be deposited in the motor vehicle suspense fund to be distributed in accordance with Section 66-6-23 NMSA 1978.

D. Special registration plates or placards issued to the handicapped by another state or foreign jurisdiction shall be granted reciprocity while the vehicle and handicapped operator are in this state for a period not to exceed thirty days.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-16, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 36; 1989, ch. 318, § 6.

Cross-references. - As to special plates for private vehicles with respect to disabled persons, see 66-3-406 NMSA 1978. As to parking privilege for passenger motor vehicle of disabled person, see 3-51-46 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, made minor stylistic changes in the last sentence of Subsection A; inserted "registration" in Subsection B; in Subsection C substituted "deposited in" for "submitted to the state treasurer to be covered into" and "66-6-23 NMSA 1978" for "64-6-23 NMSA 1953" in the last sentence; and added Subsection D.

§ 66-3-17. Registration plate; replacement of plate.

A. Succeeding annual registration renewals of the registration plate issued under Section 66-3-14 NMSA 1978 shall cause the division to issue a validating sticker only, except as provided in Subsections B and C of this section.

B. The person to whom the plate is issued may, at any time, apply for the issuance of a duplicate or replacement plate, and upon the surrender of the registration plate he then has, along with the payment of a reasonable fee, set by the director which will cover the cost of the production and distribution of such plate, the applicant shall be issued such plate.

C. Any peace officer may, upon discovering that the registration plate of any vehicle is illegible because of wear or damage or other cause, issue a citation to the owner or operator of the vehicle, which citation shall provide that such owner shall, within thirty days from the date of the citation, apply for and obtain a duplicate or replacement plate from the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-17, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 37; 1981, ch. 361, § 7.

Cross-references. - For penalty for failure to obtain replacement plate, see 66-8-10 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-18. Display of registration plate; displays prohibited and allowed.

A. The registration plate shall be attached to the rear of the vehicle for which it is issued; however, the registration plate shall be attached to the front of a road tractor or truck tractor. The plate shall be securely fastened at all times in a fixed horizontal position at a height of not less than twelve inches from the ground, measuring from the bottom of the plate. It shall be in a place and position so as to be clearly visible, and it shall be maintained free from foreign material and in a condition to be clearly legible.

B. No vehicle while being operated on the highways of this state shall have displayed either on the front or the rear of the vehicle any registration plate, including tab or sticker, other than one issued or validated for the current registration period by the division or any other licensing authority having jurisdiction over the vehicle. No expired registration plate, tab or sticker shall be displayed on the vehicle, other than an expired special registration plate which may be exhibited on the front of the vehicle.

C. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the use on the front of the vehicle of a promotional or advertising plate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-18, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 38; 1985, ch. 51, § 1.

Permissible for officer to stop car for violation. - Where license plates were fastened to the car only at one corner of the plates, were loose, dangling and swinging, in violation of 64-3-13, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), the officer, having observed the commission of a criminal offense, was acting within his rights in stopping the car,

requiring production of identification of the car and, upon discovering the discrepancies, of taking the car and its driver into town. The development of the information as to the ownership of the car and its unlawful transportation were proper incidents of the search and seizure of the car. *United States v. Bongiorno*, 444 F.2d 120 (10th Cir. 1971).

No exception is made for vehicles of nonresidents. *United States v. Bongiorno*, 444 F.2d 120 (10th Cir. 1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 54, 94, 95.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 105, 106.

§ 66-3-19. Renewal of registration; staggered period for vehicles; exception for mobile homes, freight trailers and prorated vehicles; late registration.

A. The director in order to operate a more uniform system of vehicle registration is authorized for certain or all vehicles to:

(1) prorate registration fees by monthly increments, but after the initial registration adjustment period, renewals of registration shall be for a full twelve-month period;

(2) determine the specific registered vehicle owners and the numbers of these to be assigned to each registration period in order to maintain the system;

(3) notify each registered vehicle owner by mail at the last known address within an appropriate period prior to the beginning of the registration period to which he has been assigned. The notice shall include a renewal-of-registration application form specifying the amount of registration fees due and the specific dates of the registration period covered by the renewal application;

(4) provide for the retention of registration plates and for the issuance of validating stickers to be affixed to the retained plates to signify the registration of the vehicles for the current registration period; and

(5) provide for identification purposes clearly recognizable distinctions between current and expired registration plates. To this end, the director by whatever system or device he may direct and which is approved by the commanding officer of the New Mexico state police shall ensure a practicable display of the proper and current registration of vehicles.

B. Certificates of title need not be renewed annually but shall remain valid until canceled by the division for cause or upon transfer of any interest shown in the certificate of title.

C. Every vehicle registration other than vehicles registered in accordance with

Subsection A of this section, manufactured homes and freight trailers expires December 31. For vehicles whose registration expires December 31, the division may receive applications for renewal of registration and may issue new registration evidence and plates or validating stickers at any time prior to expiration of registration. Renewals for these vehicles shall be made on or before March 2 of the following year.

D. The registration of a manufactured home or freight trailer need not be renewed annually, and the initial registration shall be effective and considered a current registration for the purpose of the Motor Vehicle Code as long as the ownership of the vehicle is not transferred. The transfer of title provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code do apply to manufactured homes and freight trailers, and the transferee is required to register the vehicle in accordance with Section 66-3-103 NMSA 1978. The director is authorized and directed to issue distinctive registration plates for manufactured homes and freight trailers that identify the plates as permanent registration plates.

E. It is unlawful to operate or transport or cause to be transported upon any highways in this state any vehicle, except a manufactured home, subject to registration under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code without having paid the registration fee or without having secured and constantly displayed the plate required by the Motor Vehicle Code. If a vehicle, other than a manufactured home, is operated or transported after the expiration of the vehicle registration, there shall be a charge to the owner of one dollar (\$1.00) a day not to exceed twice the registration fee. Any duly appointed deputy or agent of the division has the authority to seize the vehicle and hold it until the fee and any fine that may be imposed for violation of law are paid and may sell the vehicle in the manner provided by law for the distraint and sale of personal property.

F. It is unlawful to operate, transport or cause to be transported upon any highways in this state or to maintain in any place in this state a house trailer subject to registration under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code without having paid the registration fee or without having secured and constantly displayed the plate required by the Motor Vehicle Code. Violation of this subsection with respect to a travel trailer subjects the owner to assessment of registration fees for prior years in which the trailer has not borne a current registration plate, but the assessment is limited to the three immediately preceding years, and no other administrative penalty for failure to register under the Motor Vehicle Code shall be imposed upon those trailers that are subject to the provisions of Section 66-6-3 NMSA 1978. Violation of this subsection with respect to a manufactured home subjects the owner to a penalty of five dollars (\$5.00), and no other administrative penalty for failure to register under the Motor Vehicle Code shall be imposed upon manufactured homes that are subject to the provisions of Section 66-6-10 NMSA 1978. Any duly appointed deputy or agent of the division has authority to seize the house trailer and hold it until the fee, penalties and any fine that may be imposed for violation of law are paid and may sell the trailer in the manner provided by law for the distraint and sale of personal property.

G. This section authorizes a staggered system of registration of vehicles.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-19, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 39; 1981, ch. 361, § 8; 1989, ch. 318, § 7.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978. As to giving notice generally, see 66-2-11 NMSA 1978. As to disposition of fees generally, see 66-6-23 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "operate" for "establish" in the introductory paragraph of Subsection A; deleted "staggered" following "initial" in Subsection A(1); in Subsection A(2) deleted "staggered" following "each" and substituted "maintain" for "initiate"; made minor stylistic changes in Subsection B; in Subsection C substituted all of the language of the first sentence beginning with "vehicles" for "staggered vehicles, mobile homes and freight trailers shall expire December 31", and deleted the former fourth and fifth sentences which read: "No person shall display a new registration plate or validating sticker, other than staggered vehicles, prior to December 15. Applications for renewal of prorated registration shall be made by December 31 of each year."; substituted "manufactured home" for "mobile home" several times in Subsections D, E and F; in Subsection E substituted the present second sentence for the former second and third sentences, which read: "If a vehicle, other than a mobile home, is unlawfully operated or transported, there shall be a charge to the owner of one dollar (\$1.00) a day beginning from the date of expiration of the vehicle registration. This charge shall not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100)."; and deleted "and motor vehicles" at the end of Subsection G.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Criminal penalties do not exclude section's administrative penalties. - The criminal penalties prescribed by 64-10-7, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-7 NMSA 1978) do not exclude imposition of the administrative penalties prescribed by 64-3-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-72.

Section's penalties are civil and not "another penalty". - When 64-10-7, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-7 NMSA 1978) speaks of "another penalty," it means another penalty for the criminal act. Such a penalty must be either a term of imprisonment or a fine payable into the current school fund. The administrative penalties of 64-3-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) do not meet this test. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-72.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 132.

§ 66-3-20. Renewal of registration; motor vehicle division; motor transportation division.

A. All motor vehicles registered by declared gross weight but not subject to proportional registration or reciprocal agreement with another state shall register with the motor vehicle division on a calendar-year basis. Registration for all such vehicles expires on

December 31 of each year and renewal of registration shall be completed by March 2 of the ensuing registration year.

B. All vehicles registered under proportional registration agreements or qualified under full reciprocity agreements shall register with the motor transportation division on a calendar-year basis.

(1) Application for renewal of registration shall be submitted to the motor transportation division between October 1 and December 31 of the expiring registration year.

(2) Vehicle identification for the ensuing registration year shall not be honored before December 15 of the expiring registration year.

(3) Vehicle identification instruments for the expired registration year shall not be honored after March 1 of the current registration year, except that the motor transportation director may, by regulation, provide a later terminal date.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-20, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 40.

Cross-references. - For definition of "declared gross weight," see 66-1-4B(12) NMSA 1978. As to registration by declared gross weight, see 66-3-3 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-20.1. Establishment and implementation of a system providing for registration of certain motor vehicles for a two-year period.

A. On or after July 1, 1989, all registrations of vehicles, motorcycles and trucks with a declared gross weight of twenty-six thousand pounds or less may be for a period of two years.

B. To implement the biennial registration system required by Subsection A of this section, the secretary shall select on or before July 1, 1988 one-half of the registered vehicles, motorcycles and trucks with a declared gross weight of twenty-six thousand pounds or less for biennial registration during the period July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1989.

C. The fee for a biennial registration shall be twice the fee for a registration for one year.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 94, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1988, ch. 94 contains no effective date provision, but pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on May 18, 1988.

§ 66-3-21. Vehicle exceeding declared gross weight.

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, a vehicle or combination shall not be operated upon the public highways of this state when the gross vehicle weight or combination gross vehicle weight exceeds the declared gross weight. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be:

(1) assessed a penalty for the lapsed portion of the registration period in an amount equal to the difference between the fee for the declared gross weight and the fee for the gross vehicle weight or combination gross vehicle weight at which the vehicle or combination was weighed; and

(2) required to register the vehicle or combination at the higher declared gross weight, in accordance with the weight at the time of the violation, for the remainder of the registration period, and to pay the fee therefore [therefor].

B. Such registration shall not be construed to authorize the movement of loads in violation of the state's size and weight laws.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-21, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 41.

Cross-references. - As to weight and size limitations generally, see 66-7-401 to 66-7-416 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-22. Re-registration; change in declared gross weight.

A. Any vehicle or combination registered at a declared gross weight may be re-registered at a higher weight upon payment of the difference between the paid registration fee and the new registration fee. The amount shall be prorated on a quarterly basis, with any fraction of a quarter-year to be considered a full quarter. In no event shall the amount be less than five dollars (\$5.00).

B. When a vehicle or combination has been altered, or from which equipment has been removed to meet legal requirements, and thus will not operate at the current declared gross weight, the registrant may apply for a lowering of the declared gross weight. Upon approval, the registrant shall be refunded a sum equal to the difference between the fee paid for the current registration period and the revised registration fee for the same period, multiplied by the fraction of the whole period remaining, calculated on the basis of the number of complete quarter-years remaining after the date of the application for changed registration.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-22, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 42.

§ 66-3-23. Notice of change of address or name.

A. Whenever any person, after making application for or obtaining the registration of a vehicle or a certificate of title, shall move from the address named in the application or shown upon a registration card or certificate of title, he shall within ten days thereafter, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, notify the division in writing of his old and new addresses.

B. Whenever the name of any person who has made application for or obtained the registration of a vehicle or a certificate of title is thereafter changed by marriage or otherwise, he shall within ten days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, make application for a new certificate of title and registration to the division. The division may require such evidence as it deems satisfactory regarding the change of name.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-23, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 43.

Right to foreclosure notice not forfeited by failure to file address change known to lien claimant. - Failure to file a change of address in compliance with this section did not forfeit right to lien foreclosure notice under 48-3-13 NMSA 1978 when lien claimant knew of the more recent address. Phoenix, Inc. v. Galio, 100 N.M. 752, 676 P.2d 829 (Ct. App. 1984).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 85 to 89.

Registration as affected by name used to identify owner, 47 A.L.R. 1103.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 101.

§ 66-3-24. Lost or damaged certificates, registration evidence or plates.

A. In the event any registration evidence or registration plate is lost, mutilated or becomes illegible, the owner or legal representative or successor in interest of the owner of the vehicle for which the same was issued as shown by the records of the division shall immediately make application for and any may obtain a duplicate or a substitute or a new registration under a new registration number, as determined to be the most advisable by the division, upon the applicant furnishing information satisfactory to the division.

B. In the event any certificate of title is lost, mutilated or becomes illegible, the owner or legal representative or successor in interest of the owner of the vehicle for which the same was issued, as shown by the records of the division, shall immediately make application for and may obtain a duplicate upon the applicant furnishing information satisfactory to the division. In the event a lien or encumbrance is filed of record with the division, the division shall require the application for the duplicate certificate of title to be signed by the holder of the lien or encumbrance. Upon issuance of any duplicate certificate of title, the previous certificate last issued shall be void.

C. In the absence of the regularly required supporting evidence of ownership, upon application for certificate of title, registration or transfer of a vehicle, the division may accept an undertaking or surety bond in an amount double the value of the vehicle, which shall be conditioned to protect the division, and all officers and employees thereof, and any subsequent purchaser of the vehicle, any person holding or acquiring a lien or security interest thereon, or the successor in interest of such purchaser or person against any loss or damage on account of any defect in or undisclosed claim upon the right, title and interest of the applicant or other person in and to the vehicle. The bond shall run to the true owner or the lien holder. The bond shall expire three years after the date it became effective.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-24, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 44.

Cross-references. - As to issuance of nonnegotiable certificates of title, see 66-3-11 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 42, 106.

§ 66-3-25. Division may assign new identifying number.

The division is authorized to assign a "distinguishing number" to a vehicle, required to be registered under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code, whenever the identifying number thereon is destroyed or obliterated. The distinguishing number shall be affixed to the vehicle in a position to be determined by the director. Such vehicle shall be registered under such distinguishing number in lieu of the former identifying number.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-25, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 45.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-3-26. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 37 repeals 66-3-26 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 46, relating to regulations governing change of engines, effective July 1, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1984 Replacement Pamphlet.

§ 66-3-27. Horseless carriage registration.

A. A motor vehicle at least thirty-five years old, owned as a collector's item and used solely for exhibition and educational purposes is a "horseless carriage." On application to the director of motor vehicles, the owner of a horseless carriage may receive a

certificate of title and permanent registration upon:

(1) payment of a ten-dollar (\$10.00) fee; and

(2) submission of a witnessed bill of sale on the horseless carriage or an affidavit that the vehicle was assembled by the owner from parts of automobiles at least thirty-five years old.

B. Upon approval of the application, the director shall issue one five-year registration plate with registration numbers and the words "Horseless Carriage," "Land of Enchantment" and "New Mexico." The plate, bearing no date, shall be attached to the rear of the vehicle.

C. Upon transfer of ownership of a horseless carriage, the new owner shall apply to the director for a transfer of title as provided in, and subject to, the penalties contained in Section 66-3-103 NMSA 1978. The registration plates shall remain with the transferred vehicle.

D. Beginning in 1968, and each five-year period thereafter, every plate shall be revalidated upon application approved by the director, accompanied by a fee of five dollars (\$5.00). Upon loss of the original registration plate, a duplicate plate may be obtained by the owner upon payment of a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00).

E. Any person violating this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-27, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 47.

Cross-references. - For another definition of "horseless carriage," see 66-1-4B(27) NMSA 1978. As to the penalty for misdemeanors, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. For provisions relating to vehicles of historic and special significance, see 66-11-1 to 66-11-5 NMSA 1978.

Part 2

TRANSFER OF TITLE OR INTEREST

§ 66-3-101. Transfer by owner; recordation of mileage of vehicle.

A. Whenever the owner of a registered vehicle sells, transfers or assigns his title or interest in, and delivers the possession of, the vehicle to another, the registration of said vehicle shall expire. The previous owner shall notify the division of the sale or transfer giving the date thereof, the name and address of the new owner and such description of the vehicle as may be required in the appropriate form provided for such purpose by the division. In the case of any transfer, including, but not limited to, a transfer resulting from a sale, lease, gift or auction of any vehicle, the person making such transfer shall sign

and shall record on the document evidencing the transfer of the vehicle the actual mileage of the vehicle as indicated by the vehicle's odometer at the time of the transfer.

B. The owner shall remove the registration plates therefrom, except as provided in Subsection C of this section, and, within thirty days from the date of transfer, shall forward the same to the division, or its authorized agent, to be destroyed, or may have such plate and the registration number thereon assigned to another vehicle, as provided for in Section 66-3-104 NMSA 1978, upon the payment of the transfer fee provided by law, and subject to the rules and regulations of the division.

C. Whenever the owner of a vehicle, bearing a current registration plate of a foreign state, territory or country transfers or assigns his title or interest in such vehicle, the foreign registration plate must be delivered, together with the title to said vehicle and evidence of registration, to the division or its authorized agent at the time application is made for a New Mexico registration plate, except when the assignment or transfer of the title is to a bona fide resident of the foreign state, territory or country in which the vehicle is registered.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-101, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 48; 1981, ch. 361, § 9.

Cross-references. - For other provisions concerning disposition of license plates after transfer, see 66-3-104 NMSA 1978. As to motor vehicle sales financing, see 58-19-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Statutory method of transfer not exclusive. - The title provisions are not to be interpreted as providing an exclusive method for transferring title. This conclusion is strongly supported by the provision of 64-3-10, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-12 NMSA 1978) that the certificate of title is prima facie evidence of ownership. Such language clearly indicates an intention that the certificate of title is only evidence of ownership and that the same may be shown by other proof. *Schall v. Mondragon*, 74 N.M. 348, 393 P.2d 457 (1964); *Clovis Fin. Co. v. Sides*, 72 N.M. 17, 380 P.2d 173 (1963).

When title passes. - Since New Mexico does not require an exclusive or mandatory method of transferring title to an automobile, it therefore follows that title and ownership pass when the parties intend it to pass. *Schall v. Mondragon*, 74 N.M. 348, 393 P.2d 457 (1964).

Transfer of plates. - The motor vehicle department (now motor vehicle division) may permit the transfer of registration plates from one motor vehicle to another when the registrant purchases or otherwise acquires ownership of a different automobile during license period. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-146.

Question of automobile ownership is for jury. - Question of ownership of automobile in suit on insurance policy is one for the jury, where alleged owner was a part-time salesman for an automobile dealer under an arrangement whereby salesman was to

sell the car or keep it himself, paying off the balance. *Knotts v. Safeco Ins. Co. of Am.*, 78 N.M. 395, 432 P.2d 106 (1967).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 30 to 37.

Purchaser's title as affected by failure to comply with statute upon sale of automobile, 52 A.L.R. 701; 63 A.L.R. 688; 94 A.L.R. 948; 58 A.L.R.2d 1351.

Statute as to endorsement and transfer of certificate of title or registration as exclusive method of transferring title, 114 A.L.R. 697.

Failure to assign certificate of title as making sale void, 136 A.L.R. 814.

Motor vehicle certificate of title or similar document as, in hands of one other than legal owner, indicia of ownership justifying reliance by subsequent purchaser or mortgagee without actual notice or other interests, 18 A.L.R.2d 813.

Failure of seller to comply with title transfer laws as affecting rights of assignee of mortgage or conditional sales contract, 58 A.L.R.2d 1360.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 39, 40.

§ 66-3-102. Endorsement of assignment and warranty of title.

The owner shall endorse an assignment and warranty of title upon the certificate of title for such vehicle with a statement of all liens or encumbrances thereto, and he shall deliver the certificate of title to the purchaser or transferee at the time of delivering the vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-102, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 49.

Lack of verification not fatal to filing of assignment. - The division should accept for filing and, if otherwise proper, treat as valid an application for registration or assignment of title though they are not acknowledged or verified, as the case may be. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-142.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 31, 32.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 42.

§ 66-3-103. New owner to secure transfer of registration and new certificate of title; time period; penalty.

A. Except as otherwise provided by law, the transferee before operating or permitting the operation of the vehicle or boat on a highway or waterway shall present to the division the certificate of registration and the properly assigned certificate of title and shall apply for and obtain a new certificate of title and a new registration for the vehicle.

B. Failure to apply for transfer of registration and issuance of a new certificate of title

within thirty days from the date of transfer subjects the transferee to a penalty of twenty dollars (\$20.00). The penalty shall be collected by the division and shall be in addition to other fees and penalties provided by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-103, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 50; 1989, ch. 318, § 8.

Cross-references. - As to horseless carriage registration, see 66-3-27 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "the vehicle or boat on a highway or waterway" for "such vehicle on a highway" in Subsection A, and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Title provisions not to be interpreted as providing exclusive method for transferring title. This conclusion is strongly supported by the provision of 64-3-10, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-12 NMSA 1978) that the certificate of title is prima facie evidence of ownership. Such language clearly indicates an intention that the certificate of title is only evidence of ownership and that the same may be shown by other proof. *Schall v. Mondragon*, 74 N.M. 348, 393 P.2d 457 (1964); *Clovis Fin. Co. v. Sides*, 72 N.M. 17, 380 P.2d 173 (1963).

Noncompliance not considered failure of title or breach of warranty. - The fact that the parties failed to comply with the title provisions would not operate to continue the plaintiff's status as a purchaser indefinitely. The title provisions refer to the duties of the dealer and transferee, but noncompliance therewith cannot be considered a failure of title, fraudulent misrepresentation, or breach of warranty as to freedom from liens on a motor vehicle. *Prince v. National Union Fire Ins. Co.*, 75 N.M. 313, 404 P.2d 137 (1965).

Nor does noncompliance prevent malfeasant from bringing a suit. - When bonding company denied liability solely on the ground that since purchaser did not apply to the motor vehicle department of the state for a title within the time fixed by statute, he was guilty of a violation of a law, a wrong which made him in pari delicto and without standing to maintain suit, the court of appeals answered that neither equity nor the law requires its suitors to be wholly blameless. *Commercial Ins. Co. v. Watson*, 261 F.2d 143 (10th Cir. 1958).

When title passes. - Since New Mexico does not require an exclusive or mandatory method of transferring title to an automobile, it therefore follows that title and ownership pass when the parties intend it to pass. *Schall v. Mondragon*, 74 N.M. 348, 393 P.2d 457 (1964).

Incomplete application within time period satisfactory. - If the person does apply within 15 days (now 30 days) but does not have a completed registration or some defect is within his registration, he has met the requirements and is not subject to the penalty. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5894.

Some evidence of title must be submitted to the motor vehicle division within 15 days (now 30 days) and the mere application without any evidence of title or without a current registration would not be sufficient. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5894.

§ 66-3-104. Use of plate and registration number on another vehicle; transfer of registration.

Whenever the owner of a registered vehicle assigns title or interest thereto, the registration of said vehicle shall expire. At such time, the owner shall remove the registration plate from the vehicle and shall forward the plate to the division or its authorized agent within thirty days of the transfer, to be destroyed; or the owner shall retain the license plate, within the same thirty days, and make application to have the registration number assigned to another vehicle of the same type. The registration plate shall be transferred only where the application for transfer is made in the name of the original registered owner, unless the owner's name has been changed by marriage, divorce or court order. The registration plate shall not be displayed upon the newly-acquired vehicle until the registration thereof has been completed and a new registration certificate issued.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-104, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 51; 1981, ch. 361, § 10.

Cross-references. - For other provisions dealing with disposition of plates after transfer, see 66-3-101 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-105. Transfer by operation of law.

A. Whenever the title or interest of an owner in or to a registered vehicle shall pass to another by operation of law, as upon inheritance, bequest, order in bankruptcy or insolvency, execution sale, repossession upon default in performance in the terms of a lease or executory sales contract, or otherwise than by voluntary transfer, the transferee shall be subject to the provisions of this section.

B. Notice of transfer by operation of law shall be signed by the executor, administrator, receiver, trustee, sheriff or other representative or successor in interest of the owner of the vehicle. The registration certificate and plate shall be delivered to the registered owner upon such notification or shall be removed by the transferee upon repossession, and submitted to the division for cancellation.

C. The transferee, except as provided in Subsection D of this section, shall secure a transfer of registration to himself and a new certificate of title upon proper application and upon presentation of the last certificate of title, if available, and such instruments or documents of authority, or certified copies thereof, as may be sufficient or required by law to evidence or effect a transfer of title or interest in or to chattels in such case.

D. When the transferee does not operate or permit the operation of such vehicle upon the highways, or when the transferee operates such vehicle only for the purposes of immediate delivery, demonstration or resale to another person, the transferee shall display upon such vehicle a temporary permit issued to such vehicle by the division. The transferee shall not be required to secure a transfer of registration or a new certificate of title, but upon his transfer of title or interest to another person, he shall execute an assignment and warranty of title upon the certificate of title previously issued, if available, and deliver the same, along with the documents of authority or certified copies thereof as may be sufficient or required by law to evidence the rights of such person, to the person to whom such transfer is made.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-105, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 52.

Cross-references. - As to temporary permits, see 66-3-6 NMSA 1978.

Law reviews. - For article, "Attachment in New Mexico - Part II," see 2 Nat. Resources J. 75 (1962).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Gift of motor vehicle as affected by failure to comply with regulatory statute upon sale or transfer of motor vehicle, 100 A.L.R.2d 1219.

§ 66-3-106. Owner after transfer not liable for negligent operation.

The owner of a vehicle who has made a bona fide sale or transfer of his title or interest, and who has delivered possession of such vehicle and the certificate of title properly assigned to the purchaser or transferee, shall not be liable for any damages thereafter resulting from negligent operation of such vehicle by another.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-106, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 53.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Presumption and prima facie case as to ownership of vehicle causing highway accident, 27 A.L.R.2d 167.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 40.

§ 66-3-107. Transfer by dealer; application for transfer; penalty; mileage of vehicle.

A. Dealers required to be licensed under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code shall furnish to a purchaser upon delivery of a vehicle required to be registered under the Motor Vehicle Code the necessary title, properly assigned, and shall inform the purchaser that application of transfer must be filed with the division within thirty days of the date of delivery. When a dealer allows a vehicle or motor vehicle to be purchased

over a period of time, pursuant to an expressed or implied contract, and elects to retain a security interest in said vehicle, the dealer shall collect the necessary transfer fees from the purchaser upon delivery of the vehicle and shall, within thirty days, pay all transfer fees due on said vehicle to the division of motor vehicles, and shall give to the new purchaser the new registration certificate in the purchaser's name.

B. Every dealer, upon transferring by sale, lease or otherwise, any vehicle, whether new or used, of a type subject to registration under the Motor Vehicle Code, shall give written notice of the transfer to the division upon an appropriate form provided by the division.

C. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the dealer shall indicate on the form the actual mileage of the vehicle as indicated by the vehicle's odometer at the time of the transfer.

D. A sale shall be deemed completed and consummated when the purchaser of that vehicle has paid the purchase price, or, in lieu thereof, has signed a purchase contract or security agreement and taken physical possession or delivery of that vehicle.

E. Failure to apply for transfer of registration and issuance of a new certificate of title within thirty days from the date of transfer shall subject the transferee to a penalty of twenty dollars (\$20.00), which shall be collected by the division and shall be in addition to other fees and penalties provided by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-107, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 54; 1981, ch. 361, § 11.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Noncompliance not failure of title or breach of warranty. - The fact that the parties failed to comply with the title provisions would not operate to continue the plaintiff's status as a purchaser indefinitely. The title provisions refer to the duties of the dealer and transferee, but noncompliance therewith cannot be considered a failure of title, fraudulent misrepresentation, or breach of warranty as to freedom from liens on a motor vehicle. *Prince v. National Union Fire Ins. Co.*, 75 N.M. 313, 404 P.2d 137 (1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 32.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 40.

§ 66-3-108. Transfer to dealers.

When the transferee of a vehicle is a dealer who holds the same for resale and operates the same only for purposes incident to a resale, or when a dealer does not drive such vehicle or permit it to be driven upon the highways, the dealer shall not be

required to obtain transfer of registration of such vehicle or forward the certificate of title to the division. However, such dealer, upon transferring his title or interest to another person, shall execute an assignment and warrant of title upon the certificate of title and deliver the same to the person to whom such transfer is made.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-108, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 55.

§ 66-3-109. Dealer's guarantee of title.

A dealer licensed under the Motor Vehicle Code may guarantee the title to a specially constructed or reconstructed vehicle for which no title exists, and may guarantee the title of any vehicle for which the certificate of title cannot be obtained. Such guarantee shall be in the form of an affidavit filed with the division. Upon receipt of such affidavit, together with such other information as the division may require, and upon payment of the proper fees, the division, in its discretion, may issue a certificate of title for the vehicle named in the affidavit.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-109, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 56.

Cross-references. - For definition of "reconstructed vehicles" or "specially constructed," see 66-1-4B(52) and (62) NMSA 1978, respectively. As to resale of salvaged vehicles, see 66-3-115 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-3-110. When division to reregister vehicle and issue new certificate.

A. The division upon receipt of a properly endorsed certificate of title, current registration evidence and proper application for registration or transfer of registration accompanied by the required fee and when satisfied as to the genuineness and regularity of the transfer and of the right of the transferee to a certificate of title shall reregister the vehicle as upon a new registration in the name of the new owner and issue a new certificate of title as upon an original application.

B. If the vehicle is a manufactured home, the division shall require in addition to those conditions set out in Subsection A of this section a certificate from the treasurer or assessor of the county in which the manufactured home is located showing that either:

(1) all property taxes due or to become due on the manufactured home for the current tax year or any past tax years have been paid; or

(2) no liability for property taxes on the manufactured home exists for the current year or any past tax years.

C. The division shall retain and appropriately file every surrendered certificate of title. The file shall be so maintained as to permit the tracing of title of the vehicles designated therein.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-110, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 57; 1983, ch. 295, § 28.

Cross-references. - For definition of "division," see 66-1-4B(17) NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-111. Assignment by person holding lien.

Any person holding a lien or encumbrance upon a vehicle, other than a lien dependent solely upon possession, may assign his title or interest in or to such vehicle to a person other than the owner without the consent of, and without affecting the interest of such owner or the registration of such vehicle, but in such event, he shall give to the owner a written notice of such assignment. The division, upon receiving a certificate of title assigned by the holder of the lien or encumbrance shown thereon and showing the name and address of the assignee, shall issue a new certificate of title as upon an original application.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-111, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 58.

Cross-references. - For definition of "lien or encumbrance," see 66-1-4B(31) NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-112. Release by lienholder to owner.

A person holding a lien or encumbrance as shown upon a certificate of title for a vehicle may release such lien or encumbrance or assign his interest to the owner without affecting the registration of said vehicle. The division, upon receiving a certificate of title upon which a lienholder has released or assigned his interest to the owner, or upon receipt of a certificate of title not so endorsed but accompanied by a legal release from a lienholder of interest in or to a vehicle, shall issue a new certificate of title as upon an original application.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-112, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 59.

§ 66-3-113. Failure to deliver certificate; penalty.

A. Except as provided in Section 66-3-24 B NMSA 1978, it is a misdemeanor for any person to fail or neglect to properly endorse and deliver a certificate of title to a transferee or owner lawfully entitled thereto.

B. Upon conviction of a second such offense, the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor but shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment for not more than three hundred sixty-four days, or both.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-113, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 60.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

Noncompliance not failure of title or breach of warranty. - The fact that the parties failed to comply with the title provisions would not operate to continue the plaintiff's status as a purchaser indefinitely. The title provisions refer to the duties of the dealer and transferee, but noncompliance therewith cannot be considered a failure of title, fraudulent misrepresentation, or breach of warranty as to freedom from liens on a motor vehicle. *Prince v. National Union Fire Ins. Co.*, 75 N.M. 313, 404 P.2d 137 (1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 44 to 48.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 41.

§ 66-3-114. Definitions.

As used in Sections 66-3-114 through 66-3-117 NMSA 1978:

- A. "abandoned vehicle or motor vehicle" means any vehicle or motor vehicle left unattended on either private or public property for an unreasonable length of time;
- B. "law enforcement agency designated by the division of motor vehicles" means the law enforcement agency indicated on the dismantler's notification form as the appropriate agency for the receipt of the appropriate copy of that form;
- C. "official printout" means any record supplied by the New Mexico division of motor vehicles or a similar agency or government entity which indicates the lienholders of record or owners of record of a vehicle or motor vehicle registered within that government's jurisdiction;
- D. "person" means any person, partnership, government, corporation [sic], company, firm or corporation;
- E. "property owner" means the owner of a piece of land or the agent of that property owner;
- F. "unclaimed vehicle or motor vehicle" means a vehicle or motor vehicle which has been placed in a police impound lot by a law enforcement agency, or removed to any storage lot by a property owner, and no owner or lienholder of record has asserted a

valid claim; and

G. "written clearance from a law enforcement agency" means any written statement signed by a full-time, salaried law enforcement officer stating that a check has been made of the law enforcement agency's records and the computerized records of the national crime information center and that such check of records indicates that the vehicle or motor vehicle in question has not been reported stolen.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-114, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 61.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to the Motor Vehicle Code, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-115. Notification forms; copies; resale of salvaged vehicle or motor vehicle.

A. No person licensed under Section 66-4-1 NMSA 1978 shall sell, give away or otherwise dispose of any vehicle or motor vehicle obtained in the course of business unless he has properly filled out a dismantler's notification form and mailed one copy of that form to the division of motor vehicles and one copy of the form to the law enforcement agency designated by the division of motor vehicles for that purpose. If the licensee has a certificate of title for the vehicle or motor vehicle, it must be mailed to the division of motor vehicles together with one copy of the dismantler's notification form.

B. The licensee shall furnish the new purchaser or recipient of any such salvaged vehicle or motor vehicle with a bill of sale and one copy of the dismantler's notification form which shall serve as proof of ownership only for dismantling, transporting or rebuilding purposes.

C. The purchaser of such vehicle or motor vehicle may obtain a new certificate of title authorizing him to use the vehicle or motor vehicle for transportation purposes, provided:

(1) he furnishes the division of motor vehicles with a bill of sale and a copy of the dismantler's notification form for the vehicle or motor vehicle to be retitled;

(2) the vehicle or motor vehicle is in satisfactory repair and is fully roadworthy; and

(3) the vehicle identification number can be verified and corresponds to the vehicle identification number stated on the dismantler's notification form.

D. The division of motor vehicles shall make or cause to be made all necessary inspections and verifications pursuant to this section and, if satisfied that all conditions have been met, shall issue a title. Such title shall indicate the vehicle identification number and the assigned New Mexico numbers, if any.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-115, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 62.

Cross-references. - As to dealer's guarantee of title for reconstructed vehicle, see 66-3-109 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-116. Title cancellation.

The division of motor vehicles shall, upon receipt of a properly completed dismantler's notification form from a person licensed under Section 66-4-1 NMSA 1978, cancel the title of the vehicle in their records.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-116, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 63.

§ 66-3-117. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 26, § 2 repeals 66-3-117 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 64, relating to official printouts on vehicles registered in this state, effective June 14, 1985. For provisions of former section, see 1984 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 66-2-7 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-118. Manufacturer's certificate of origin; transfer of vehicle not previously registered.

A. Whenever a manufacturer or the agent or distributor of such manufacturer shall transfer a vehicle, not previously registered, to a dealer in this state, the manufacturer, agent or distributor, at the time of transfer of the vehicle, shall deliver to the dealer a manufacturer's certificate of origin. Such certificate shall be signed by the manufacturer and shall specify that the vehicle described therein has been transferred to the dealer named therein, and that such transfer is the first transfer of the vehicle in ordinary trade and commerce.

B. Any dealer, when transferring a vehicle, not previously registered, to another dealer, shall, at the time of transfer, give the transferee the proper manufacturer's certificate of origin fully assigned to the transferee.

C. When a vehicle not previously registered is transferred to a dealer who does not hold a franchise, granted by the manufacturer of the vehicle, to sell that type or model of vehicle, the transferee must obtain a registration of the vehicle and certificate of title, but shall not be required to pay the excise tax imposed by Section 66-6-27 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-118, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 65.

Compiler's notes. - Section 66-6-27 NMSA 1978, referred to in Subsection C, was repealed by Laws 1988, ch. 73, § 56. For present comparable provisions, see 7-14-3 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 31.

§ 66-3-119. Vehicle or motor vehicle to be dismantled.

A. Except as provided in Sections 66-3-114 through 66-3-121 NMSA 1978, any person who sells, gives away, trades or disposes of any vehicle or motor vehicle as scrap or to be dismantled or destroyed by any person required to be licensed under Section 66-4-1 NMSA 1978, shall assign the certificate of title of such vehicle or motor vehicle to the recipient and shall deliver the same to the recipient. A licensed dismantler receiving any registration plates shall either return them to the owner upon demand or surrender them, within five days of receiving the plates, to the division.

B. Except as provided in Sections 66-3-114 through 66-3-121 NMSA 1978, no person shall dismantle or destroy a vehicle or motor vehicle unless he possesses a certificate of title or other proof of ownership of the vehicle or motor vehicle and completes and sends in the dismantler's notification form to the motor vehicle division and any law enforcement agency designated by the motor vehicle division for that purpose.

C. Any person licensed under Section 66-4-1 NMSA 1978 may take possession of an abandoned motor vehicle provided:

(1) he obtains at the time of acquisition a written clearance form from a law enforcement agency mentioned in Section 66-3-121 NMSA 1978;

(2) he, within five days after acquisition of said vehicle or motor vehicle, requests from the motor vehicle division an official printout indicating the names and addresses of all lienholders and owners of record. If the vehicle or motor vehicle has out-of-state license plates or the licensee has some other reason to believe that the vehicle or motor vehicle is registered in a state other than New Mexico, he must request the same information from the appropriate agency of that state;

(3) he, within five days after receiving the names and addresses of all lienholders and owners of record, informs them by certified mail, return receipt requested, of his possession of the vehicle or motor vehicle and all charges against the vehicle or motor vehicle, if any, and of his intent to dispose of said vehicle if no claim be made within thirty days after the delivery of the letter;

(4) in those cases where neither the motor vehicle division, nor the appropriate state agency specified in this section, is able to furnish the names of any lienholders or owners of record, the vehicle shall then be deemed as abandoned; and a licensed

dismantler may dispose of the vehicle or motor vehicle once he has properly completed a dismantler's notification form for the vehicle or motor vehicle and has mailed one copy of the form to the motor vehicle division, and one copy of the form to the law enforcement agency designated by the motor vehicle division for that purpose, together with a copy of the correspondence with either the motor vehicle division or the state agency specified in this section indicating that there are no lienholders or owners of record;

(5) when a lienholder or owner of record is known and the required notice has been sent, and the dismantler has waited the required thirty days and has not received a valid claim, he shall properly complete a dismantler's notification form for the vehicle or motor vehicle and send one copy of the form together with any correspondence with the motor vehicle division or appropriate state agency specified in this subsection, indicating the names and addresses of lienholders and owners of record plus proof of notification, together with an affidavit signed by the dismantler stating under oath or affirmation that he has complied with provisions of this section and he has not received during the thirty-day period following notification any valid claim against the vehicle or motor vehicle in question, or while a valid claim has been made, he has not received within sixty days following such notification payment for fees connected with towing and storage of the vehicle or motor vehicle in question. One copy of the dismantler's notification form shall be sent to the law enforcement agency designated by the motor vehicle division for that purpose;

(6) any person who fails to give notice required in this subsection within the time limit specified shall forfeit all liens, interest and claims to the vehicle or motor vehicle in question if claimed by an owner or lienholder;

(7) failure of an owner or lienholder to assert a claim or to pay all legal storage or towing fees, if any, within the specified period of time shall result in that person's forfeiture of liens, interest or claims to the vehicle or motor vehicle; and

(8) upon complying with the above conditions and waiting the required period of time, such a vehicle or motor vehicle shall be deemed the property of the dismantler for dismantling or salvage purposes and he shall not be required to take further action under the lien laws of this state unless the vehicle or motor vehicle is used for other than dismantling or salvage purposes, and any person licensed under Section 66-4-1 NMSA 1978, may dismantle or destroy such a vehicle or motor vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-119, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 66.

Cross-references. - For definition of "owner," "abandoned vehicle" and "lien or encumbrance," see 66-1-4B NMSA 1978. As to notice requirements generally, see 66-2-11 NMSA 1978. For another definition of "abandoned vehicle", see 66-3-114A NMSA 1978. For a definition of "official printout," see 66-3-114C NMSA 1978. As to penalty for violation of this section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

Past registration of vehicle does not preclude being abandoned. - Past registration in New Mexico of a vehicle or motor vehicle does not preclude it from being "abandoned," provided that all other criteria contained in 64-4-13, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) are satisfied, and further provided that a notice has been sent to the last known address of all parties who may have an interest in the vehicle, according to department of motor vehicle records (now division of motor vehicles), and no such party has asserted a claim to, or interest in, the vehicle in response to the notice sent to them. 1976 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 76-10.

§ 66-3-120. Transportation of certain vehicles; proof of ownership.

A. Any person transporting any crushed or inoperable vehicle or motor vehicle on any public way, street or highway in any manner whatsoever shall have in his possession proof of ownership of such vehicle, or:

(1) an affidavit from the property owner upon whose property the vehicle or motor vehicle was abandoned authorizing the vehicle's removal from the property owner's land; and

(2) a police clearance indicating the vehicle has not been reported stolen.

B. Any person who possesses either a New Mexico dismantler's or wrecker's license, a New Mexico auto dealer's license, a state corporation commission license or a vehicle contract or common carrier license issued by the federal interstate commerce commission, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section while transporting vehicles which are not abandoned, provided he prominently displays a dealer's license plate or a dismantler's plate on the vehicle in tow, or has a New Mexico state corporation commission vehicle contract or common carrier permit number or a federal interstate commerce commission vehicle contract or common carrier permit number prominently displayed on the towing vehicle.

C. Any person failing to have such documentation in his possession while transporting such a vehicle or motor vehicle is subject to the penalties produced in Section 66-4-9 NMSA 1978 and any vehicle or motor vehicle being transported by such a person shall be subject to immediate confiscation. Said vehicle or motor vehicle shall be towed to an authorized police impound lot until proof of ownership is presented or until the documentation described in this section is provided by either the owner of the vehicle or the person in possession. Failure to provide such documentation within thirty days shall result in the vehicle or motor vehicle being deemed unclaimed and thus subject to claim by the person or firm in possession.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-120, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 67.

§ 66-3-121. Disposal of abandoned vehicle or motor vehicle.

A. Any person upon whose property or in whose possession is found an abandoned vehicle or motor vehicle shall have authority to sell, retain, give away or dispose of the abandoned vehicle or motor vehicle to any person licensed under Sections 66-4-1 through 66-4-9 NMSA 1978 provided that he notifies a law enforcement agency prior to the disposal and obtains from that agency a written clearance stating that neither the agency's records nor the computerized records of the national crime information center indicate that the abandoned vehicle or motor vehicle has been reported as stolen and either:

(1) the vehicle or motor vehicle in question regardless of its age is either totally wrecked or in such a state of disrepair that it is suitable only for dismantling purposes;

(2) the vehicle or motor vehicle in question is at least eight years of age or older; or

(3) the vehicle or motor vehicle in question has been placed in any storage or wrecker yard at the request of a law enforcement agency or a property owner upon whose property the vehicle or motor vehicle was abandoned and has remained unclaimed in that yard for a period of thirty days, in which case the owner of the storage yard may proceed to make a claim against the motor vehicle or vehicle, as specified in Subsection C of Section 66-3-119 NMSA 1978 as though it were abandoned. Any person wishing to obtain the vehicle may not charge more than fifty cents (\$.50) per day for storage unless he is licensed as a vehicle storage yard, and he must notify owners and lienholders within thirty days or lose all rights to claim the vehicle.

B. In the case of any vehicle or motor vehicle which is less than eight years of age or in such a state of repair that it will be placed back into service or which is not to be used for dismantling purposes or which a property owner wishes to retain for his own use or to sell to anyone other than a licensed dismantler, the person shall proceed to make claim for the vehicle or motor vehicle through a lien process and obtain a new certificate of title prior to disposal.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-121, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 68; 1989, ch. 318, § 9.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for violation of this section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "66-4-1 through 66-4-9 NMSA 1978" for "64-4-1 through 64-4-9 NMSA 1953" in the introductory paragraph of Subsection A, in Subsection A(3) inserted "or motor vehicle" near the beginning of the first sentence, and substituted "66-3-119 NMSA 1978" for "64-3-119 NMSA 1953" near the end of that sentence; inserted "or motor vehicle" near the beginning of Subsection B; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

§ 66-3-122. Registration effective after death of owner.

Upon the death of an owner of a vehicle subject to registration, its registration shall continue in force as a valid registration until the end of the registration period for which the license plate or sticker was issued, or until the ownership of the vehicle is transferred before the end of such registration period by the executor or administrator of the estate of the deceased owner or by a legatee or distributee of the estate, or until the ownership thereof is transferred to a new owner before the end of such registration period by the survivor of two joint owners thereof.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-122, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 69.

§ 66-3-123. Requirements of purchaser; forms; distribution.

Purchasers licensed under the provisions of Section 66-4-1 NMSA 1978, shall, upon purchase of a vehicle or motor vehicle to be dismantled, crushed or otherwise destroyed, send copies of the dismantler's notification form, as provided for in Section 66-3-124 NMSA 1978, to the following persons:

A. one copy to the motor vehicle division as required by Section 66-3-121 NMSA 1978, along with the actual title or proof of ownership required in the state in which the vehicle or motor vehicle is registered or licensed;

B. one copy, by certified mail within thirty days of acquisition to the local law enforcement agency, designated by the motor vehicle division, which agency must process the form through the files of stolen or embezzled vehicles or motor vehicles within five days of receipt of the form;

C. one copy to be retained by the purchaser for as long as the vehicle or motor vehicle remains in their possession, or until such vehicle or motor vehicle is destroyed; and

D. one copy to be retained and provided to any subsequent purchaser or purchasers of the vehicle or motor vehicle, which purchaser shall retain the copy for as long as the vehicle or motor vehicle remains in his possession or until such vehicle or motor vehicle is destroyed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-123, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 70.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for violation of this section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-124. Division of motor vehicles; forms.

The division shall issue a quadruplicate dismantler's notification form to be used by any persons licensed under the provisions of Section 66-4-1 NMSA 1978, for all vehicles or motor vehicles purchased to be dismantled, crushed or otherwise destroyed. The form

shall require such information as is determined by the motor vehicle division and set out in its regulations.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-124, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 71.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for violation of this section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-125. Restrictions upon licensees.

A person licensed under the provisions of Sections 66-4-1 through 66-4-9 NMSA 1978 may, no earlier than thirty days after mailing the dismantler's notification form as required by Section 66-3-123 NMSA 1978, proceed with the business of shredding, compacting, crushing or otherwise disposing of a vehicle or motor vehicle purchased in accordance with the provisions of Sections 66-4-1 through 66-4-9 NMSA 1978; provided, however, dismantling of the vehicle or motor vehicle may proceed immediately upon the mailing of the dismantler's notification form.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-125, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 72; 1989, ch. 318, § 10.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for violation of this section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, twice substituted "66-4-1 through 66-4-9 NMSA 1978" for "64-4-1 through 64-4-9 NMSA 1953", substituted "thirty days" for "five days" near the beginning of the section, substituted "66-3-123 NMSA 1978" for "64-3-123 NMSA 1953" near the middle of the section, and inserted "or motor vehicle" near the end of the section.

§ 66-3-126. Casual sales; place of sale; advertising; penalty.

A. No person not a dealer making a casual sale of his own motor vehicle duly registered to him shall sell the vehicle or offer or display the motor vehicle for sale at any location other than his current residence, place of employment, or at any site where the seller of the motor vehicle has obtained prior written permission from the land owner.

B. Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300) or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or both.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 250, § 2.

§ 66-3-127. Warning of violation; removal of vehicle.

A. A law enforcement officer is authorized to place a warning sticker on any motor vehicle displayed at a location in violation of Section 2 [66-3-126 NMSA 1978] of this act and to provide for removal of the vehicle if it is at the same location twenty-four hours after the warning sticker is placed on the motor vehicle.

B. The warning sticker shall contain the following information:

(1) the date and time the warning sticker was affixed to the motor vehicle;

(2) a statement that pursuant to this violation, if the motor vehicle is not removed within twenty-four hours after the sticker is affixed, the motor vehicle shall be towed away and stored at the owner's expense and if the motor vehicle is moved to another unlawful location, it will be subject to immediate removal without warning; and

(3) the location and telephone number where additional information may be obtained.

C. If a motor vehicle on which a warning sticker has once been issued and affixed is found in another unlawful location, the law enforcement officer may immediately without warning provide that the motor vehicle be towed away and stored at the owner's expense.

D. Within forty-eight hours after a motor vehicle is towed away and stored pursuant to this section, the towing and storage facility so designated by the law enforcement agency shall give written notice by certified mail to the registered owner of the motor vehicle, if known, that the motor vehicle has been towed away and shall give the address of the storage facility where the motor vehicle is stored.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 250, § 3.

Part 3

SECURITY INTERESTS

§ 66-3-201. Filing security interests.

A. A security interest in a vehicle of a type required to be titled and registered in New Mexico is not valid against attaching creditors, subsequent transferees or lienholders unless perfected as provided by this section. This provision does not apply to liens dependent upon possession nor to property tax liens on mobile homes perfected under Section 66-3-204 NMSA 1978.

B. All title applications shall be accompanied by the certificate of title last issued for the vehicle and shall contain the name and address of any lienholder, the date the security agreement was executed and the maturity date of the agreement.

C. Upon receipt of a title application, the division shall enter upon the application the date it was received. When satisfied as to the genuineness of the application, the division shall file it and issue a new certificate of title showing the owner's name and all liens existing against the vehicle.

D. No security interest filed in any state which does not show all liens on the certificate of title shall be valid against any person in this state other than the parties to the security agreement or those persons who take with actual notice of the agreement.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-201, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 73.

Cross-references. - For definition of "lien or encumbrance," see 66-1-4B(31) NMSA 1978. For oil and gas products liens, see 48-9-1 to 48-9-8 NMSA 1978. As to secured transactions generally, see 55-9-101 to 55-9-113, 55-9-201 to 55-9-208, 55-9-301 to 55-9-318, 55-9-401 to 55-9-407, 55-9-501 to 55-9-507 NMSA 1978. As to motor vehicle sales financing, see 58-19-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Failure to apply older, similar provision constitutes harmless error. - Where the supreme court inadvertently overlooks the fact that a new statute on registration of lien interests in motor vehicles had not gone into effect at the time the decision was made, but there existed at the time a substantially similar statute, the failure to apply the latter constitutes harmless error and is not valid grounds for rehearing. *Fulwiler v. Traders & Gen. Ins. Co.*, 59 N.M. 366, 285 P.2d 140 (1955).

Filing provision afforded no protection to creditor with actual knowledge. - Provision, which provides that no conditional sale contract, conditional lease, chattel mortgage or other lien or encumbrance or title retention instrument upon a vehicle of a type required to be registered by the provision, other than a lien dependent upon possession, affords no protection to a creditor with actual knowledge of a prior conditional sale or lease agreement. *Riggs v. Gardikas*, 78 N.M. 5, 427 P.2d 890 (1967).

Compliance mandatory in order to retain title or obtain lien. - Section 64-5-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) makes compliance with the provisions thereof mandatory in order to retain title or obtain a valid lien or encumbrance. *Clovis Fin. Co. v. Sides*, 72 N.M. 17, 380 P.2d 173 (1963).

To perfect a security interest in a mobile home, the secured creditor must file its security agreement with the motor vehicle division. Subsequently, a certificate of title is issued reflecting on its face all liens filed on the subject vehicle. *In re Portillo*, 18 Bankr. 995 (Bankr. D.N.M. 1982).

Failure to file rendered contracts invalid to intervening judgment creditors. - The clear language of 64-5-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) compels the conclusion that the parties' failure to file the conditional sales contracts rendered them invalid as to the

intervening judgment creditors of a party. Riggs v. Gardikas, 78 N.M. 5, 427 P.2d 890 (1967).

Application not received within 10 days not constructive notice. - Where application for title showing lien is not received within 10 days after execution of security agreement, the filing of security agreement does not constitute constructive notice of security interest. Novak v. Dow, 82 N.M. 30, 474 P.2d 712 (Ct. App. 1970).

Nor is informing the sheriff. - Notice of unrecorded conditional sale contract, to be effectual, must be brought home to the execution-creditor, not merely to the sheriff. Riggs v. Gardikas, 78 N.M. 5, 427 P.2d 890 (1967).

No prior interest if application not filed before levy. - Where bank, on motion for summary judgment, failed to show that application for title was filed before levy to satisfy judgment debt, bank did not have prior security interest in automobile. Novak v. Dow, 82 N.M. 30, 474 P.2d 712 (Ct. App. 1970).

The motor vehicle division should accept for filing all instruments, with or without acknowledgments appearing thereon, filed pursuant to 64-5-1 and 64-5-2, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section and 66-3-202 NMSA 1978, respectively), and which instruments create and evidence a lien or encumbrance, or title retention, upon motor vehicles required to be registered. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-30.

Certified photocopy of instrument creating lien is valid for filing. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-56.

Instrument not constituting original copy. - An instrument which is a photocopy or carbon copy of another instrument submitted for filing and which bears a signature thereon which is shown to be a photocopy or carbon copy, would not constitute an instrument which is an original copy within the meaning and contemplation of 64-5-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this provision), and the department of motor vehicles (now motor vehicle division) should limit its acceptance of instruments evidencing liens or encumbrances and of such nature to those bearing a certificate of a notary public showing the document to be a true and correct copy of the original. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-56.

Title to accompany any lien to be filed. - If the bureau of revenue (now revenue division of taxation and revenue department) did not require the title to be filed with the lien, the law as it is set up would be ineffective. The person purchasing the vehicle with a title, on the face, clear and unencumbered, but a lien having been placed against the vehicle, the enforcement of that lien against the vehicle would be in violation of the dealers of bona fide purchaser for value. Therefore it is the opinion of this office that the motor vehicle department (now motor vehicle division) may require the title to accompany any lien to be filed in that department (division). 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5846.

Chattel mortgages and instruments having effect of placing a lien on personal property are required to be in writing. Clovis Fin. Co. v. Sides, 72 N.M. 17, 380 P.2d 173 (1963).

Certificate only evidence thus other proof can show ownership. - Title provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code are not to be interpreted as providing an exclusive method for transferring title. This conclusion is strongly supported by the provision (64-3-10, 1953 Comp., similar to 66-3-12 NMSA 1978) that the certificate of title is prima facie evidence of ownership. Such language clearly indicates an intention that the certificate of title is only evidence of ownership and that the same may be shown by other proof. Schall v. Mondragon, 74 N.M. 348, 393 P.2d 457 (1964); Clovis Fin. Co. v. Sides, 72 N.M. 17, 380 P.2d 173 (1963).

When title passes. - Since New Mexico does not require an exclusive or mandatory method of transferring title to an automobile, it therefore follows that title and ownership pass when the parties intend it to pass. Schall v. Mondragon, 74 N.M. 348, 393 P.2d 457 (1964).

Removable drilling units not subject to security interest. - Drilling units which are bolted and welded to trucks but which can be removed are not subject to a security interest in the trucks requiring perfection under this section. First Nat'l Bank v. Niccum, 649 F.2d 763 (10th Cir. 1981).

Law reviews. - For article, "Attachment in New Mexico-Part II," see 2 Nat. Resources J. 75 (1962).

For article, "The Uniform Commercial Code: Some New Mexico Problems and Proposed Legislative Solutions," see 3 Nat. Resources J. 487 (1963).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 31.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 42.

§ 66-3-202. Filing effective to give notice.

A. The filing of an application with the division and the issuance of a new certificate of title by the division as provided in Section 66-3-201 NMSA 1978, constitutes constructive notice of all security interests in the vehicle described in the application. If the application is received by the division within ten days after the date the security agreement was executed, constructive notice shall date from the time of the execution of the security agreement. Otherwise, constructive notice shall date from the time of receipt noted on the title application.

B. The method provided in this article for perfecting a security interest shall be exclusive, except as to liens dependent upon possession and property tax liens on mobile [manufactured] homes perfected under Section 66-3-204 NMSA 1978.

C. The constructive notice herein provided for shall terminate twelve months after the maturity date of the debt. Unless refiled in a manner prescribed by the division within twelve months after the maturity date, the division may ignore the security interest in the issuance of all subsequent certificates of title.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-202, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 74.

Compiler's notes. - The 1983 amendment to 66-3-204 NMSA 1978 substituted "manufactured homes" for "mobile homes" throughout that section.

Section provides exclusive method of perfection. - This section specifically provides that the method provided under 64-5-1 and 64-5-2, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-201 NMSA 1978 and this section, respectively) for giving constructive notice of a lien or encumbrance upon a registered vehicle shall be exclusive of the provisions of law which otherwise require or relate to the recording or filing of instruments creating or evidencing title retention or other liens or encumbrances upon vehicles of a type subject to registration. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-30.

Lien for unpaid trailer court rental space not superior. - The lien of an owner or operator of a trailer court for unpaid space rental is not superior to a prior chattel mortgage on a house trailer filed as required by 64-5-2, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Diamond Trailer Sales Co. v. Munoz*, 72 N.M. 190, 382 P.2d 185 (1963).

Uniform Commercial Code inapplicable to security interests in motor vehicles. - Under a plain reading of the statutes and authorities the provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code (55-1-101 et seq.) do not apply to the perfection of liens, encumbrances or title retention creating a security interest in motor vehicles. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-30.

The motor vehicle division should accept for filing all instruments, with or without acknowledgments appearing thereon, filed pursuant to 64-5-1 and 64-5-2, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-201 and this section, respectively) and which instruments create and evidence a lien or encumbrance or title retention upon motor vehicles required to be registered. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-30.

Application not received within 10 days not constructive notice. - Where application for title showing lien is not received within 10 days after execution of security agreement, the filing of security agreement does not constitute constructive notice of security interest. *Novak v. Dow*, 82 N.M. 30, 474 P.2d 712 (Ct. App. 1970).

Application filed after levy not prior interest. - Where bank, on motion for summary judgment, failed to show that application for title was filed before levy to satisfy

judgment debt, bank did not have prior security interest in automobile. *Novak v. Dow*, 82 N.M. 30, 474 P.2d 712 (Ct. App. 1970).

Law reviews. - For article, "Attachment in New Mexico-Part II," see 2 *Nat. Resources J.* 75 (1962).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d *Automobiles and Highway Traffic* § 31.
60 C.J.S. *Motor Vehicles* § 42.

§ 66-3-203. Report of stored, unclaimed and unidentified motor vehicles.

An operator of a place of business for garaging, repairing, parking or storing vehicles for the public, in which a vehicle remains unclaimed for a period of thirty days, shall, within five days after the expiration of that period, report in writing to the New Mexico state police at Santa Fe and the sheriff of the county in which the unit is stored, setting forth the make of car, model-year, [and] engine, serial and vehicle numbers of the vehicle unclaimed. A person who fails to report a vehicle as unclaimed in accord with this subsection forfeits all claims and liens for its parking or storing and is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-203, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 75.

Requirement inapplicable to stolen vehicle returned to owner by sheriff. - The provisions of 64-5-3, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), requiring the owner of an automobile storage business to report unclaimed motor vehicles to the state police and to the sheriff, are not intended to apply to a stolen motor vehicle that has been recovered by the sheriff and towed to owner's place of business at the request of sheriff. *Foundation Reserve Ins. Co. v. Faust*, 71 N.M. 271, 377 P.2d 681 (1962).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61A C.J.S. *Motor Vehicles* § 717.

§ 66-3-204. Property tax liens on manufactured homes; filing; effect.

A. Upon receipt of a notification of unpaid taxes on a manufactured home required by Section 7-38-52 NMSA 1978, the division shall file the notification and indicate on it the date and time of receipt. It shall maintain an index and file of the notifications by vehicle registration number.

B. From the date and time of receipt of a notification, the unpaid taxes, penalty and interest certified by the county treasurer constitute a lien on and a security interest in the manufactured home on behalf of the state until paid. The lien is valid against holders of prior perfected security interests, attaching creditors and subsequent transferees and

when perfected by filing in accordance with this section constitutes constructive notice of the lien claimed. When a lien is perfected under this section, the division shall send written notification of the lien to all holders of prior perfected security interests as shown on the vehicle's certificate of title. The notice shall be sent no later than ten days after the filing of the lien.

C. Upon receipt of a certified notice from a county treasurer showing that the taxes, penalty and interest for which a lien is claimed have been paid, the division shall indicate in writing on the filed notification the fact of payment, shall attach the notice of payment to the original notification, shall remove both documents from its lien file to a separate file and shall make a written entry in its index indicating the satisfaction of the lien. At the same time, it shall send written notification to the registered owner of the manufactured home of the action it has taken.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-204, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 76; 1983, ch. 295, § 29.

Cross-references. - For definition of "division," see 66-1-4B(17) NMSA 1978.

Part 4

NONRESIDENT OWNERS OF VEHICLES

§ 66-3-301. Registration by nonresidents.

A. Any nonresident owner of a vehicle of a type otherwise subject to registration may use or permit the use of such vehicle within this state for a period of one hundred eighty days without registering his vehicle, but any vehicle so used must display current registration plates issued for the vehicle in the state where the owner resides.

B. Any person gainfully employed within the boundaries of this state for a period of thirty consecutive days or more shall be presumed to be a resident of this state, but this presumption shall be rebutted upon a showing that the person's employment in this state is for no more than one hundred eighty days.

C. Notwithstanding the fact of their employment, the following are not required to register their vehicles if they display current registration plates issued for the vehicle in the state where the owner resides:

(1) nonresident students engaged in a full-time course of study at an institution of higher learning located within this state and the vehicle displays a valid nonresident student sticker issued by the institution which they attend; or

(2) a nonresident owner gainfully employed within the boundaries of this state who uses his vehicle to commute daily from his home in another state to and from his place of

employment within this state. The provisions of this paragraph apply only if the state in which the owner resides extends like privileges to New Mexico residents gainfully employed within the boundaries of that state.

D. A nonresident owner of a foreign vehicle operated within this state for the transportation of persons or property for compensation or for the transportation of merchandise, either regularly according to a schedule or for a consecutive period exceeding thirty days, shall register such vehicle and pay the same fees therefor as required with reference to like vehicles owned by residents of this state. This subsection shall not be construed as limiting the effect of validly-entered reciprocal agreements between New Mexico and other states or of proportional registration provided for in Section 66-3-4 NMSA 1978.

E. Every nonresident, including any foreign corporation, carrying on business within this state and owning and regularly operating in such business any motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, house trailer or pole trailer within the state shall register each such vehicle and pay the same fees therefor as required with reference to like vehicles owned by residents of this state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-301, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 77.

- I. General Consideration.
- II. Employment or Residence Within State.
- III. Carrying on Business.
- IV. Military Personnel.

I. General Consideration.

Unconstitutional to require immediate acquisition of license. - There being no reasonable basis for the classification, Laws 1941, ch. 165, § 1(a) was invalid as discriminatory and a denial of "equal protection of law" because it required a nonresident owner, who accepts gainful employment within the state, to immediately acquire a license from New Mexico. State v. Pate, 47 N.M. 182, 138 P.2d 1006 (1943).

No certain limitations relative to use of highways by nonresidents. - In this state, residency for the accomplishment or the eligibility for acting within certain limitations of the laws has been made definite, such as is exemplified by the requirements for the right of franchise, use of the civil courts in domestic matters and the enjoyment of public employment. There is no such specific guide relative to limited use of New Mexico highways by nonresidents. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-191.

One definition of "nonresident". - If the individual intends to return to a place where his political rights are exercised and where he is subject to taxation, etc., he is a nonresident of New Mexico. If such intent to return to his "legal residence" is absent and his intention is to be a New Mexico resident, he is a New Mexico resident and should comply with the motor vehicle laws on registration. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-330.

Vehicle not registered out-of-state must be in state. - A special motor vehicle, used to haul exceptional loads, which was leased by a New Mexico firm holding a certificate of convenience and necessity from an Arizona trucking firm, was subject to registration in the state of New Mexico even though it was only used on highways of New Mexico for eight days due to the fact that it was not registered in the state of Arizona and did not display current registration plates from that state. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-95.

Must pay excise tax if registered. - Owners of foreign vehicles, who are required to register such vehicles pursuant to the provisions of 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) must pay the excise tax required by 64-11-15, 1953 Comp. (similar to former 66-6-27 NMSA 1978). 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-11.

Nonresident motorist may be cited as misdemeanor if vehicle unregistered. - Under a systematic check of the registration of all motor vehicles being operated on New Mexico roads, resident motorists can be required to show proof of registration under 64-3-11, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-13 NMSA 1978) and a nonresident motorist can be required to show proof that his out-of-state vehicle is "duly registered in" some foreign state as is required under 64-6-1A, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). In conducting such checks of vehicle registration an officer can detain a nonresident motorist for a brief time on the road to determine whether his vehicle is "duly registered in" the foreign state. If the motorist cannot show proof of such foreign registration, and if it appears that the vehicle probably is not duly registered, then he may be cited as a misdemeanor under 64-6-1A. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-62.

Systematic check may not be used as pretext for search. - The systematic check of registration of motor vehicles may not be used merely as a pretext for searching vehicles. The purpose of the check must be for a good faith examination of the driver's license or vehicle registration. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-62.

Rental motor vehicles and rental trailers come within the provisions of 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-137.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 56, 57.

Discrimination against nonresidents in vehicle registration requirements, 61 A.L.R. 347; 112 A.L.R. 63.

Statute in relation to foreign-owned vehicles operating within state, 82 A.L.R. 1091; 138 A.L.R. 1499.

Applicability of motor vehicles registration laws to corporation domiciled in state but

having branch trucking bases in other states, 16 A.L.R.2d 1414.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 66 to 69.

II. Employment or Residence Within State.

Nonresident may operate vehicle without state registration for stated period. - Section 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) permits a nonresident owner of any foreign vehicle of a type otherwise subject to registration to operate or allow the use or operation of the vehicle in this state for a period of 30 days (now 180 days) without registering it. After the 30-day (now 180-day) period, the vehicle is to be registered. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-113.

Once intent to become resident manifest, registration requirements must be met. - Under the existing valid legislative enactments that any nonresident or otherwise foreign vehicle may be operated in New Mexico for an indefinite period of time limited only by the period of valid registration as provided for in the state or country in which the concerned owner does, as a matter of law, reside and further in keeping herewith, the circumstances as would establish or invoke a required registration in New Mexico can only be determined by a declaration of such by the newcomer or by a manifestation of an intention to become a resident in New Mexico as evidenced by employment of a permanent nature, voter registration or any other act lending support to a subjective determination of the intention to become a resident of this state. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-191.

These provisions apply equally to those who only temporarily accept employment within the state so long as that person remains within the state for a period in excess of 30 days. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-197.

Nonresidents employed within state are exempt. - Nonresident persons employed within the state and who merely use their vehicle as a means of conveyance to and from such employment, but who do not regularly operate such vehicle in the course of their business, are exempt from the purchase of New Mexico registration plates and the payment of the usual fees in connection therewith so long as they display registration plates on the vehicle from the state of residence. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-215.

Nonresident truckers cannot avoid necessity of registration simply because on weekends the vehicles were driven to Texas. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-113.

Period not tolled by short absence. - The purpose of 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) could not be circumvented by a nonresident motorist who, with the intent to return to New Mexico, leaves the state for only a day or two in an effort to toll the running of the period. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-197; 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-137.

Intentional disruption of period not permitted. - A nonresident motorist may not take his vehicle out of state for short periods of time merely to disrupt the running of the consecutive 30-day period of Subsection B of 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to Subsection D of this section). 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-137.

Nonresident trucker may not relieve himself of requirement of registration of his truck imposed by 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), as amended, by removing his truck from the state for short intervals. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-71.

III. Carrying on Business.

Out-of-state leased vehicles subject to registration requirements. - Subsection D of 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to Subsection D of this section) would apply if a New Mexico lessee used a vehicle registered in another state for a period of 30 days or more. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-95.

Test is whether nonresident owner engaged in profession or trade. - The test for the determination of whether or not a nonresident vehicle, which is not used for the transportation of persons or property for compensation, and which is not owned by a person or corporation carrying on business within this state, is subject to registration under motor vehicle registration and licensing laws, is whether or not the nonresident owner of that vehicle is engaged in any employment, trade, profession or occupation in this state. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6037.

Carrying on business within state subjects owner to registration requirements. - Subsection E of 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to Subsection E of this section) only applies if the nonresident owner carries on business within this state. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-95.

IV. Military Personnel.

Servicemen located within state excluded from registration requirement. - Servicemen located within this state, but who are residents of and domiciled in another state, are excluded from taxation of their personal property, including registration and excise tax on their motor vehicle and personal property. This is true even though the state of residence and domicile does not exercise its right of taxation. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-216.

As are federal civilian employees temporarily assigned to military installations. - United States government civilian employees temporarily assigned to military installations within the state are not required to register their motor vehicles in New Mexico under the

provisions of 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-79.

Nor must serviceman register if wife uses vehicle. - A serviceman who owns a vehicle registered in his own name in the state of his residence, a community or noncommunity property state, purchased during coverture, is not required to register his motor vehicle in New Mexico under the provisions of 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) if his wife is gainfully employed within the state but is not using the vehicle in her work. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-172.

Must register if not registered in home state. - Section 514 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. App. § 574) forbids New Mexico's requiring a nonresident serviceman to register his automobile so long as the automobile is registered in the serviceman's home state. If, however, the automobile is not registered in his home state, it is lawfully subject to registration in New Mexico and 64-6-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) should be enforced. 1971 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 71-98.

Or if commercial vehicle. - New Mexico may assess the full registration fee for commercial vehicles, owned by nonresident service personnel, because of the language of 64-6-1E, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). 1975 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 75-43.

§ 66-3-302. Caravan tax.

A. No person, dealer, agency, firm or corporation and no agent or representative of any person, dealer, agency, firm or corporation shall use the highways of New Mexico for the transportation of any vehicle, truck, trailer, semitrailer, tractor or house trailer, whether licensed in another state or not, either on its own wheels, or on another vehicle, or by being drawn or towed behind another, by any person, firm, or corporation, or the agents or employees thereof, engaged in the business of transporting motor vehicles; or for the purpose of delivery to any purchaser thereof, on a sale or contract of sale previously made, whether the party transporting the same be acting for the seller or for the purchaser or for the lessor or for the lessee; or for the purpose of selling or offering the same for sale to or by any person, dealer, agency, firm, corporation, purchaser or prospective purchaser, whether such person, dealer, agency, firm, corporation, purchaser or prospective purchaser be located within or without the state of New Mexico, unless the vehicle carries:

(1) a valid New Mexico registration plate;

(2) a valid dealer's plate issued by the division;

(3) a special permit for the use of the highways of this state for the transportation of such vehicle, in the manner in which the same is being transported, which has first been obtained and the fee therefor paid as hereinafter specified; or

(4) a valid temporary transportation permit issued under Section 66-3-6B NMSA 1978.

B. Special permits for the use of the highways of this state for the transportation of such vehicles shall be issued by the motor transportation director upon application on such form as said director may prescribe and upon payment of a fee of seven dollars fifty cents (\$7.50) for each such vehicle transported by use of its own power and a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for each such vehicle carried in or on another vehicle or towed or drawn by another vehicle and not transported in whole or in part by the use of its own power. All permits so issued shall be evidenced by said director, which evidence shall show upon the face thereof, the registration number assigned to each such vehicle, the name and address of the owner, the manner of transportation thereby authorized and a description of the vehicle so registered, including the engine number thereof. Such certificate shall be carried at all times by the person in charge of such vehicle or vehicles. A suitable tag or placard shall be issued by said director with such certificate and shall be at all times displayed on each such vehicle whether the same is being so transported singly or in a caravan. No such permit, certificate, tag or placard shall be used upon or in connection with the transportation of any vehicle other than the one for which the same is issued. This tax shall not be applicable to the transportation of vehicles carried on another vehicle operating under a state corporation commission permit as a carrier duly licensed under the motor vehicle laws of New Mexico and for the operation of which a mileage tax is paid. Nor shall the vehicle so transported be required to carry a registration plate or temporary transportation permits. The motor transportation division and the New Mexico state police are hereby authorized to impound any motor vehicle transported in violation of the Motor Transportation Act [Articles 1, 3 and 5 of Chapter 65 NMSA 1978] until a proper permit has been secured and any fine levied has been paid.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-302, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 78.

Applicability. - Caravan tax does not apply to transportation of out-of-state automobiles by a driver who is under contract to the owner, arranged by an agent, to transport the car from one state to another when the vehicle is not being transported for sale or for lease. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-208.

Constitutionality of tax. - State law exacting a permit fee for the privilege of transporting motor vehicles over the highways of the state for purposes of sale does not violate the fourteenth amendment of the federal constitution. *Morf v. Bingaman*, 298 U.S. 407, 56 S. Ct. 756, 80 L. Ed. 1245, rehearing denied, 299 U.S. 619, 57 S. Ct. 4, 81 L. Ed. 456 (1936).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 155.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 78.

§ 66-3-303. Registration by military personnel.

Officers and enlisted personnel of the United States army, navy, marine corps, coast guard and air force may operate their personal passenger vehicles in this state subject to the provisions of Section 66-3-301 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-303, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 79.

Compiler's notes. - For attorney general's opinions concerning registration by military personnel, see analysis line IV in the notes to 66-3-301 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 84.

Part 5

SPECIAL REGISTRATION PLATES

§ 66-3-401. Operation of vehicles under special plates.

A. A manufacturer, wrecker of vehicles or dealer owning any vehicle of a type otherwise required to be registered hereunder may operate or move the same upon the highways for all purposes incidental to his business, including but not limited to transporting, testing, demonstrating or selling the same without registering each such vehicle, upon condition that any such vehicle display thereon, in the manner prescribed in Section 66-3-18 NMSA 1978, a special plate issued to such manufacturer, dealer or wrecker of vehicles as provided in this article. This paragraph shall not be construed as limiting the use of temporary permits issued to dealers under Section 66-3-6 NMSA 1978.

B. The provisions of this article do not apply to work or service vehicles owned by a manufacturer, wrecker of vehicles or dealer.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-401, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 80.

Cross-references. - As to special registration or prestige plates, see 66-3-15, 66-3-16 NMSA 1978. As to special plates for horseless carriages, see 66-3-27 NMSA 1978. As to special plates for radio station licensees, see 66-3-604 NMSA 1978. As to fees for special plates, see 66-6-17 NMSA 1978. For suspension or revocation of special plates, see 66-8-5 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 150 to 152.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 78.

§ 66-3-402. Application for and issuance of certificate and special plates.

A. Any manufacturer, wrecker of vehicles or dealer may make application to the division upon the appropriate form for a certificate containing a general "vehicle-business number" and for one or more special plates. The applicant shall also submit proof of his status as a bona fide manufacturer, wrecker of vehicles or dealer as may reasonably be required by the division.

B. The division, upon granting any such application, shall issue to the applicant a certificate containing the applicant's name and address and general vehicle-business number assigned to the applicant.

C. The division shall issue special plates as applied for which shall have displayed thereon the general vehicle-business numbers assigned to the applicant.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-402, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 81.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978. As to suspension or revocation of temporary permits for misuse by dealer, see 66-3-6 NMSA 1978.

When temporary permits available to manufacturers. - Upon issuance of a motor vehicle dealers' license to a qualified manufacturer, the division may thereafter extend the use of temporary transportation permits to vehicle manufacturers. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-31.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 101.

§ 66-3-403. Expiration of special vehicle-business plates.

Every special vehicle-business plate issued hereunder expires at midnight on December 31 of each year, and a new plate or validating sticker for the ensuing year may be obtained by the person to whom any such expired plate was issued upon application to the division and payment of the fee provided by law. Renewal of all such special vehicle-business plates shall be on or before March 2 of the following year.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-403, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 82.

§ 66-3-404. Special vehicle-business plates not transferable.

A. Special vehicle-business plates issued to a manufacturer, a wrecker of vehicles or dealer are not transferable.

B. Whenever the holder of special vehicle-business plates ceases operation for any

reason, the current special vehicle-business plates issued to him shall be surrendered to the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-404, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 83; 1989, ch. 318, § 11.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, deleted "refund upon surrender" at the end of the catchline, and in Subsection B deleted "theretofore" preceding "issued" and also deleted the former second sentence which read: "A refund covering the fees paid for the unexpired period of such plates prorated on a quarterly basis shall thereupon be made by the division."

§ 66-3-405. Special plates for members of congress.

A. Upon compliance with all laws of this state relating to registration and licensing of motor vehicles, and upon application, any delegate from New Mexico to the congress of the United States shall be furnished with license plates for such passenger cars as are required to be registered in this state. Upon each plate, in lieu of the registration number of the vehicle owner, shall be the name of the house of the United States congress in which he serves, followed by the number which indicates his seniority as compared with the other member, or members, of the same house of congress from New Mexico.

B. At the time of delivery of a special plate, the applicant shall surrender the current license plate issued for such motor vehicle, if any have been issued.

C. When the ownership of the motor vehicle for which a special plate has been furnished by the director changes from one person to another, or the owner ceases to be a member of congress, the special license plate herein authorized shall be promptly removed from the vehicle by the holder of the special plate and returned to the director, at which time the person so removing the special plate is entitled to receive a regular license plate for such motor vehicle.

D. The holder of a special plate is entitled to transfer such a special plate from one automobile to another during the year in which the plate is valid, upon application to the director for the transfer. In the event such a transfer is made, the owner of the vehicle from which the special plate is removed is not entitled to receive a regular license plate except upon payment of the fees established by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-405, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 84.

§ 66-3-406. Special plates for private vehicles.

A. Upon compliance with all laws relating to registration and licensing of motor vehicles, and upon application to the division, special registration plates shall be furnished for

motor vehicles owned by:

- (1) elected state officials;
- (2) members of the legislature;
- (3) the chief clerk of the house of representatives and of the senate;
- (4) the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives and of the senate;
- (5) members of the consular or diplomatic corps of a foreign country who are certified by the United States department of state;
- (6) disabled persons, pursuant to Section 66-3-16 NMSA 1978; and
- (7) members of the New Mexico mounted patrol.

B. Special registration plates furnished under this section shall identify the officials, members and disabled persons as such. If legislators, they shall indicate whether they are members of the house of representatives or of the senate.

C. At the time of delivery of the special plate, the official, member or disabled person shall surrender his current registration plate issued for the motor vehicle, if any have been issued. When the ownership of the motor vehicle for which a special plate has been furnished by the division changes, or the holder ceases to qualify, the special plate shall immediately be removed from the vehicle by the holder of the special plate and returned to the director, at which time the person removing the special plate shall receive a regular plate for the vehicle.

D. The holder of a special plate may transfer his special plate from one vehicle to another during the year in which the plate is valid upon application to the director for the transfer. If such a transfer is made, the owner of the vehicle from which the special plate is removed may not receive a regular plate except upon payment of the fees established by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-406, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 85; 1979, ch. 327, § 2.

Cross-references. - For restrictions on indicating title of office on plates, see 66-3-14 NMSA 1978.

"Lieutenant-governor's aide" or "advisor" cannot appear on plate. - The department of motor vehicles (now division of motor vehicles) may not issue a license plate having on it "lieutenant-governor's aide" or "lieutenant governor's advisor." 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-114.

§ 66-3-407. Special plates for private vehicles used in public service.

A. Upon compliance with all laws relating to registration and licensing of motor vehicles, and upon application to the division, and the payment of necessary fees, special registration plates shall be furnished for motor vehicles owned by members of an organized group, committed under its charter or bylaws to perform such services as are reasonably related to the public safety or welfare.

B. Special license plates furnished under this section shall identify the members as belonging to the particular unit and shall be of such design and cost such additional fee of not less than fifteen dollars (\$15.00) as the division, in its discretion, may provide.

C. At the time of delivery of the special plate, the member shall surrender his current registration plate issued for the motor vehicle, if any has been issued.

D. Each member shall only be entitled to one special plate, and when the ownership of the motor vehicle, for which the plate has been furnished by the division changes, or the owner ceases to be a member of the organization, the special plate shall immediately be removed from the vehicle by the holder of the special plate and returned to the director, at which time it shall be exchanged for a regular registration plate.

E. The holder of a special plate may transfer his special plate from one vehicle to another during the year in which the plate is valid upon application to the director for transfer. If such a transfer is made, the owner of the vehicle from which the plate is removed may not receive a regular registration plate except upon payment of the fees established by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-407, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 86.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 80.

§ 66-3-407.1. Special registration plates.

Any person who is entitled to a special registration plate, as provided for in Sections 66-3-405 through 66-3-407 NMSA 1978, and subsequently fails to qualify for such a special registration plate shall remove the special registration plate no later than January 1 of the year following the year in which the person failed to qualify for the special registration plate.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 87, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 87 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 66-3-408. Special plates for recreational vehicles.

All recreational vehicles registered in New Mexico shall carry a special registration plate designating them as such. The color and design of such plates shall be at the discretion of the director of the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-408, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 87.

§ 66-3-409. Special registration plates; medal of honor winners.

A. The division shall issue distinctive pale blue, white and gold registration plates to any person who has been awarded the medal of honor and who so requests and submits proof satisfactory to the division that he has been awarded that medal. The plates shall each bear the inscription "Medal of Honor Recipient". No fee shall be collected for the issuance of a special registration plate pursuant to this section.

B. No person shall falsely represent himself to be a medal of honor recipient in order to be eligible to be issued special registration plates pursuant to this section when he is in fact not such a recipient. Any person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-12.4, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 199, § 1; 1988, ch. 10, § 1.

The 1988 amendment, effective May 18, 1988, in Subsection A, substituted "division" for "department" twice and made a minor stylistic change in the first sentence, and, in the third sentence, deleted "in addition to the regular registration fee, applicable to the passenger motor vehicle if any" following "No fee"; and, in Subsection B, inserted "registration" in the first sentence.

§ 66-3-410. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 148, § 2 repeals 66-3-410 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 197, § 2, relating to the authorization of motorcycle prestige plates, effective July 1, 1985. For provisions of former section, see 1983 Cumulative Supplement to this pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 66-3-15 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-411. Special registration plates; prisoners of war and surviving spouses; submission of proof; penalty.

A. The division shall issue distinctive registration plates to any person and the surviving spouse of any person who was held as a prisoner of war by an enemy of the United States during any armed conflict, upon the submission by the person of proof satisfactory to the division that he was held as a prisoner of war by an enemy of the United States during a period of armed conflict or that she is the surviving spouse of such a person. No fee shall be collected for issuance of a special registration plate pursuant to this section.

B. No person shall falsely represent himself to have been held as a prisoner of war or herself to be the surviving spouse of a prisoner of war so as to be eligible to be issued special registration plates pursuant to this section when he in fact was not held as a prisoner of war or when she in fact is not the surviving spouse of a prisoner of war.

C. Any person who violates the provisions of Subsection B of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-3-411, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 99, § 2; 1979, ch. 375, § 1; 1987, ch. 268, § 21; 1989, ch. 282, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, inserted "and surviving spouses" in the catchline; in Subsection A, inserted "and the surviving spouse of any person" and "or that she is the surviving spouse of such a person"; and, in Subsection B, inserted "or herself to be the surviving spouse of a prisoner of war" and "or when she in fact is not the surviving spouse of a prisoner of war".

§ 66-3-412. Special registration plates; one hundred percent disabled veterans; submission of proof; penalty.

A. The division shall issue distinctive registration plates to any person who was one hundred percent disabled by an enemy of the United States during any armed conflict, upon the submission by the person of proof satisfactory to the division that he was one hundred percent disabled by an enemy of the United States during a period of armed conflict. No fee shall be collected for issuance of a special registration plate pursuant to this section or for the issuance of special registration plates for the New Mexico rangers and members of the New Mexico mounted patrol. Any person eligible for a special registration plate pursuant to this section and also eligible for one or more special registration plates pursuant to Sections 66-3-406, 66-3-409 and 66-3-411 NMSA 1978 shall be issued only one special registration plate of his choice.

B. No person shall falsely represent himself to have been one hundred percent disabled by an enemy of the United States during a period of armed conflict so as to be eligible to be issued special registration plates pursuant to this section when he in fact was not one hundred percent disabled.

C. Any person eligible for a special registration plate under this section shall only be eligible for one such plate.

D. Any person who violates the provisions of Subsection B of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: Laws 1979, ch. 299, § 2; 1980, ch. 44, § 1; 1987, ch. 268, § 22.

§ 66-3-413. Special registration plates.

A. The division shall issue distinctive registration plates to any person who is a member of the New Mexico national guard, upon the submission by the person of proof satisfactory to the division that he is currently a member of the guard. No fee shall be collected for issuance of a special registration plate pursuant to this section.

B. No person shall falsely represent himself to be an active member of the New Mexico national guard so as to be eligible to be issued special registration plates pursuant to this section when he in fact is not a current member of the New Mexico national guard.

C. Any person who violates the provisions of Subsection B of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: Laws 1980, ch. 45, § 1; 1987, ch. 268, § 23.

§ 66-3-414. Special registration plates for purple heart veterans.

A. The division shall issue special registration plates to any person who is a veteran and a bona fide purple heart medal recipient and who submits proof satisfactory to the division that he has been awarded that medal. No fee, including the regular registration fee applicable to the passenger motor vehicle, if any, shall be collected for the issuance of the special registration plates pursuant to this section. Any person eligible for a special registration plate pursuant to this section and also eligible for one or more special registration plates pursuant to Sections 66-3-406, 66-3-409, 66-3-411 and 66-3-412 NMSA 1978 shall be issued only one special registration plate of his choice.

B. No person shall falsely represent himself to be a purple heart veteran so as to be eligible to be issued special plates pursuant to this section when he, in fact, is not a purple heart veteran.

C. Any person who violates the provisions of Subsection B of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-3-414, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 23, § 1; 1989, ch. 77, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A, substituted "division" for "motor vehicle division of the transportation department" near the beginning of the first sentence and made minor stylistic changes in that sentence and substituted "including" for "in addition to" in the second sentence.

§ 66-3-415. Special registration plates for Pearl Harbor survivors.

A. The division shall issue distinctive registration plates indicating that the recipient is a survivor of the attack on Pearl Harbor if that person submits satisfactory proof to the division indicating that the person:

(1) was a member of the United States armed forces on December 7, 1941;

(2) received an honorable discharge from the United States armed forces; and

(3) was on station on December 7, 1941, during the hours of 7:55 a.m. to 9:45 a.m. Hawaii time at Pearl Harbor, the island of Oahu, or offshore at a distance not exceeding three miles.

B. The division shall confirm satisfactory proof with the New Mexico chapter of the Pearl Harbor survivors association.

C. No fee in addition to the registration fee applicable to the passenger motor vehicle, if any, shall be collected for the issuance of the distinctive registration plate pursuant to this section.

D. The recipient of a distinctive plate issued pursuant to the section shall be issued replacement plates upon request and without charge if the plate is lost, stolen or mutilated.

E. Any person eligible for a distinctive registration plate pursuant to this section and also eligible for one or more special or distinctive registration plates pursuant to Sections 66-3-406, 66-3-409, 66-3-411 and 66-3-412 NMSA 1978 shall be issued only one special or distinctive registration plate of the person's choice.

F. No person shall falsely represent himself to be a survivor of the attack on Pearl Harbor so as to be eligible to be issued distinctive plates pursuant to this section when that person, in fact, is not a survivor of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

G. Any person who violates the provisions of Subsection F of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) or more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment for a definite term less than one year, or both.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-3-415, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 162, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 162 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 66-3-416. Special collegiate registration plate; procedures; fee.

A. The division shall establish and issue special collegiate registration plates in accordance with the provisions of this section and shall adopt and promulgate procedures for application for and issuance of such special collegiate registration plates.

B. Any state-supported higher educational institution in New Mexico may request that the division issue a special collegiate registration plate for that institution. Upon that request, the division, with the advice and consultation of the higher educational institution, shall determine the color and design of the registration plate and provide for its issuance.

C. For a fee of thirty-five dollars (\$35.00), which fee shall be in addition to the regular motor vehicle registration fees, any owner of a motor vehicle may apply for the issuance of a special collegiate registration plate. The owner of a motor vehicle shall apply and pay a fee each year that he wishes to retain and renew his special collegiate registration plate.

D. The revenue from the special collegiate registration plates shall be distributed as follows:

(1) ten dollars (\$10.00) of the fee collected for each registration plate shall be retained by the division in the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth fiscal years and is appropriated to the division for the manufacture and issuance of the registration plates. Thereafter, that amount of each fee shall be paid to the state treasurer for credit to the motor vehicle suspense fund for distribution in accordance with Section 66-6-23 NMSA 1978; and

(2) twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) of the fee collected for each registration plate shall be distributed to the higher educational institution for which the registration plate is issued.

E. Revenues received by each higher educational institution from special collegiate registration plate fees are appropriated to the higher educational institutions to carry out any purpose of that institution.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 360, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 360 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1989, ch. 360, § 2, effective June 16, 1989, provides that the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department shall report to the

second session of the thirty-ninth legislature on higher educational institutions which have requested issuance of special collegiate registration plates, the number of such plates issued, the revenues received from registration plate fees and the costs of issuing the plates under 66-3-416 NMSA 1978.

Part 6

ANTI-THEFT PROVISIONS

§ 66-3-501. Report of stolen and recovered motor vehicles.

Every sheriff, chief of police or peace officer upon receiving reliable information that any vehicle registered hereunder has been stolen shall immediately but in no case later than one week after receiving such information report such theft to the New Mexico state police, unless prior thereto information has been received of the recovery of such vehicle. Any said officer upon receiving information that any vehicle, which he has previously reported as stolen, has been recovered, shall immediately report the fact of such recovery to the local sheriff's office or police department and to the New Mexico state police.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-501, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 88.

Cross-references. - As to the index of stolen or recovered vehicles, see 66-3-8, 66-3-9 NMSA 1978.

Sheriff need not report theft when recovered on same day. - The sheriff is not required by the provisions of 64-9-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) to report either the theft or recovery of a motor vehicle, recovered on the same day it was stolen and where no theft report was ever made, to the local police department or state police. *Foundation Reserve Ins. Co. v. Faust*, 71 N.M. 271, 377 P.2d 681 (1962).

§ 66-3-502. Reports by owners of stolen and recovered vehicles.

A. The owner, or person having a lien or encumbrance upon a registered vehicle which has been stolen or embezzled, may notify the New Mexico state police of such theft or embezzlement, but in the event of an embezzlement may make such report only after having procured the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of the person charged with such embezzlement.

B. Every owner or other person who has given any such notice shall immediately notify the New Mexico state police of a recovery of such vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-502, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 89.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Nature and extent of insured's duty to seek retrieval of stolen automobile, 9 A.L.R.4th 405.

§ 66-3-503. Action by division on report of stolen or embezzled vehicle.

The division, upon receiving a report of a stolen or embezzled vehicle from the New Mexico state police, shall file and appropriately index the same and shall immediately suspend the registration of the vehicle so reported and shall not transfer the registration of the same until such time as it is notified in writing that such vehicle has been recovered.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-503, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 90.

Cross-references. - As to the index of stolen or recovered vehicles, see 66-3-8, 66-3-9 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-504. Unlawful taking of a vehicle or motor vehicle.

A. Any person who shall take any vehicle or motor vehicle intentionally and without consent of the owner thereof shall be guilty of a felony. The consent of the owner of the vehicle to its taking shall not in any case be presumed or implied because of such owner's consent on a previous occasion to the taking of such vehicle by the same or a different person.

B. The district courts are hereby given exclusive jurisdiction to hear and try offenses prescribed under this section.

C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the holder of a lien duly recorded with the division from taking possession of a vehicle to which possession said lienholder is legally entitled under the provisions of the instrument evidencing such lien. A holder of a duly recorded lien who takes possession of a vehicle without the knowledge of the owner of such vehicle shall immediately notify the local police authority of the fact that he has taken possession of the vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-504, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 91.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a felony, see 66-8-9 NMSA 1978.

Elements of offense. - Criminal intent is an essential element of unlawful taking of a vehicle. *State v. Bachicha*, 84 N.M. 397, 503 P.2d 1175 (Ct. App. 1972).

To prove that the defendant committed the crime of unlawfully taking a motor vehicle, the state must prove that he took the vehicle without the owner's consent, in New

Mexico, with the requisite criminal intent. *State v. Tovar*, 98 N.M. 655, 651 P.2d 1299 (1982).

Intent to deprive owner of permanent possession not essential element. - Larceny includes the concept of criminal intent. In addition, it includes an intention to permanently deprive the owner of possession of his property. Such intention, to permanently deprive the owner of possession, is not an essential element of a statute prohibiting the intentional taking of a vehicle without the consent of the owner. *State v. Austin*, 80 N.M. 748, 461 P.2d 230 (Ct. App. 1969).

Conviction had without presence of intent to permanently deprive possession. - A charge of a violation of 64-9-4A, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), the unlawful taking of a motor vehicle, is not necessarily included in a charge of larceny and, thus, also is not necessarily included in a charge of robbery. The criminal intent required by the crime of larceny is the intent to deprive the owner of his property permanently. However, a violation of 64-9-4A, 1953 Comp. does not require this intent and a conviction under this section may be had without the presence of an intent to permanently deprive the owner of possession. *State v. Eckles*, 79 N.M. 138, 441 P.2d 36 (1968).

Intent found in larceny not required. - Section 64-9-4, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) has been expressly held not to require the intent found in larceny to deprive the owner of his property permanently. *Kilpatrick v. MIC*, 90 N.M. 199, 561 P.2d 472 (1977).

No violation when vehicle loaned. - Section 64-9-4, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) was not applicable where there was substantial evidence that defendant's taking of a motorcycle was by a loan and, thus, with consent. *State v. Gregg*, 83 N.M. 397, 492 P.2d 1260 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 562, 494 P.2d 975 (1972).

Unlawful taking of vehicle and robbery two separate offenses. - The unlawful taking of a vehicle in violation of 64-9-4A, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) is not a necessary ingredient of the offense of robbery committed by the theft of moneys by use, or threatened use, of force and violence. Appellant committed two separate and distinct criminal offenses, and the fact that they were committed on the same day, or even that one succeeded the other as part of one episode of criminal activity, did not cause them to merge. *State v. Eckles*, 79 N.M. 138, 441 P.2d 36 (1968).

Conviction for unlawful taking and acquittal for burglary not inconsistent. - Defendant was convicted of violating 64-9-4, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) and acquitted of three burglary charges and therefore contended that his conviction should be reversed because of inconsistency. However, since the reason for the acquittals was speculative, the acquittals, even though irreconcilable with the conviction, do not require the conviction to be set aside as a matter of law. *State v. Rogers*, 80 N.M. 230, 453 P.2d 593 (Ct. App. 1969).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 348 to 350.

Burglary or breaking and entering of motor vehicle, 79 A.L.R.2d 286.

Elements of offense defined in "joyriding" statutes, 9 A.L.R.3d 633.

What constitutes theft within automobile theft insurance policy--modern cases, 67 A.L.R.4th 82.

Liability for personal injury or property damage caused by unauthorized use of automobile which had been parked with keys removed from ignition, 70 A.L.R.4th 276. 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 691 to 700.

§ 66-3-505. Receiving or transferring stolen vehicles or motor vehicles.

Any person who, with intent to procure or pass title to a vehicle or motor vehicle which he knows or has reason to believe has been stolen or unlawfully taken, receives, or transfers possession of the same from or to another, or who has in his possession any vehicle which he knows or has reason to believe has been stolen or unlawfully taken, and who is not an officer of the law engaged at the time in the performance of his duty as such officer, is guilty of a fourth degree felony, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not less than one nor more than five years, or to the payment of a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or to both such imprisonment and fine in the discretion of the judge.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-505, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 92.

- I. General Consideration.
- II. Passing Title.

I. General Consideration.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for felony violation generally, see 66-8-9 NMSA 1978. For the penalty for violation of a fourth degree felony, see 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

Primary concern of this section is to prevent the transfer of stolen vehicles. State v. Montano, 93 N.M. 436, 601 P.2d 69 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 93 N.M. 683, 604 P.2d 821 (1979).

Two separate crimes defined. - Section 64-9-5, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) defines two separate crimes: (1) taking, receiving or transferring possession of a vehicle with knowledge or reason to believe it is stolen and with intent to procure or pass title, and (2) unlawful possession of a stolen vehicle. Where defendant was charged with violation of the latter criminal offense which does not include the phrase, "with intent to procure or pass title to a vehicle," refusal of defendant's requested instruction consisting

of a verbatim recital of the section was not error since the first part of this section dealing with intent to procure or pass title was not applicable and to have given it might have misled the jury. *State v. Wise*, 85 N.M. 640, 515 P.2d 644 (Ct. App. 1973).

Substantial discrepancy between fair value and price paid indicates knowledge. - A substantial discrepancy between fair value of an item and the price actually paid for it tends to prove defendant's guilty knowledge and is relevant to that issue. *State v. Hanks*, 85 N.M. 766, 517 P.2d 750 (Ct. App. 1973).

There was substantial evidence to sustain verdict of guilty of possession of stolen automobile where stolen car was found in defendant's garage, defendant furnished some of the purchase money for the car, purchaser knew it was stolen, defendant was present throughout negotiations and sale of the car, purchase price of the stolen car was very low and the thief lived on defendant's property for a time. *State v. Wise*, 85 N.M. 640, 515 P.2d 644 (Ct. App. 1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 351, 352.

What constitutes concealing stolen motor vehicle within meaning of 18 USCS § 2313, 67 A.L.R. Fed. 572.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 702.

II. Passing Title.

"Title" has broad meaning which includes the transfer of whatever title the transferor possesses. *State v. Montano*, 93 N.M. 436, 601 P.2d 69 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 93 N.M. 683, 604 P.2d 821 (1979).

"Title," in this section, is not limited to a "certificate of title" or "transfer of title." *State v. Montano*, 93 N.M. 436, 601 P.2d 69 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 93 N.M. 683, 604 P.2d 821 (1979).

"Title" may pass despite noncompliance with code. - "Title" to a vehicle may be transferred, or passed, even though there is a failure to comply with code provisions concerning the certificate of title. *State v. Montano*, 93 N.M. 436, 601 P.2d 69 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 93 N.M. 683, 604 P.2d 821 (1979).

Requirement of passing title is met where the title is possession and there is an intentional transfer, whether a sale or a loan. *State v. Montano*, 93 N.M. 436, 601 P.2d 69 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 93 N.M. 683, 604 P.2d 821 (1979).

Thief does not have legal title to, or ownership of, a stolen vehicle and neither does the purchaser from a thief. *State v. Montano*, 93 N.M. 436, 601 P.2d 69 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 93 N.M. 683, 604 P.2d 821 (1979).

§ 66-3-506. Injuring or tampering with vehicle.

Any person who shall individually or in association with one or more others do any of the following shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year:

A. purposely, and without authority from the owner, start or cause to be started the engine of any motor vehicle;

B. purposely and maliciously shift or change the starting device or gears of a standing motor vehicle to a position other than that in which they were left by the owner or driver of said motor vehicle;

C. purposely scratch or damage the chassis, running gear, body, sides, top covering or upholstery of a motor vehicle which is the property of another;

D. purposely destroy any part of a motor vehicle or purposely cut, mash, mark or in any other way, destroy or damage any part, attachment, fastening or appurtenance of a motor vehicle, without the permission of the owner;

E. purposely drain or start the drainage of any radiator, oil tank or gas tank upon a motor vehicle, without the permission of the owner;

F. purposely put any metallic or other substance or liquid in the radiator, carburetor, oil tank, grease cup, oilers, lamps, gas tanks or machinery of the motor vehicle with the intent to injure or damage the same or impede the working of the machinery thereof;

G. maliciously tighten or loosen any bracket, bolt, wire, nut, screw or other fastening on a motor vehicle; or

H. purposely release the brake upon a standing motor vehicle with the intent to injure said machine.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-506, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 93.

Cross-references. - For general penalty for misdemeanor violation, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

Arson of automobile. - Section 64-9-6D, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is a general statute directed to destroying or damaging an automobile. Section 30-17-5 NMSA 1978 is a specific statute directed to destroying or damaging an automobile by fire or explosion and is the applicable statute to charge one with arson of an automobile having a value in excess of \$1,000. State v. Martinez, 91 N.M. 804, 581 P.2d 1299 (Ct. App. 1978).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 354 to 356.

What constitutes offense of "tampering" with "motor vehicle" or contents, 57 A.L.R.3d 606.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 673, 700.

§ 66-3-507. Altered vehicle identification numbers; contraband.

A. Any person receiving, disposing of, offering to dispose of or having in his possession any vehicle or motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine, shall make adequate inquiry and inspection to determine that no manufacturer's serial number, engine number or other distinguishing number or mark or identification mark or number placed thereon under assignment of the division has been removed, defaced, covered, altered or destroyed.

B. When the inspection of a vehicle or motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine by any law enforcement officer indicates that the manufacturer's serial number, engine number or other distinguishing number or mark or identification mark or number placed thereon under assignment of the division has been removed, defaced, covered, altered or destroyed, that vehicle may be impounded for a period of time not to exceed ninety-six hours, unless part of that time shall fall upon a Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday in which case the vehicle may be impounded for a period of time not to exceed six days. At the expiration of the stated time period, the vehicle or motor vehicle shall be returned to the person from whom it was taken at no cost unless an ex parte order allowing continued impoundment is issued by a magistrate or district court judge after finding that probable cause exists to believe that the manufacturer's serial number, engine number or other distinguishing number or mark or identification mark or number placed thereon under assignment of the division has been removed, defaced, covered, altered or destroyed. Within ten days of the issuance of such an order, the law enforcement agency shall cause to have the matter of the vehicle or motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine brought before a district court by filing in that court a petition requesting that the vehicle or item be declared contraband, unless the court grants an extension of time for such filing based on some reasonable requirement for extension of such filing by the law enforcement agency. If at the time of the hearing on that petition the court finds that the manufacturer's serial number, engine number or other distinguishing number or mark or identification mark or number placed thereon under assignment of the division has been removed, defaced, covered, altered or destroyed, the court shall declare the vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine to be contraband, unless one of the exceptions enumerated in this section applies. At the time the vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine is declared to be contraband, the court shall order that it be disposed of according to Subsection D of this section. Any vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine in such condition shall not be subject to replevin except by an owner who can trace his ownership of that vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine, from the manufacturer by furnishing the court records indicating the identity of all intermediate owners. The law enforcement agency seizing such a vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine, shall provide the person from whom it was taken a

receipt for such vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine.

C. Such vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine, shall not be considered contraband when:

(1) it has been determined that such vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine has been reported as stolen;

(2) that the vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine is recovered in the condition described in Subsection B of this section;

(3) it clearly appears that the true owner is in no way responsible for the altering, concealing, defacing, destroying or alteration;

(4) the true owner obtains an assigned number issued by the division for such vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine;

(5) the new assigned numbers have been issued for and placed upon the vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine by the division of motor vehicles utilizing a unique numbering system for that purpose; or

(6) a person licensed under the provisions of Sections 214 through 222 [66-4-1 through 66-4-9 NMSA 1978] of this act, when in the course of his business and consistent with the provisions of Section 95 of this act [66-3-508 NMSA 1978] and the rules and regulations promulgated by the division, removes, defaces, covers, alters or destroys the manufacturer's serial or engine number or other distinguishing number or identification mark of a vehicle required to be registered under the Motor Vehicle Code, or number placed thereon under assignment of the division.

D. If it is impossible to locate a true owner who meets the provisions of Subsection C of this section to claim such a vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine, it may be retained by the law enforcement agency confiscating it, as long as it is used for police purposes, after which time, or if not suitable for police use, it shall be destroyed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-507, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 94.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 353.

Constitutionality of statute making possession of automobile from which identifying marks have been removed a crime, 4 A.L.R. 1538; 42 A.L.R. 1149.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 596.

§ 66-3-508. Altering or changing engine or other numbers.

A. No person shall with fraudulent intent deface, remove, cover, destroy or alter the manufacturer's serial or engine number or other distinguishing number or identification mark, or number placed thereon under assignment of the division, of a vehicle required to be registered under the Motor Vehicle Code, or any vehicle, motor vehicle or motor vehicle engine for which a dismantler's notification form has been processed through the division, nor shall any person place or stamp any serial, engine, or other number or mark upon such vehicle, except one assigned thereto by the division. Any violation of this provision is a felony.

B. This section shall not prohibit the restoration by an owner of an original serial, engine, or other number or mark when such restoration is made under permit issued by the division, nor prevent any manufacturer from placing, in the ordinary course of business, numbers or marks upon vehicles or parts thereof.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-508, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 95.

Cross-references. - As to vehicle or motor vehicle dismantling, see 66-3-119 NMSA 1978. For the penalty for violation, see 66-8-9 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 596.

Part 7

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§ 66-3-601. Motor truck registration; possession of portable flares required.

No officer, special collector or other person charged with the registration of motor vehicles or sale and distribution of license plates therefor within the state of New Mexico shall register any motor truck or issue any license plate therefor until the owner of such motor truck or motor trucks shall have first exhibited to him the required number of portable flares for use on said trucks pursuant to the provisions of Section 66-3-849 NMSA 1978 or said owner shall have made an affidavit that he has complied with the provisions of said section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-601, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 96.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-602. False representations as to portable flares; penalty.

Any person, firm or corporation, who, for the purpose of securing the registration of any motor truck or a license plate therefor, shall display any flare or flares not owned by the person, firm or corporation requesting such registration or issuance of license plates or shall make a false statement in the affidavit above required, upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-602, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 97.

§ 66-3-603. Violation of portable flare requirement by registration officer; penalty.

The violation of Sections 66-3-601 or 66-3-602 NMSA 1978 by any officer, special collector or other person charged with the registration of motor vehicles or sale and distribution of license plates therefor shall subject the offender to removal from office and upon conviction thereof in a court of competent jurisdiction to a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100).

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-603, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 98.

§ 66-3-604. Radio station licensees; special registration plates; fee.

A. Any applicant who is a resident of this state who holds an official commercial or amateur radio station license in good standing issued by the federal communications commission or who is a bona fide employee of such license holder shall, upon compliance with all laws of this state relating to registration and the licensing of motor vehicles and drivers, be furnished with a registration plate for the motor vehicle as prescribed by law, upon which:

(1) in lieu of the numbers required for identification, shall be inscribed the official call letters of the applicant as assigned by the federal communications commission;

(2) the official call letters shall be inscribed as internationally recognized call letters, including the number zero with a diagonal line drawn across the number from the upper right of the number down to the lower left of the number; and

(3) the words "amateur radio operator" shall be inscribed on the registration plate upon request of the applicant.

B. The licensee of the commercial or amateur radio station shall certify to the director the names of bona fide personnel eligible to receive such special registration plates. The applicant shall pay, in addition to the registration tax required by law, the sum of three dollars (\$3.00) for the special registration plate, which additional sum shall be

deposited by the director with the state treasurer to be credited to the state road fund. At the time of delivery of the special registration plate, the applicant shall surrender the current registration plate issued for the motor vehicle. This provision for the issuance of a special registration plate shall apply only if the applicant's motor vehicle is already registered in New Mexico so that the applicant has a valid regular New Mexico registration plate issued for that motor vehicle under which to operate during the time it will take to have the necessary special registration plate made. The director may make such reasonable regulations governing the use of the special registration plate as will assure the full compliance by the owner and holder of the special plate with all existing laws governing the registration, transfer and use of motor vehicles. When the ownership of the motor vehicle for which the special registration plate has been furnished by the director changes from one person to another, the special registration plate authorized in this section shall be promptly removed from the motor vehicle by the seller and returned to the director, at which time the seller or the buyer of the motor vehicle is entitled to receive a registration plate for the motor vehicle. The purpose for the issuance of the special registration plate is to readily identify personnel in aid of the performance of necessary duties for civil defense in the communications field.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-3-604, enacted by Laws 1986, ch. 45, § 2; 1989, ch. 100, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, restructured the formerly undesignated first sentence as the introductory paragraph and Paragraph (1) of Subsection A and added Paragraphs (2) and (3) of that subsection, and designated the formerly undesignated second through eighth sentences as Subsection B.

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 148, § 2 repeals the former 66-3-604 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 99, with similar provisions relating to radio station licensees and special license plates, effective July 1, 1985. For provisions of former section, see 1984 Replacement Pamphlet.

Part 8

BICYCLES

§ 66-3-701. Bicycles; effect of regulations.

A. It is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden, or fail to perform any act required by Sections 66-3-701 through 66-3-707 NMSA 1978.

B. The parent of any child and the guardian of any ward shall not authorize or permit any such child or ward to violate any of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code.

C. These regulations applicable to bicycles shall apply whenever a bicycle is operated

upon any highway or upon any path set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles subject to those exceptions stated herein.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-701, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 100.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for commission of a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. As to guardians generally, see 45-5-201 to 45-5-212 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-3-702. Traffic laws apply to persons riding bicycles.

Every person riding a bicycle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle, except as to the special regulations within Sections 66-3-701 through 66-3-707 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-702, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 101.

Cross-references. - As to traffic laws generally, see 66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978.

Bicyclists are placed in the same duty category as other vehicular traffic. *Aragon v. Speelman*, 83 N.M. 285, 491 P.2d 173 (Ct. App. 1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 209.

Reciprocal duties of driver of automobile and bicyclist, 172 A.L.R. 736.

§ 66-3-703. Riding on bicycles.

A. A person propelling a bicycle shall not ride other than upon or astride a permanent and regular seat attached thereto.

B. No bicycle shall be used to carry more persons at one time than the number for which it is designed and equipped.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-703, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 102.

§ 66-3-704. Clinging to vehicles.

No person riding upon any bicycle, coaster, roller skates, sled or toy vehicle shall attach the same or himself to any vehicle upon a roadway.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2443, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 96; 1953 Comp., § 64-19-4; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-704, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 103.

§ 66-3-705. Riding on roadways and bicycle paths.

A. Every person operating a bicycle upon a roadway shall ride as near to the right side of the roadway as practicable, exercising due care when passing a standing vehicle or one proceeding in the same direction.

B. Person [Persons] riding bicycles upon a roadway shall not ride more than two abreast except on paths or parts of roadways set aside for the exclusive use of bicycles.

C. Whenever a usable path for bicycles has been provided adjacent to a roadway, bicycle riders shall use such path and shall not use the roadway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-705, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 104.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - State and local government liability for injury or death of bicyclist due to defect or obstruction in public bicycle path, 68 A.L.R.4th 204.

§ 66-3-706. Carrying articles.

No person operating a bicycle shall carry any package, bundle or article which prevents the driver from keeping at least one hand upon the handlebar.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-706, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 105.

§ 66-3-707. Lamps and other equipment on bicycles.

A. Every bicycle when in use at nighttime shall be equipped with a lamp on the front which shall emit a white light visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the front and with a red reflector on the rear of a type approved by the division which shall be visible from all distances from fifty feet to three hundred feet to the rear when directly in front of lawful upper beams of head lamps on a motor vehicle. A lamp emitting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear may be used in addition to the red reflector.

B. No person shall operate a bicycle unless it is equipped with a bell or other device capable of giving a signal audible for a distance of at least one hundred feet, except that a bicycle shall not be equipped with, nor shall any person use upon a bicycle any siren or whistle.

C. Every bicycle shall be equipped with a brake which will enable the operator to make the brake wheels skid on dry, level, clean pavement.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-707, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 106.

Part 9

EQUIPMENT

§ 66-3-801. Equipment; scope and effect of regulation.

A. It is a misdemeanor for any person to drive or move, or for the owner to cause or permit to be driven or moved, on any highway, any vehicle, or combination of vehicles, which is in such unsafe condition as to endanger any person, or which does not contain those parts, or is not at all times equipped with such lamps and other equipment, in proper condition and adjustment, as is required by Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887 NMSA 1978, or which is equipped in any manner that is in violation of such sections, or for any person to do any act forbidden, or fail to perform any act required under such sections.

B. Nothing contained in Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887 NMSA 1978 shall be construed to prohibit the use of additional parts and accessories on any vehicle which are not inconsistent with the provisions of such sections.

C. The provisions of Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887 NMSA 1978, with respect to equipment on vehicles, shall not apply to implements of husbandry, road machinery, road rollers or farm tractors, except as herein made applicable.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-801, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 107.

Cross-references. - For general definitions, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978. As to prescribing safety standards for motorized bicycles, see 66-3-1101 NMSA 1978. For penalty for misdemeanor generally, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. For penalty assessments for misdemeanor, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Duty of maintaining brakes in proper condition is placed upon owner, and if the brakes do not meet the standard set by the statute, and such failure is not excused, the owner is guilty of negligence in permitting the automobile on the highway in such condition. *Ferran v. Jacquez*, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Jury can consider fact of lapsed inspection certificate. - On the question of knowledge, the jury could take into consideration the proof that the car carried no current brake and light inspection certificate as required by 64-21-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-901 NMSA 1978). *Ferran v. Jacquez*, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Proof of defective battery not proof of improper lighting. - Fact that truck was equipped with a defective battery after an accident does not necessarily mean that the proper lights were not burning on the truck or that the battery was defective prior to an emergency stop. Where trial court made no finding whether the lights were burning or not before or at the time of the accident, a conclusion that the truck was improperly lighted would not flow from the findings as made. *Terrel v. Lowdermilk*, 74 N.M. 135, 391 P.2d 419 (1964).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 185 to 195, 779 to 791.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 260.

§ 66-3-802. When lighted lamps are required.

Every vehicle upon a highway within this state at any time from a half-hour after sunset to a half-hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the highway at a distance of five hundred feet ahead shall display lighted lamps and illuminating devices as hereinafter respectively required for different classes of vehicles, subject to exceptions with respect to parked vehicles as hereinafter stated.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-802, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 108.

Proof of defective battery not proof of improper lighting. - Fact that truck was equipped with a defective battery after an accident does not necessarily mean that the proper lights were not burning on the truck or that the battery was defective prior to an emergency stop. Where trial court made no finding whether the lights were burning or not before or at the time of the accident, a conclusion that the truck was improperly lighted would not flow from the findings as made. *Terrel v. Lowdermilk*, 74 N.M. 135, 391 P.2d 419 (1964).

Violation for truck to stand on highway without lights burning. - Fact that a truck was standing on the main grade of the highway after dark, more than one hour after sunset, without lights burning front or rear, constituted a violation of 11-847, C.S. 1929, regardless of the length of time it had stood there. *Duncan v. Madrid*, 44 N.M. 249, 101 P.2d 382 (1940).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 189.

Validity and construction of regulations as to automobile lights, 11 A.L.R. 1226; 78 A.L.R. 815.

Gross negligence, operating without lights as, within statute limiting liability of owner or operator of automobile for injury to guest, 86 A.L.R. 1150.

Delegation of legislative power as to lights, 87 A.L.R. 555.

Driving motor vehicle without lights or with improper lights as affecting liability for

collision, 21 A.L.R.2d 7; 62 A.L.R.3d 554, 768, 840.

Driving motor vehicle without lights or with improper lights as gross negligence or the like warranting recovery by guest under guest statute or similar common-law rule, 21 A.L.R.2d 209.

Contributory negligence of driver or occupant of vehicle driven without lights or with defective or inadequate lights, 67 A.L.R.2d 118; 62 A.L.R.3d 560, 771, 844.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 263.

§ 66-3-803. Visibility distance and mounted height of lamps.

A. Whenever requirement is hereinafter declared as to the distance from which certain lamps and devices shall render objects visible or within which such lamps or devices shall be visible, said provisions shall apply during the times stated in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978 in respect to a vehicle without load when upon a straight, level, unlighted highway under normal atmospheric conditions unless a different time or condition is expressly stated.

B. Whenever requirement is hereinafter declared as to the mounted height of lamps or devices it shall mean from the center of such lamp or device to the level ground upon which the vehicle stands when such vehicle is without a load.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-803, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 109.

§ 66-3-804. Headlamps on motor vehicles.

A. Every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle shall be equipped with at least two headlamps with at least one on each side of the front of the motor vehicle, which headlamps shall comply with the requirements and limitations set forth in Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887 NMSA 1978.

B. Every motorcycle shall be equipped with at least one and not more than two headlamps which shall comply with the requirements and limitations of Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887 NMSA 1978.

C. Every headlamp upon every motor vehicle, including every motorcycle, shall be located at a height measured from the center of the headlamp of not more than fifty-four inches nor less than twenty inches to be measured as set forth in Subsection B of Section 66-3-803 NMSA 1978. The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to new motor vehicles sold after July 1, 1953.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-804, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 110; 1981, ch. 361, § 12.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to headlights on snowmobiles, see 66-9-8, 66-9-9 NMSA 1978.

Negligence per se to drive automobile with only one headlight. - See *Silva v. Waldie*, 42 N.M. 514, 82 P.2d 282 (1938).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 190.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 263.

§ 66-3-805. Tail lamps.

A. Every motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer, and pole trailer, and any other vehicle which is being drawn at the end of a train of vehicles, shall be equipped with at least one tail lamp mounted on the rear, which, when lighted as hereinbefore required, shall emit a red light plainly visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear; provided that in the case of a train of vehicles only the tail lamp on the rearmost vehicle need actually be seen from the distance specified. And further, every such above-mentioned vehicle, other than a truck tractor, registered in this state and manufactured or assembled after July 1, 1953, shall be equipped with at least two tail lamps mounted on the rear, which when lighted as herein required shall comply with the provisions of this section.

B. Every tail lamp upon every vehicle shall be located at at [a] height of not more than seventy-two inches nor less than twenty inches.

C. Either a tail lamp or a separate lamp shall be so constructed and placed as to illuminate with a white light the rear registration plate and render it clearly legible from a distance of fifty feet to the rear. Any tail lamp or tail lamps, together with any separate lamp for illuminating the rear registration plate, shall be so wired as to be lighted whenever the headlamps or auxiliary driving lamps are lighted.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-805, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 111.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "truck tractor," see 66-1-4B(71) NMSA 1978. For provisions relating to taillights on snowmobiles, see 66-9-8, 66-9-9 NMSA 1978.

Party's favorable verdict inconsistent with his vehicle's lack of taillight. - Where jury found, in answer to special interrogatories, that plaintiff's truck was not equipped with a taillight and that absence of taillight contributed to collision, such answers were inconsistent with a general verdict for plaintiff. *Pettes v. Jones*, 41 N.M. 167, 66 P.2d 967 (1937), overruled as to effect on proximate causation doctrine, *Crocker v. Johnston*, 43 N.M. 469, 95 P.2d 214 (1939).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 788.

§ 66-3-806. New motor vehicles to be equipped with reflectors.

A. Every new motor vehicle hereafter sold and operated upon a highway, other than a truck tractor, shall carry on the rear, either as a part of the tail lamps or separately, two red reflectors, except that every motorcycle shall carry at least one reflector, meeting the requirements of this section, and except that vehicles of the type mentioned in Section 66-3-809 NMSA 1978 shall be equipped with reflectors as required in those sections applicable thereto.

B. Every such reflector shall be mounted on the vehicle at a height not less than twenty inches nor more than sixty inches measured as set forth in Subsection B of Section 66-3-803 NMSA 1978, and shall be of such size and characteristics and so mounted as to be visible at night from all distances within three hundred feet to fifty feet from such vehicle when directly in front of lawful upper beams of headlamps, except that visibility from a greater distance is hereinafter required of reflectors on certain types of vehicles.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-806, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 112; 1981, ch. 361, § 13.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "moped," "motorcycle" and "truck tractor," see 66-1-4B(36), (37) and (71) NMSA 1978 respectively.

Reflector's purpose defeated where car parked facing traffic. - The effect and purpose of the reflectors on the rear of defendant's automobile was defeated through defendant's parking his automobile on the wrong side of the street and facing oncoming traffic. *Chavira v. Carnahan*, 77 N.M. 467, 423 P.2d 988 (1967).

§ 66-3-807. Stop lamps and turn signals required on designated vehicles.

A. From and after January 1, 1954, it shall be unlawful for any person to sell any new motor vehicle, including any motorcycle, in this state or for any person to drive such vehicle on the highways unless it is equipped with at least one stop lamp meeting the requirements of Section 66-3-828 NMSA 1978.

B. No person shall sell or offer for sale or operate on the highways any motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer or house trailer registered in this state which was manufactured or assembled after January 1, 1954, unless it is equipped with mechanical or electric turn signals meeting the requirements of Section 66-3-828 NMSA 1978. This subsection shall not apply to any motorcycle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-807, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 113; 1981, ch. 361, § 14.

§ 66-3-808. Application of succeeding sections.

Sections 66-3-809, 66-3-810, 66-3-816, 66-3-822 and 66-3-823 NMSA 1978 shall apply in lieu of Sections 66-3-804 through 66-3-806 NMSA 1978 as to passenger buses, trucks, truck tractors, road tractors, and such trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers provided for therein, when operated upon any highway, and said vehicles shall be equipped as required. All lamp equipment required shall be lighted at the times mentioned in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-808, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 114.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 192.

§ 66-3-809. Additional equipment required on certain vehicles.

Every bus or truck less than eighty inches in overall width shall be equipped as follows:

A. on the front: two headlamps; and

B. on the rear: one red tail lamp; one red or amber stop lamp; two red reflectors, one at each side.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-809, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 115.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "bus" and "truck," see 66-1-4B(4) and (69) NMSA 1978 respectively. For reflector mounting requirements, see 66-3-816 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-810. Color of clearance lamps, side-marker lamps and reflectors.

Every bus or truck eighty inches or more in overall width shall be equipped as follows:

A. on the front: two headlamps; two amber clearance lamps, one at each side;

B. on the rear: one red tail lamp; one red or amber stop lamp; two red clearance lamps, one at each side; two red reflectors, one at each side;

C. all lighting devices and reflectors mounted on the rear of any vehicle shall display or reflect a red color, except the stop light or other signal device, which may be red, amber or yellow, and except that the light illuminating the license plate shall be white and the light emitted by a back-up lamp shall be white or amber; and

D. on each side: one amber side-marker lamp, located at or near the front; one red side-marker lamp, located at or near the rear; one amber reflector, located at or near the front; one red reflector, located at or near the rear.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-810, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 116.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "bus" and "truck," see 66-1-4B(4), (69) NMSA 1978 respectively. For reflector mounting requirements, see 66-3-816 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-811. Lamps and reflectors; truck tractors and road tractors.

Every truck tractor and road tractor shall be equipped as follows:

A. on the front: two headlamps; two amber clearance lamps, one at each side; and

B. on the rear: one red tail lamp; one red or amber stop lamp.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-811, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 117.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "road tractor" and "truck tractor," see 66-1-4B(57), (71) NMSA 1978 respectively.

§ 66-3-812. Lamps and reflectors; large semitrailers, full trailers and house trailers.

A. Every semitrailer, full trailer or house trailer eighty inches or more in overall width shall be equipped as follows:

(1) on the front: two amber clearance lamps, one at each side;

(2) on the rear: one red tail lamp; one red or amber stop lamp; two red clearance lamps, one at each side; two red reflectors, one at each side; and

(3) on each side: one amber side-marker lamp, located at or near the front; one red side-marker lamp, located at or near the rear; one amber reflector, located at or near the front; one red reflector, located at or near the rear.

B. Side-marker lamps may be in combination with clearance lamps and may use the same light source.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-812, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 118.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "house trailer," "semitrailer" and "trailer," see 66-1-4B(28), (59) and (66) NMSA 1978 respectively.

§ 66-3-813. Lamps and reflectors, small semitrailers, house trailers and trailers.

Every semitrailer, house trailer or trailer less than eighty inches in overall width shall be equipped as follows: on the rear: one red tail lamp; two red reflectors, one at each side; one red or amber stop lamp, if the semitrailer, house trailer or trailer obscures the stop lamp on the towing vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-813, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 119.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "house trailer," "semitrailer" and "trailer," see 66-1-4B(28), (59) and (66) NMSA 1978 respectively.

§ 66-3-814. Lamps and reflectors, pole trailers.

Every pole trailer shall be equipped as follows:

A. on the rear: one red tail lamp, two red reflectors, one at each side; placed to indicate extreme width of the pole trailer; and

B. on each side, on the rearmost support for the load: one combination marker lamp showing amber to the front and red to the side and rear, mounted to indicate the maximum width of the pole trailer; and red reflector, located at or near the rear; and on pole trailers thirty feet or more in overall length, an amber marker lamp on each side near the center.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-814, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 120.

Cross-references. - For definition of "pole trailer," see 66-1-4B(48) NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-815. Lamps and reflectors, combinations in driveway-towaway operations.

Combinations of motor vehicles, as enumerated in Section 66-3-808 NMSA 1978, engaged in driveway-towaway [driveaway-towaway] operations shall be equipped as follows:

A. on the towing vehicle:

(1) on the front, two head lamps and two amber clearance lamps, one at each side;

(2) on each side and near the front, one amber side-marker lamp;

(3) on the rear, one red tail lamp; one red or amber stop lamp; and

(4) provided, however, that vehicles of less than eighty inches in width shall be equipped as provided in Section 66-3-809 NMSA 1978;

B. on the towed vehicle of a tow-bar combination, the towed vehicle of a single saddle-mount combination and on the rearmost towed vehicle of a double saddle-mount combination:

(1) on each side, and near the rear, one red side-marker lamp; and

(2) on the rear, one red tail lamp; two red clearance lamps, one at each side; one red or amber stop lamp; two red reflectors, one at each side;

C. on the first saddle-mounted of a double saddle-mount combination: on each side, and near the rear, one amber side-marker lamp; and

D. combinations of vehicles less than eighty inches in width in driveaway-towaway operations shall carry lamp and reflectors as required in Section 66-3-809 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-815, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 121.

§ 66-3-816. Mounting of reflectors, clearance lamps and side-marker lamps.

A. Reflectors required by Sections 66-3-809 and 66-3-810 NMSA 1978 shall be mounted upon the motor vehicle at a height of not less than twenty-four inches nor more than sixty inches above the ground on which the motor vehicle stands, except that reflectors shall be mounted as high as practicable on motor vehicles which are so constructed as to make compliance with the twenty-four-inch requirements impractical. They shall be so installed as to perform their function adequately and reliably and, except for temporary reflectors required for vehicles in driveaway-towaway operations, all reflectors shall be permanently and securely mounted in workmanlike manner so as to provide the maximum of stability, and the minimum likelihood of damage. Required reflectors otherwise properly mounted may be securely installed on flexible strapping or belting provided that under conditions of normal operation they reflect light in the required directions. Required temporary reflectors mounted on motor vehicles during the time they are in transit in any driveaway-towaway operation must be firmly attached.

B. All reflectors on the rear and those nearest to the rear on the sides, except those referred to in Subsection C of this section, shall reflect a red color; all other reflectors,

except those referred to in Subsection C of this section, shall reflect an amber color; provided that this requirement shall not be construed to prohibit the use of motor vehicles in combination if such motor vehicles are severally equipped with reflectors as required by Sections 66-3-809 through 66-3-815 NMSA 1978.

C. Retroreflective surfaces, other than required reflectors, may be used, provided:

(1) designs do not resemble traffic control signs, lights or devices, except that straight edge striping resembling a barricade pattern may be used;

(2) designs do not tend to distort the length or width of the motor vehicle;

(3) such surfaces shall be at least three inches from any required lamp or reflector unless of the same color as such lamp or reflector;

(4) no red color shall be used on the front of any motor vehicle; and

(5) no provision of this subsection shall be so construed as to prohibit the use of retroreflective registration plates required by any state or local authorities.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-816, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 122.

§ 66-3-817. Clearance lamps to indicate extreme width, height and length.

Clearance lamps shall, so far as is practicable, be mounted as to indicate the extreme width, height and length of the motor vehicle; except that clearance lamps on truck tractors shall be so located as to indicate the extreme width of the truck-tractor cab.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2517, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 131.1; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-17; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-817, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 123.

Cross-references. - For definition of "truck tractor," see 66-1-4B(71) NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-818. Side-marker lamps combined with clearance lamps.

Side-marker lamps may be combined with clearance lamps and may use the same light source.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2518, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 131.2; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-18; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-818, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 124.

§ 66-3-819. Combining tail and stop lamps.

Except as required by Section 66-3-817 NMSA 1978 tail lamps may be incorporated in the same housing with stop lamps so long as the requirements for each are fulfilled.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-819, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 125.

§ 66-3-820. Lighting devices to be electric.

Lighting devices shall be electric, except that red liquid burning lanterns may be used on the end of load in the nature of poles, pipes and ladders projecting to the rear of the vehicle.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2520, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 131.4; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-20; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-820, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 126.

§ 66-3-821. Requirements for headlamps and auxiliary road-lighting lamps.

A. Headlamps and lamps or auxiliary road-lighting lamps shall be mounted so that the beams are readily adjustable, both vertically and horizontally, and the mounting shall be such that the aim is not readily disturbed by ordinary conditions of service.

B. Every bus, truck or truck tractor shall be equipped with two single-beam headlamps supplemented by two auxiliary single-beam headlamps furnishing, respectively, an upper and lower distribution of light, also selectable at the driver's will.

C. Headlamps shall be constructed and installed so as to comply with the provisions of Sections 66-3-830 through 66-3-832 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-821, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 127.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "bus," "truck" and "truck tractor," see 66-1-4B(4), (69), and (71) NMSA 1978 respectively.

§ 66-3-822. Requirements for clearance, side-marker and other lamps.

A. Except for temporary side-marker and clearance lamps on motor vehicles, as enumerated in Section 66-3-808 NMSA 1978, being transported in driveaway-towaway operations, temporary electric lamps on projecting loads, and temporary marker lamps on pole trailers, all lamps shall be permanently and securely mounted in workmanlike manner on a permanent part of the motor vehicle. All clearance lamps and side-marker

lamps must be firmly attached.

B. Clearance, side-marker, tail and projecting load-marker lamps shall be so mounted as to be capable of being seen from a distance of at least five hundred feet under clear atmospheric conditions during the time lamps are required to be lighted. The light from front clearance lamps shall be visible to the front and that from side-marker lamps to the side, that from rear clearance and tail lamps to the rear. This section shall not be construed to apply to lamps which are obscured by another unit of a combination of vehicles.

C. Clearance, side-marker, tail and projecting-load marker lamps shall be constructed and installed so as to provide an adequate and reliable warning signal.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-822, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 128.

§ 66-3-823. Obstructed lights not required.

Whenever motor and other vehicles are operated in combination during the time that lights are required, any lamp, except tail lamps, need not be lighted which, by reason of its location on a vehicle of the combination, would be obscured by another vehicle of the combination; but, this shall not affect the requirement that lighted clearance lamps be displayed on the front of the foremost vehicle required to have clearance lamps, nor that all lights required on the rear of the rearmost vehicle of any combination shall be lighted.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-823, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 129.

§ 66-3-824. Lamp or flag on projecting load.

A. Whenever the load upon any vehicle extends to the rear four feet or more beyond the bed or body of such vehicle there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of the load, at the times specified in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978 hereof, a red light or lantern plainly visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the sides and rear. The red light or lantern required under this section shall be in addition to the red rear light required upon every vehicle. At any other time there shall be displayed at the extreme rear end of such load a red flag or cloth not less than twelve inches square and so hung that the entire area is visible to the driver of a vehicle approaching from the rear.

B. If any part of a vehicle, or any load thereon, or any mechanical device, whether a temporary or permanent part of the vehicle, extends beyond the front bumpers thereof the extreme front corners of such projection shall at the times specified in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978 be indicated by amber lights or lanterns visible from a distance of at least five hundred feet to the sides and front.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-824, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 130.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability for injury or damage caused by collision with portion of load projecting beyond rear or side of motor vehicle or trailer, 21 A.L.R.3d 371.

§ 66-3-825. Lamps on parked vehicles.

A. Whenever a vehicle is lawfully parked upon a street or highway during the hours between a half-hour after sunset and a half-hour before sunrise and in the event there is sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of five hundred feet upon such street or highway no lights need be displayed upon such parked vehicle.

B. Whenever a vehicle is parked or stopped upon a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto, whether attended or unattended, during the hours between a half-hour after sunset and a half-hour before sunrise and there is not sufficient light to reveal any person or object within a distance of five hundred feet upon such highway, such vehicle so parked or stopped shall be equipped with one or more lamps meeting the following requirements:

(1) at least one lamp shall display a white or amber light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of the vehicle; and

(2) the same lamp or at least one other lamp shall display a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear of the vehicle, and the location of said lamp or lamps shall always be such that at least one lamp or combination of lamps meeting the requirements of this section is installed as near as practicable to the side of the vehicle which is closest to passing traffic. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to a motorcycle.

C. Any lighted headlamps upon a parked vehicle shall be depressed or dimmed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-825, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 131; 1981, ch. 361, § 15.

Cross-references. - For requirement that trucks carry flares and emergency signals, see 66-3-849 to 66-3-857 NMSA 1978.

Proof of defective battery not proof of improper lighting. - Fact that truck was equipped with a defective battery after an accident does not necessarily mean that the proper lights were not burning on the truck or that the battery was defective prior to an emergency stop. Where trial court made no finding whether the lights were burning or not before or at the time of the accident, a conclusion that the truck was improperly lighted would not flow from the findings as made. *Terrel v. Lowdermilk*, 74 N.M. 135, 391 P.2d 419 (1964).

Applicability to third parties question of fact. - Where decedent was rendering assistance at the request of his son, and his son's car was without lights, it was a question of fact whether 64-20-25B, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) applied to prevent recovery by decedent's estate from accident where defendant's car struck the son's unlighted car which in turn struck decedent. *Fitzgerald v. Valdez*, 77 N.M. 769, 427 P.2d 655 (1967).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 191.

Liability of motorist colliding with person engaged about stalled or disabled vehicle on or near highway, 27 A.L.R.3d 12.

Regulations as to lights on parked or standing motor vehicle as affecting liability for collision, 61 A.L.R.3d 1.

Contributory negligence due to failure to dim or deflect lights on parked vehicle, 63 A.L.R.3d 824.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 335.

§ 66-3-826. Lamps on other vehicles and equipment.

A. All vehicles, including animal-drawn vehicles and including those referred to in Section 66-3-801C NMSA 1978 not specifically required by the provisions of Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887 NMSA 1978, to be equipped with lamps, shall at the times specified in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978 hereof be equipped with at least one lighted lamp or lantern exhibiting a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle and with a lamp or lantern exhibiting a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear.

B. Every farm tractor not equipped with an electric lighting system shall at all times mentioned in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978 be equipped with lamps or lanterns meeting the requirements of Subsection A above. Every farm tractor equipped with an electric lighting system shall at all times mentioned in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978 display a red tail lamp and either multiple-beam or single-beam headlamps meeting the requirements of Sections 66-3-805, 66-3-830 and 66-3-832 NMSA 1978, respectively.

C. All combinations of tractors and towed farm equipment shall, in addition to the lighting equipment required by Subsection B above, be equipped with a lamp or lamps displaying a white or amber light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the front and red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear, and said lamp or lamps shall be installed or capable of being positioned so that visibility from the rear is not obstructed by the towed equipment and so as to indicate the furthest projection of said towed equipment on the side of the road used by other vehicles in passing such combinations. And further, all such towed farm equipment shall be equipped either with two tail lamps displaying a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet to the rear or two red reflectors visible from a distance of fifty to five hundred feet to the rear when illuminated by the upper beam of headlamps, and the location of such lamps or

reflectors shall be such as to indicate as nearly as practicable the extreme left and right rear projections of said towed equipment on the highway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-826, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 132.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "farm tractor" and "implement of husbandry," see 66-1-4B(21), (30) NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-827. Spot lamps and auxiliary lamps.

A. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two spot lamps and every lighted spot lamp shall be so aimed and used that no part of the high-intensity portion of the beam will be directed to the left of the prolongation of the extreme left side of the vehicle nor more than one hundred feet ahead of the vehicle; provided, however, that lighted spot lamps shall be turned off at least five hundred feet from approaching motor vehicles.

B. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed two fog lamps mounted on the front at a height not less than twelve inches nor more than thirty inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands and so aimed, when the vehicle is not loaded, that none of the high-intensity portion of the light to the left of the center of the vehicle shall, at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead, project higher than a level of four inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes. Lighted fog lamps meeting the above requirements may be used with lower headlamp beams as specified in Section 66-3-830B NMSA 1978.

C. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed one auxiliary passing lamp mounted on the front at a height not less than twenty-four inches nor more than forty-two inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle stands. The provisions of Section 66-3-830 NMSA 1978 shall apply to any combination of headlamps and auxiliary passing lamps.

D. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not to exceed one auxiliary driving lamp mounted on the front at a height not less than sixteen inches nor more than forty-two inches above the level surface upon which the vehicle [vehicle] stands. Any lighted auxiliary driving lamp shall be turned off at least five hundred feet from approaching motor vehicles. The provisions of Section 66-3-830 NMSA 1978 shall apply to any combination of headlamps and auxiliary driving lamp.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-827, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 133.

§ 66-3-828. Signal lamps and signal devices.

A. Any motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer and house trailer may be equipped and when

required under Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887 NMSA 1978 shall be equipped with the following signal lamps or devices:

(1) stop lamp or stop lamps on the rear which shall emit a red, amber or yellow light and which shall be actuated upon application of the service brakes and which may but need not be incorporated with one or more other rear lamps; and

(2) lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device capable of clearly indicating any intention to turn either to the right or to the left and which shall be visible both from the front and rear.

B. Every stop lamp shall be plainly visible and understandable from a distance of one hundred feet to the rear both during normal sunlight and at nighttime and a signal lamp or lamps indicating intention to turn shall be visible and understandable during daytime and nighttime from a distance of one hundred feet both to the front and rear. When a vehicle is equipped with a stop lamp or other signal lamps, such lamp or lamps shall at all times be maintained in good working condition. No stop lamp or signal lamp shall project a glaring or dazzling light.

C. All mechanical signal devices shall be self-illuminated when in use at the times mentioned in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-828, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 134.

Cross-references. - For general definitions, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-829. Additional lighting equipment.

A. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two side cowl or fender lamps which shall emit an amber or white light without glare.

B. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than one running-board courtesy lamp on each side thereof which shall emit a white or amber light without glare.

C. Any motor vehicle may be equipped with not more than two back-up lamps either separately or in combination with other lamps, but any such back-up lamp shall not be lighted when the motor vehicle is in forward motion.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-829, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 135.

§ 66-3-830. Multiple-beam road-lighting equipment.

Except as hereinafter provided, the headlamps or the auxiliary driving lamps or the auxiliary passing lamp, or combinations thereof, on motor vehicles shall be so arranged

that the driver may select at will between distributions of light projected to different elevations and such lamps may, in addition, be so arranged that such selection can be made automatically, subject to the following limitations:

A. there shall be an uppermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of such intensity as to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least three hundred fifty feet ahead for all conditions of loading;

B. there shall be a lowermost distribution of light, or composite beam, so aimed and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least one hundred feet ahead; and on a straight level road under any condition of loading none of the high-intensity portion of the beam shall be directed to strike the eyes of an approaching driver; and

C. every new motor vehicle registered in this state after July 1, 1953, which has multiple-beam road-lighting equipment shall be equipped with a beam indicator, which shall be lighted whenever the uppermost distribution of light from the headlamps is in use, and shall not otherwise be lighted. The indicator shall be so designed and located that when lighted it will be readily visible without glare to the driver of the vehicle so equipped.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-830, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 136.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 190.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 263.

§ 66-3-831. Use of multiple-beam road-lighting equipment.

Whenever a motor vehicle is being operated on a roadway or shoulder adjacent thereto during the times specified in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978, the driver shall use a distribution of light, or composite beam, directed high enough and of sufficient intensity to reveal persons and vehicles at a safe distance in advance of the vehicle, subject to the following requirements and limitations:

A. whenever the driver of a vehicle approaches an oncoming vehicle within five hundred feet, such driver shall use a distribution of light or composite beam so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected into the eyes of the oncoming driver;

B. the lowermost distribution of light specified in Section 66-3-830B NMSA 1978 shall be deemed to avoid glare at all times, regardless of road contour and loading; and

C. whenever the driver of a vehicle overtakes another vehicle proceeding in the same direction and within two hundred feet, such driver shall use a distribution of light or

composite beam so aimed that the glaring rays are not projected through the rear window of the overtaken vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-831, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 137.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 190.

Glare of lights, duty and liability of vehicle driver blinded by, 22 A.L.R.2d 292; 64 A.L.R.3d 551, 760.

Contributory negligence of driver or occupant of motor vehicle being driven or parked without dimming lights, 63 A.L.R.3d 824.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 309.

§ 66-3-832. Single-beam road-lighting equipment.

Headlamps arranged to provide a single distribution of light shall be permitted on motor vehicles manufactured and sold prior to July 1, 1953, in lieu of multiple-beam road-lighting equipment herein specified if the single distribution of light complies with the following requirements and limitations:

A. the headlamps shall be so aimed that when the vehicle is not loaded none of the high-intensity portion of the light shall at a distance of twenty-five feet ahead project higher than a level of five inches below the level of the center of the lamp from which it comes, and in no case higher than forty-two inches above the level on which the vehicle stands at a distance of seventy-five feet ahead; and

B. the intensity shall be sufficient to reveal persons and vehicles at a distance of at least two hundred feet.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-832, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 138.

§ 66-3-833. Alternate road-lighting equipment.

Any motor vehicle may be operated under the conditions specified in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978 when equipped with the two lighted lamps upon the front thereof capable of revealing persons and objects seventy-five feet ahead in lieu of lamps required in Section 66-3-830 NMSA 1978 or Section 66-3-832 NMSA 1978; provided, however, that at no time shall it be operated at a speed in excess of twenty miles an hour.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-833, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 139.

§ 66-3-834. Number of driving lamps required or permitted.

A. At all times specified in Section 66-3-802 NMSA 1978, at least two lighted lamps shall be displayed, one on each side at the front of every motor vehicle other than a motorcycle, except when such vehicle is parked subject to the regulations governing lights on parked vehicles.

B. Whenever a motor vehicle equipped with headlamps as herein required is also equipped with any auxiliary lamp or spot lamps or any other lamp on the front thereof projecting a beam of intensity greater than three hundred candle power, not more than a total of four of any such lamps on the front of a vehicle shall be lighted at any one time when upon a highway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-834, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 140; 1981, ch. 361, § 16.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "moped" and "motorcycle," see 66-1-4B(36), (37) NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-835. Special restrictions on lamps.

A. Lighted lamps or illuminating devices upon a motor vehicle other than headlamps, spot lamps, auxiliary lamps, flashing turn signals, emergency vehicle warning lamps and school bus warning lamps, which project a beam of light of an intensity greater than three hundred candlepower shall be directed so that no part of the high-intensity portion of the beam strikes the level of the roadway on which the vehicle stands at a distance of more than seventy-five feet from the vehicle.

B. No person shall drive or move, upon any highway, any vehicle or equipment with a lamp or device thereon displaying a red light visible from directly in front of the center of the vehicle or equipment. This section does not apply to any vehicle upon which a red light visible from the front is expressly authorized or required by the Motor Vehicle Code.

C. Flashing lights are prohibited except as provided in Subsection D of this section and except on authorized emergency vehicles, school buses, snow-removal equipment and highway-marking equipment. Flashing red lights may be used as warning lights on disabled or parked vehicles and on any vehicle as a means of indicating a turn.

D. Tow cars standing on highways for the purpose of removing, and actually engaged in removing, disabled vehicles, and while engaged in towing any disabled vehicle, may display flashing lights. This shall not be construed as permitting the use of flashing lights by tow cars in going to or returning from the location of disabled vehicles unless actually engaged in towing a disabled vehicle.

E. Only fire department vehicles, law enforcement agency vehicles, ambulances and

school buses shall display flashing red lights visible from the front of the vehicle. All other vehicles authorized by the Motor Vehicle Code to display flashing lights visible from the front of the vehicle may use any other color of light that is visible.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-835, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 141.

Cross-references. - As to authorized emergency vehicles, see 66-7-6 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Front mounted red lights permitted on volunteer fire department member's vehicles. - Privately owned vehicles, used by members of a volunteer fire department in carrying out their duties in connection with such a fire department, may properly be defined as "fire department vehicles," and as such are authorized to have flashing red lights on the front as provided for by 64-20-36E, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-71.

Corporation commission inspector's automobile cannot have flashing lights. - In the absence of a designation of the vehicle as an authorized emergency vehicle in compliance with 64-15-5, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-6 NMSA 1978), the automobile utilized by any corporation commission inspector may not have sirens and flashing lights installed thereon. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-40.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 340.

§ 66-3-836. Standards for lights on snow-removal equipment.

A. The state highway commission shall adopt standards and specifications applicable to headlamps, clearance lamps, identification and other lamps on snow-removal equipment when operated on the highways of this state in lieu of the lamps otherwise required on motor vehicles by Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887 NMSA 1978. Such standards and specifications may permit the use of flashing lights for purposes of identification on snow-removal equipment when in service upon the highways. The standards and specifications for lamps referred to in this section shall correlate with and, so far as possible, conform with those approved by the American association of state highway officials.

B. It shall be unlawful to operate any snow-removal equipment on any highway unless the lamps thereon comply with and are lighted when and as required by the standards and specifications adopted as provided in this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-836, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 142.

§ 66-3-837. Selling or using lamps or equipment.

A. On and after January 1, 1954, no person shall have for sale, sell or offer for sale for use upon or as a part of the equipment of a motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer, or use upon any such vehicle any headlamp, auxiliary, or fog lamp, or reflector which reflector is required hereunder, or parts of any of the foregoing which tend to change the original design or performance, unless of a type which has been submitted to the director and approved by him. The foregoing provisions of this section shall not apply to equipment in actual use when this section is adopted or replacement parts therefor.

B. No person shall have for sale, sell or offer for sale for use upon or as a part of the equipment of a motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer any lamp or device mentioned in this section which has been approved by the director unless such lamp or device bears thereon the trademark or name under which it is approved so as to be legible when installed.

C. No person shall use upon any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer any lamps mentioned in this section unless said lamps are mounted, adjusted and aimed in accordance with instructions of the director.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-837, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 143.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Driving motor vehicle without lights or with improper lights as affecting liability for collision, 21 A.L.R.2d 7; 62 A.L.R.3d 554, 768, 840.

Driving motor vehicle without lights or with improper lights as gross negligence or the like warranting recovery by guest under guest statute or similar common-law rule, 21 A.L.R.2d 209.

§ 66-3-838. Authority of director with reference to safety and lighting devices.

A. The director is hereby required to approve or disapprove lighting and other safety devices mentioned in Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887 NMSA 1978 and shall be guided in doing so by national authorities including the Society of Automotive Engineers. In approving lighting devices, the director shall also be guided by the headlamp standards established by the United Nations' agreement concerning the adoption of approval and reciprocal recognition of approval for motor vehicle equipment and parts done at Geneva on March 20, 1958, as amended and adopted by Canadian Standards Association (CSA Standard D106.2).

B. The director is hereby required to approve or disapprove any lighting and safety device of a type on which approval is required in Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887

NMSA 1978 within a reasonable time after such device has been submitted.

C. The director is further authorized to set up the procedure which shall be followed when any device is submitted for approval.

D. The director upon approving any such lamp or device shall issue to the applicant a certificate of approval together with any instructions determined by him.

E. The director shall publish lists of all lamps and devices by name and type which have been approved by him, together with instructions as to the permissible candle power rating of the bulbs which he has determined for use therein and such other instructions as to adjustment as the director may deem necessary.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-838, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 144; 1981, ch. 43, § 1.

§ 66-3-839. Revocation of certificate of approval on safety and lighting devices.

A. When the director has reason to believe that an approved device as being sold commercially does not comply with the requirements of Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-887 NMSA 1978, he may, after giving thirty days' previous notice to the person holding the certificate of approval for such device in this state, conduct a hearing upon the question of compliance of said approved device. After said hearing the director shall determine whether said approved device meets such requirements. If said device does not meet the requirements, he shall give notice to the person holding the certificate of approval for such device in this state.

B. If at the expiration of ninety days after such notice the person holding the certificate of approval for such device has failed to satisfy the director that said approved device as thereafter to be sold meets the requirements, the director shall suspend or revoke the approval issued therefor until or unless such device is resubmitted to and retested by an authorized testing agency and is found to meet the requirements, and may require that all said devices sold since the notification following the hearing be replaced with devices that do comply with the requirements. The director may at the time of the retest purchase in the open market and submit to the testing agency one or more sets of such approved devices, and if such device upon such retest fails to meet the requirements, the director may refuse to renew the certificate of approval of such device.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-839, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 145.

§ 66-3-840. Brakes.

A. Brake equipment is required as follows:

(1) every motor vehicle, other than a motorcycle, when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of and to stop and hold such vehicle, including two separate means of applying the brakes, each of which means shall be effective to apply the brakes to at least two wheels. If these two separate means of applying the brakes are connected in any way, they shall be so constructed that failure of any one part of the operating mechanism shall not leave the motor vehicle without brakes on at least two wheels;

(2) every motorcycle when operated upon a highway, shall be equipped with at least two brakes which may be operated by hand or foot;

(3) every bus, truck, truck-tractor, road tractor, trailer and semitrailer, and pole trailer shall be equipped with brakes on all wheels in contact with road surfaces except:

(a) trailers, semitrailers and pole trailers of a gross weight of less than three thousand pounds;

(b) any vehicle being towed in a driveaway-towaway operation; provided, the combination of vehicles is capable of complying with the performance requirements of Subsection B of this section;

(c) trucks, truck-tractors and road tractors having three or more axles need not have brakes on the front wheels, except when such vehicles are equipped with at least two steerable axles the wheels of one such axle need not be equipped with brakes;

(d) house-moving dollies subject to regulations adopted by the secretary of transportation under the Motor Transportation Act [Articles 1, 3 and 5 of Chapter 55 NMSA 1978]; and

(e) motor vehicles of the types named in this section hereinabove, heretofore manufactured prior to July 1, 1963;

(4) every house trailer of a gross weight in excess of three thousand pounds, registered in the state, shall be equipped with brakes on at least two wheels in contact with road surfaces. Every house trailer of a gross weight of three thousand pounds or more, when operated upon a highway or roadway, shall be equipped with brakes adequate to control the movement of, and to stop and to hold, such vehicle, and so designed as to be applied by the driver of the towing motor vehicle;

(5) every bus, truck, road tractor or truck-tractor shall be equipped with parking brakes capable of locking the rear driving wheels and adequate under any condition of loading to hold, to the limit of traction of such braked wheels, such vehicle or combination of vehicles to which such motor vehicle may be attached. The operating controls of such

parking brakes shall be independent of the operating controls of the service brakes;

(6) in any combination of motor-drawn vehicles, means shall be provided for applying the rearmost trailer brakes, of any trailer equipped with brakes, in approximate synchronism with the brakes on the towing vehicle and developing the required braking effort on the rearmost wheels at the fastest rate; or means shall be provided for applying braking effort first on the rearmost trailer equipped with brakes; or both of the above means capable of being used alternatively may be employed; and

(7) the brake shoes operating within or upon the drums on the vehicle wheels of any motor vehicle may be used for both service and hand operation.

B. Every motor vehicle or combination of motor-drawn vehicles shall be capable, at all times and under all conditions of loading, of being stopped on a dry, smooth, level road, free from loose material, upon application of the service brake, within the distance specified below, or shall be capable of being decelerated at a sustained rate corresponding to these distances:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

Feet to stop from Deceleration

20 miles per in feet per
hour second

Vehicles or combinations of vehicles

having brakes on all wheels . . . 30 14

Vehicles or combinations of vehicles

not having brakes on all wheels . . . 40 10.7

C. All brakes shall be maintained in good working order and shall be so adjusted as to operate as equally as practicable with respect to the wheels on opposite sides of the vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-840, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 146.

Cross-references. - For definition of "driveaway-towaway operation," see 66-7-1B(5) NMSA 1978.

Brakes for construction equipment. - Construction equipment which is being pulled over the highway is required to be equipped with brakes pursuant to 64-20-41, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), but construction equipment which is permanently attached to wheels is not specifically required to have brakes on all wheels. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-94.

Permits for movement of certain trucks. - State highway commission cannot legally issue permits for movement of trucks in drive-away-towaway saddle mount combinations of more than one towed vehicle. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-38.

Duty of maintaining brakes in proper condition is placed upon owner, and if the brakes do not meet the standard set by the statute, and such failure is not excused, the owner is guilty of negligence in permitting the automobile on the highway in such condition. Ferran v. Jacquez, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Owner of vehicle not meeting minimum standards negligent if unexcused. - Section 64-20-41, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) sets the minimum standards required for brakes and that an owner of a vehicle is guilty of negligence in permitting a vehicle on the highway with brakes which do not meet the standard set by statute, unless such failure is excused. Roybal v. Lewis, 79 N.M. 227, 441 P.2d 756 (1968).

Question of excuse for jury to determine. - The questions of whether defendants were excused for not maintaining the brakes in accordance with statutory minimum requirements and whether defendant approached too closely before attempting to apply his brakes were for the jury to determine. Roybal v. Lewis, 79 N.M. 227, 441 P.2d 756 (1968).

Mere showing of defective brakes establishes prima facie negligence case. - Under 64-20-41 and 64-20-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section and 66-3-801 NMSA 1978 respectively), the mere showing of the defectiveness of the brakes at the time of the accident, and that such defectiveness was the proximate cause of the accident, establishes negligence per se upon the part of the appellee or at the very least prima facie evidence of negligence; it is not necessary to show affirmatively that the defendant knew or should have known of the condition of the brakes. Ferran v. Jacquez, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Once violation shown, burden on violator to prove reasonableness. - Once the plaintiff has shown the statutory violation, the violation is sufficient evidence to defeat a motion for a directed verdict and defendant then has the burden of coming forward and showing lack of knowledge of the defective condition as a reasonable man which would relieve him of the responsibility placed upon him by the provision. Goodman v. Venable, 82 N.M. 450, 483 P.2d 505 (Ct. App. 1971).

Instruction that statute violator must sustain burden of reasonableness correct. - Instruction stating "to legally justify or excuse a violation of the statute, the violator must sustain the burden of showing that he did that which might reasonably be expected of a person of ordinary prudence acting under similar circumstances who desires to comply with the law," held correct statement of the law. Goodman v. Venable, 82 N.M. 450, 483 P.2d 505 (Ct. App. 1971).

That car was going to be used on highway would be presumed unless as a matter of defense it was shown affirmatively that some different use was contemplated. *Ferran v. Jacquez*, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Presumption owner knew or should have known brakes were defective. - That defendant knew or should have known of the defective condition of his brakes is presumed in the first instance, and the appellee has the burden of proving lack of knowledge as a reasonable man as a defense which would relieve him of the responsibility placed upon him by the law. *Ferran v. Jacquez*, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Where accident occurs shortly after owner has parted with possession of an automobile, and there is evidence to support a finding that the brakes were defective at the time of the accident, there is sufficient basis for submitting to the jury the question of whether or not the condition existed at the time the owner parted with possession so as to make him responsible therefor. *Ferran v. Jacquez*, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 187, 780 to 782.

Liability for injury caused by inadequacy on motor vehicle's braking appliances, 14 A.L.R. 1339; 63 A.L.R. 398; 170 A.L.R. 611.

Admissibility in evidence, in automobile negligence action, of charts showing braking distance, reaction times, etc., 9 A.L.R.3d 976.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 261.

§ 66-3-841. Height of motorcycle handlebars; how measured.

No motorcycle shall be equipped with handlebars which have an outer end raised more than fifteen inches above the level of the seat normally occupied by the operator. The level of the seat shall be determined as being the top of the seat when the seat is fully depressed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-20-42.1, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 266, § 5; 1971, ch. 279, § 5; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-841, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 147.

Cross-references. - For definition of "motor- cycle," see 66-1-4B(37) NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-842. Motorcycle maneuverability.

A. No motorcycle shall be equipped in a manner such that it is incapable of turning a ninety-degree angle within a circle having a radius of not more than fourteen feet. Evidence of a motorcycle's being unable to turn a ninety-degree angle within a circle having a radius of not more than fourteen feet shall be prima facie evidence of an unsafe vehicle as described in Section 66-3-801 NMSA 1978.

B. For the purposes of this section, a peace officer may require the driver of a motorcycle to demonstrate the ability of any motorcycle to be ridden as described in Subsection A of this section [section]. Failure or refusal of any operator to demonstrate the ability of any motorcycle being operated upon the highways shall be prima facie evidence of an unsafe vehicle as described in Section 66-3-801 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-842, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 148.

Cross-references. - For definition of "motorcycle," see 66-1-4B(37) NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-843. Horns and warning devices.

A. Every motor vehicle when operated upon a highway shall be equipped with a horn in good working order and capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than two hundred feet, but no horn or other warning device shall be used which does not produce a harmonious sound. The driver of a motor vehicle shall when reasonably necessary to ensure safe operation give audible warning with his horn but shall not otherwise use such horn when upon a highway.

B. No vehicle shall be equipped with nor shall any person use upon a vehicle any siren, whistle or bell except as otherwise permitted in this section.

C. It is permissible, but not required, that any commercial vehicle be equipped with a theft-alarm signal device which is so arranged that it cannot be used by the driver as an ordinary warning signal.

D. Any authorized emergency vehicle may be equipped with a siren, whistle or bell, capable of emitting sound audible under normal conditions from a distance of not less than five hundred feet and of a type approved by the division, but such siren shall not be used except when such vehicle is operated in response to an emergency call or in the immediate pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law, in which said latter events the driver of such vehicle shall sound said siren when reasonably necessary to warn pedestrians and other drivers of the approach thereof.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-843, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 149.

Cross-references. - As to authorized emergency vehicles, see 66-7-6 NMSA 1978. As to sounding horn when passing another vehicle, see 66-7-310 NMSA 1978. For requirement to sound horn to warn pedestrians, see 66-7-337 NMSA 1978. For the duty to give audible warning upon approaching curves on mountain highways, see 66-7-359 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 193.

Duty and liability with respect to giving audible signal where driver's view ahead obstructed at curve or hill, 16 A.L.R.3d 897.

Duty and liability with respect to giving audible signal at intersection, 21 A.L.R.3d 268.

Duty and liability with respect to giving audible signal before passing, 22 A.L.R.3d 325.

Duty and liability with respect to giving audible signal upon approaching pedestrian, 24 A.L.R.3d 183.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 288.

§ 66-3-844. Mufflers; prevention of noise; emission control devices.

A. Every motor vehicle shall at all times be equipped with a muffler in good working order and in constant operation to prevent excessive or unusual noise, and no person shall use a muffler cutout, bypass or similar device upon a motor vehicle on a highway.

B. The muffler, emission control equipment or device, engine and power mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be so equipped and adjusted as to prevent the escape of excessive fumes or smoke.

C. Every registered gasoline-fueled motor vehicle manufactured or assembled, commencing with the 1968 models, shall at all times be equipped and maintained in good working order with the factory-installed devices and equipment or their replacements designed to prevent, reduce or control exhaust emissions or air pollution.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2544, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 152; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-44; Laws 1970, ch. 59, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-844, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 150.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to snowmobile mufflers, see 66-9-8 NMSA 1978.

Noise produced by "smitty" or "Hollywood" muffler is such as could be classed as "excessive" or at least "unusual" within the meaning of this section. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6204.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 194, 790.

Products liability: motor vehicle exhaust systems, 72 A.L.R.4th 62.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 260.

§ 66-3-845. Mirrors.

Every motor vehicle shall be equipped with a mirror so located as to reflect to the driver a view of the highway for a distance of at least two hundred feet to the rear of such vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-845, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 151.

Not having rear view mirror contributes to negligence per se. - Where automobile had not been equipped with proper rear view mirror and driver had not signaled that he was reducing speed or stopping, and driver of truck which struck rear of automobile admitted he followed at distance of only 50 to 100 feet, both drivers were guilty of negligence per se and the accident proximately resulted from such negligence. Pacific Greyhound Lines v. Alabam Freight Lines, 55 N.M. 357, 233 P.2d 1044 (1951).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 789.

Regulations requiring motor vehicles to be equipped with adequate mirrors, operation of, 27 A.L.R.2d 1040.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 287.

§ 66-3-846. Windshields must be unobstructed and equipped with wipers; windows must be transparent.

A. No person shall drive any motor vehicle with any sign, poster or other nontransparent material upon or in the front windshield, windows to the immediate right and left of the driver or in the rearmost window if the latter is used for driving visibility. The rearmost window is not necessary for driving visibility where outside rear-view mirrors are attached to the vehicle.

B. The windshield on every motor vehicle, except a motorcycle, shall be equipped with a device for cleaning rain, snow or other moisture from the windshield, which device shall be so constructed as to be controlled or operated by the driver of the vehicle.

C. Every windshield wiper upon a motor vehicle shall be maintained in good working order.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-846, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 152.

Sign attached to trailer - A lighted plastic advertising sign, approximately four feet-four inches in length and two feet-three inches in height, to be installed on the front of a trailer and held by braces is permissible as long as the sign does not obstruct the view of the driver. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-89.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 185, 803.

Impairment of driver's view through windshield, as affecting liability for automobile accident, 10 A.L.R. 299.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 260.

§ 66-3-847. Restrictions as to tire equipment.

A. When the use thereof is permitted, every solid rubber tire on a vehicle shall have rubber on its entire traction surface at least one-inch thick above the edge of the flange of the entire periphery.

B. No person shall operate or move on any highway any motor vehicle, trailer or semitrailer having any metal tire in contact with the roadway, except that for the purposes of the Motor Vehicle Code a snow tire with metal studs designed to increase traction on ice or snow shall not be considered a metal tire.

C. No tire on a vehicle moved on a highway shall have on its periphery any block, flange, cleat or spike or any other protuberance of any material other than rubber which projects beyond the tread of the traction surface of the tire, except that is [it] shall be permissible to use farm machinery with tires having protuberances which will not injure the highway, and except also that it shall be permissible to use tire chains of reasonable proportions or snow tires with metal studs designed to increase traction on ice or snow upon any vehicle when required for safety because of snow, ice or other conditions tending to cause a vehicle to skid.

D. The state highway commission and local authorities, in their respective jurisdictions, may, in their discretion, issue special permits authorizing the operation upon a highway of traction engines or tractors having movable tracks with transverse corrugations upon the periphery of such movable tracks or farm tractors or other farm machinery, the operation of which upon a highway would otherwise be prohibited under the Motor Vehicle Code.

E. No vehicle equipped with solid rubber or cushion tires shall be permitted upon any highway of this state without special permission first being granted by the state highway commission or the local authority having jurisdiction over the highway affected, and in no event may any such vehicle be operated at a speed in excess of that specified by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-847, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 153.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 783.

Condition of tires as affecting liability, 24 A.L.R.2d 161; 44 A.L.R.2d 835.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 260.

§ 66-3-848. Safety glazing materials in motor vehicles.

A. No motor vehicle sold as new on or after January 1, 1954, shall be registered in this state on or after that date unless it is equipped with safety glazing material of a type

approved by the director wherever glazing material is used in doors, windows or windshields; nor shall any new motor vehicle be sold in this state after such date unless it complies with this requirement. The foregoing provisions shall apply to all passenger-type motor vehicles including passenger buses and school buses, but in respect to trucks, including truck tractors, the requirements as to safety glazing material shall apply to all glazing material used in doors, windows and windshields in the driver's compartments of such vehicles.

B. The term "safety glazing materials" means glazing materials so constructed, treated or combined with other materials as to reduce substantially, in comparison with ordinary sheet glass or plate glass, the likelihood of injury to persons by objects from exterior sources or by these safety glazing materials when they may be cracked or broken.

C. The director shall compile and publish a list of types of glazing material by name approved by him as meeting the requirements of this section and the director shall not register after January 1, 1954, any motor vehicle which is subject to the provisions of this section unless it is equipped with an approved type of safety glazing material, and he shall thereafter suspend the registration of any motor vehicle so subject to this section which he finds is not so equipped until it is made to conform to the requirements of this section.

D. On and after January 1, 1954, it shall be unlawful for any person to replace any glass in any vehicle or portion thereof, which under the provisions of Subsection A of this section must be equipped with safety glazing material, with any material other than safety glazing material of a type approved by the director.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-848, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 154.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26.

§ 66-3-849. Certain vehicles to carry flares or other warning devices.

On every bus, truck, truck tractor, road tractor and every driven vehicle in driveway-towaway operation, of a width greater than eighty inches, except buses operating wholly within a municipality, there shall be:

A. one of the following combinations of warning devices:

(1) three flares or liquid-burning pot torches and three fusees and two red cloth flags; or

(2) three red electric lanterns, two red cloth flags and three fusees; or

(3) three red emergency reflectors, two red cloth flags and three fusees;

(4) flares or pot torches, fusees, oil lanterns or any signal produced by a flame, shall not be carried on motor vehicles used in the transportation of explosives, flammable liquids or flammable compressed gases in cargo tanks, or in any motor vehicle using flammable compressed gases as a motor fuel; but in lieu of such flares and fusees, three electrical lanterns or three red emergency reflectors shall be carried; and

(5) the protective devices used shall comply with the requirements of Subsections A through F of this section;

B. flares or pot torches which shall be adequate and reliable and shall comply with the requirements approved by the director;

C. red electric lanterns which shall be adequate, reliable, equipped with a battery or batteries within each unit, and shall comply with the requirements approved by the director;

D. red emergency reflectors, each of which shall conform in all respects with the following requirements:

(1) each reflector shall be composed of at least two reflecting elements or surfaces, front and back; the reflecting elements, front and back, shall be approximately parallel;

(2) if the reflector or the reflecting elements are so designed or constructed that the reflecting surfaces would be adversely affected by dust, soot, or other foreign matter, or contact with other parts of the reflector or its container, then such reflecting surfaces shall be adequately sealed within the body of the reflector;

(3) every reflector shall be so constructed that, when the reflector is properly placed, every reflecting element or surface is in a plane perpendicular to the plane of the roadway surface. Reflectors which are collapsible shall be provided with means for locking the reflector elements or surfaces in the required position; such locking means shall be readily capable of adjustment without the use of tools or special equipment;

(4) every reflector shall be of such weight and dimensions as to remain stationary when subjected to a forty mile-per-hour wind when properly placed on any clean, dry, paved road surface. The reflector shall be so constructed as to withstand reasonable shocks without breakage; and

(5) each set of reflectors and the reflecting elements or surfaces incorporated therein shall be adequately protected by enclosure in a box, or other adequate container especially designed and constructed so that the reflectors may be readily extracted for use;

E. fusees which shall be adequate, reliable, capable of burning at least fifteen minutes, and shall be equal to the specifications of the Bureau of Explosives, 30 Vesey Street, New York 7, New York, dated December 15, 1944, and be so marked; and

F. red cloth flags which shall be not less than twelve inches square, with standards adequate to maintain the flags in an upright position.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-849, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 155.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978. For duty to display lights on parked vehicle, see 66-3-825 NMSA 1978. As to emergency signals generally, see 66-3-853 to 66-3-857 NMSA 1978.

Signals must be placed at least 100 feet from vehicle. - Court should instruct the jury as to the duty imposed by law upon drivers of trucks and tractor-trailers in case of breakdown or stoppage upon the paved portion of the highway. The instruction should advise the jury that signals shall be placed at least 100 feet in front of and to the rear of disabled vehicles and that the distance is left to the discretion of the driver whenever the vehicle is stopped in any manner when the distance of 100 feet is not ample warning. *Zanolini v. Ferguson-Steere Motor Co.*, 58 N.M. 96, 265 P.2d 983 (1954).

Otherwise negligence per se. - Failure to equip a truck with flares, fusees and flags and to put such devices out when a truck becomes disabled on the highway is negligence per se. *Trefzer v. Stiles*, 56 N.M. 296, 243 P.2d 605 (1952).

Negligence per se to park truck on paving at night. - Defendants, through their agent, were negligent per se by parking truck partially on paving at night without immediately putting out warning flares as required by law, ample room being available for parking safely off the pavement. *Hisaw v. Hendrix*, 54 N.M. 119, 215 P.2d 598 (1950).

As is stopping truck on highway, backing up unsafely. - Where driver stopped truck without displaying flares, on main portion of highway at point where it was not impracticable to have parked off the pavement, and backed truck up without observing whether it could be done with safety, the violation of statutory provisions constituted negligence per se. *Chandler v. Battenfield*, 55 N.M. 361, 233 P.2d 1047 (1951).

Reflector can be used in place of fusee or lantern. - Section 64-20-53, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-853 NMSA 1978) means that the placing of a red emergency reflector may be used in place of a lighted fusee and a lighted red electric lantern. *Terrel v. Lowdermilk*, 74 N.M. 135, 391 P.2d 419 (1964).

Proof of defective battery not proof of improper lighting. - Fact that truck was equipped with a defective battery after an accident does not necessarily mean that the proper lights were not burning on the truck or that the battery was defective prior to an emergency stop. Where trial court made no finding whether the lights were burning or not before or at the time of the accident, a conclusion that the truck was improperly

lighted in violation of the statute would not flow from the findings as made. Terrel v. Lowdermilk, 74 N.M. 135, 391 P.2d 419 (1964).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Lack of flares required by motor vehicle statutes as negligence or contributory negligence, 67 A.L.R.2d 12.
60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 335.

§ 66-3-850. Buses; additional emergency equipment.

On every bus, except buses engaged in driveaway-towaway operations, school buses and buses operating wholly within a municipality, there shall be:

A. at least one fire extinguisher with physical characteristics and fire extinguishing ability equivalent to or better than fire extinguishers which qualify under Classification B of the standards of the Underwriters' Laboratories, Incorporated. The extinguisher shall utilize an extinguishing agent which does not need protection from freezing and shall be properly filled and securely mounted in a bracket. The minimum size shall be one and one-half quart carbon tetrachloride type, four-pound carbon dioxide type, four-pound dry chemical type or extinguishing capacity equivalent to any of these types. Two extinguishers may be carried to obtain the capacity required. This requirement does not apply to any bus having a seating capacity of eight or less persons;

B. one hand axe, except for buses having a seating capacity of eight or less persons;
and

C. one first-aid kit complying with the following requirements:

(1) the kit shall be of a heavy-duty ten-unit type or larger, or have contents at least equivalent in quality and number to its contents;

(2) the case and the cover shall be substantially constructed of sheet steel, wood, fiber or other durable material. If made of sheet steel, the case and cover shall be of metal at least number twenty-four U.S. gauge, nominal;

(3) the case and cover shall be constructed, including corners, covers and closure means, so that it is reasonably dust and weather proof when the cover is closed, or the kit shall be mounted in a protected location within the passenger compartment of the bus so as to be reasonably dust and weather proof;

(4) if made of sheet metal or other metals, the case shall be designed and constructed so that the cover can be easily opened to an angle of ninety degrees to one hundred degrees of arc with the case, and a substantial stop shall be provided at the angle of full opening without interfering with the smooth operation of the cover;

(5) if made of metal, the cover shall be attached to the case by at least two substantial

hinges or by a continuous piano-type hinge. If nonmetallic, the cover shall be attached by either a sliding or a hinged joint; if hinged, it shall be as prescribed for metallic construction;

(6) the dimensions of the case shall permit the contents to be easily extracted and yet maintain the contents in a relatively fixed position; and

(7) the kit shall contain at least the contents specified, in not less than the quantities shown, in either of the two following types of kits:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

UNIT-TYPE KIT

4-inch bandage compress	1 package
2-inch bandage compress	1 package
1-inch bandage compress	1 package
40-inch triangular bandage with 2 safety pins	1 package
burn ointment	1 package
iodine applicator, or applicator of other antiseptic solutions of at least equivalent antibacterial properties	1 package
wire splint	1 package
tourniquet	1 package

COMMERCIAL-TYPE KIT

3-inch by 2-inch sterile gauze pads	packages of 12
4-inch by 10 yards roller gauze bandage (must be replaced by unopened package after being opened)	1 package
3/4-inch adhesive compress	packages of 24
1-inch triangular bandage with 2 safety pins	1 package
burn ointment	1-ounce tube
iodine applicator or applicator of other antiseptic solution of at	

least equivalent antibacterial properties	1 package
.....	
wire splint	1 package
.....	
tourniquet	1 package
.....	
scissors	1
.....	

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-850, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 156.

Cross-references. - For the definitions of "bus" and "school bus," see 66-1-4B(4), (58) NMSA 1978 respectively.

§ 66-3-851. Meaning of term "motor vehicle" as used in Sections 66-3-852 through 66-3-857 NMSA 1978; unattended vehicles.

A. For the purposes of Sections 66-3-852 through 66-3-857 NMSA 1978 "motor vehicle" means every bus, truck, truck tractor, road tractor and every driven vehicle in driveway-towaway operations, required by Section 66-3-859 [66-3-849] NMSA 1978 to have emergency equipment thereon.

B. No motor vehicle shall be left unattended until the parking brake has been securely set. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent the movement of any vehicle left unattended.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-851, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 157.

Cross-references. - For the general definition of motor vehicle, see 66-1-4B(39) NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - The reference in Subsection A to Section 66-3-859 NMSA 1978 appears to be incorrect, as that section defines "tank motor vehicle". The apparent intended reference is to 66-3-849 NMSA 1978.

Definition does not include passenger cars. - Section 64-20-51, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) defines the term "motor vehicle" and that definition does not include cars which are passenger vehicles. *Fitzgerald v. Valdez*, 77 N.M. 769, 427 P.2d 655 (1967).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 275.
60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 334(1).

§ 66-3-852. Stopped vehicles not to interfere with other traffic.

No motor vehicle shall be stopped, parked or left standing, whether attended or unattended, upon the traveled portion of any highway outside of a business or residence district, when it is practicable to stop, park or leave such vehicle off the traveled portion of the highway. In the event that conditions make it impracticable to move such motor vehicle from the traveled portion of the highway, the driver shall make every effort to leave all possible width of the highway opposite the standing vehicle for the free passage of other vehicles and he shall take care to provide a clear view of the standing vehicle as far as possible to the front and rear.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2552, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 158.1; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-52; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-852, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 158.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - For other annotations, see notes to 66-3-849 NMSA 1978.

Not negligence per se where impossible to remove vehicle from pavement. - Trial court finding that failure of the appellee to drive his vehicle completely off the highway was not negligence per se where it was impossible for appellee to pull off the highway, as there was practically no shoulder and that appellee stopped on the extreme right edge of the pavement even though the record was not clear as to the angle of the drop-off or its depth into the bar pit was supported by substantial, although conflicting, evidence, and supreme court was not justified in disturbing it. *Terrel v. Lowdermilk*, 74 N.M. 135, 391 P.2d 419 (1964).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 274; 8 Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 900, 905.
Parking at improper place as affecting liability for automobile accident, 73 A.L.R. 1074.
Constitutionality, construction, and application of statute prescribing special precautions in passing stopped automobile, 108 A.L.R. 987.
Stopping vehicle on traveled portion of highway as affecting responsibility for collision between vehicles, 131 A.L.R. 562.
60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 330, 333.

§ 66-3-853. Emergency signals; disabled vehicle.

Whenever any motor vehicle is disabled upon the traveled portion of any highway or the shoulder thereof, when lighted lamps are required, except in cities, towns and villages where there is sufficient highway lighting to make it clearly discernible to persons and vehicles on the highway at a distance of five hundred feet, the following requirements shall be observed:

A. the driver of such vehicle shall immediately place on the traveled portion of the

highway at the traffic side of the disabled vehicle, a lighted fusee and a lighted red electric lantern, or a red emergency reflector;

B. except as provided in Subsections C and D of this section, as soon thereafter as possible, but in any event within the burning period of the fusee, the driver shall place three liquid-burning flares or pot torches, or three red emergency reflectors on the traveled portion of the highway in the following order:

(1) one at a distance of approximately one hundred feet from the disabled vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle and toward traffic approaching in that lane;

(2) one at a distance of approximately one hundred feet in the opposite direction from the disabled vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle; and

(3) one at the traffic side of the disabled vehicle, not less than ten feet to the front or rear thereof. If a red electric lantern or red emergency reflector has been placed on the traffic side of the vehicle in accordance with Subsection A of this section, it may be used for this purpose;

C. if disablement of any motor vehicle shall occur within five hundred feet of a curve, crest of a hill or other obstruction to view, the driver shall so place the warning signal in that direction as to afford ample warning to other users of the highway, but in no case less than one hundred feet nor more than five hundred feet from the disabled vehicle; and

D. if gasoline or any other flammable or combustible liquid or gas seeps or leaks from a fuel container of a motor vehicle disabled or otherwise stopped upon a highway, no emergency warning signal producing a flame shall be lighted or placed except at such a distance from any such liquid or gas as will assure the prevention of a fire or explosion.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-853, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 159.

Cross-references. - For definition of "motor vehicle" with respect to this section, see 66-3-851 NMSA 1978. For duty to display lights on parked vehicle, see 66-3-825 NMSA 1978. For duty to carry flares and other warning devices, see 66-3-849 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Provision substitutes for reasonably prudent man standard. - Section 64-20-53, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is a legislative substitution for the common-law standard of the reasonably prudent man. *Bailey v. Jeffries-Eaves, Inc.*, 76 N.M. 278, 414 P.2d 503 (1966).

Violation negligence per se. - Violation of 64-20-53, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), in accidents caused by failure to warn, is negligence per se. *Bailey v. Jeffries-Eaves, Inc.*, 76 N.M. 278, 414 P.2d 503 (1966).

Jury may find that standard of due care requires more than compliance with the minimum standards of 64-20-53, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Bailey v. Jeffries-Eaves, Inc.*, 76 N.M. 278, 414 P.2d 503 (1966).

Definition does not include passenger cars. - See same catchline in notes to 66-3-851 NMSA 1978.

Reflector may be used instead of fusee or lantern. - Section 64-20-53, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), means that the placing of a red emergency reflector may be used in place of a lighted fusee and a lighted red electric lantern. *Terrel v. Lowdermilk*, 74 N.M. 135, 391 P.2d 419 (1964).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 8 Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 909 to 913.

Negligence or contributory negligence of driver or occupant of motor vehicle parked or stopped on highway without flares, 67 A.L.R.2d 12.

Liability of motorist engaged about stalled or disabled vehicle on or near highway, 27 A.L.R.3d 12.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 335.

§ 66-3-854. Emergency signals; stopped or parked vehicles.

Whenever for any cause other than disablement or necessary traffic stops, any motor vehicle is stopped upon the traveled portion of any highway, or shoulder thereof, during the time lights are required, except within cities, towns and villages where there is sufficient highway lighting to make clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the highway at a distance of five hundred feet, the following requirements shall be observed:

A. the driver of such vehicle shall immediately place on the traveled portion of the highway at the traffic side of the vehicle, a lighted fusee and a lighted red electric lantern, or a red emergency reflector; and

B. if the stop is to exceed ten minutes, the driver shall place emergency signals as required and in the manner prescribed by Section 66-3-853B, C and D NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-854, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 160.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "motor vehicle" applicable to this section, see 66-3-851 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-855. Emergency signals; flame producing.

No driver shall attach or permit any person to attach a lighted fusee or other flame-producing emergency signal to any part of a motor vehicle.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2555, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 158.4; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-55; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-855, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 161.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "motor vehicle" applicable to this section, see 66-3-851 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-856. Emergency signals; dangerous cargoes.

No driver shall use or permit the use of any flame-producing emergency signal for protecting any motor vehicle transporting explosives, any cargo tank motor vehicle used for the transportation of any flammable liquid or flammable compressed gas, whether loaded or empty; or any motor vehicle using compressed gas as a motor fuel. In lieu thereof, red electric lanterns or red emergency reflectors shall be used, the placement of which shall be in the same manner as prescribed in Section 66-3-853B and C NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-856, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 162.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "motor vehicle" applicable to this section, see 66-3-851 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-857. Red flags; stopped vehicles.

During the time when lighted lamps are not required, whenever a motor vehicle is disabled, stopped or parked upon the traveled portion of any highway or shoulder thereof, except within the business or residence district of cities, towns and villages, the driver of such vehicle shall place red flags as follows:

A. one at a distance of approximately one hundred feet from the vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle toward traffic approaching in that lane; and

B. one at a distance of approximately one hundred feet in the opposite direction from the vehicle in the center of the traffic lane occupied by such vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-857, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 163.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "motor vehicle" applicable to this section, see 66-3-851 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-858. Vehicles transporting explosives or other dangerous articles.

Any person operating any vehicle transporting explosives or other dangerous articles as cargo upon a highway shall comply with the provisions of Sections 66-3-859 through 66-3-873 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-858, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 164.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability in connection with fire or explosion incident to bulk storage, transportation, delivery, loading, or unloading of petroleum products, 32 A.L.R.2d 1169.

Liability in connection with fire or explosion of explosives while being stored or transported, 35 A.L.R.3d 1177.

§ 66-3-859. Tank motor vehicles.

"Tank motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle designed or used for the transportation of liquids or gases, covered by these regulations, in any cargo tank.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-859, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 165.

§ 66-3-860. In bulk.

"In bulk" as applied to any dangerous article other than explosives, means the transportation of any such materials in a motor vehicle when such materials are not packed in individual packages.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-860, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 166.

§ 66-3-861. Classification of explosives.

For the purpose of the Motor Vehicle Code explosives are divided into three classes, viz.:

Class A. dangerous explosives; detonating or otherwise of maximum hazard;

Class B. less-dangerous explosives; flammable hazard; and

Class C. relatively safe explosives; minimum hazard.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-861, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 167.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-3-862. Cargo tank.

"Cargo tank" means any tank designed to be permanently attached to any motor vehicle and in which is to be transported any flammable liquid, corrosive liquid or compressed gas.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-862, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 168.

§ 66-3-863. Fuel tank not a cargo tank.

A fuel tank is not a cargo tank, but one used to transport flammable liquid or compressed gas solely for the purpose of supplying fuel for the propulsion of a vehicle.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2564, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 159.6; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-64; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-863, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 169.

§ 66-3-864. Flammable solid.

A flammable solid is a solid substance other than one classified as an explosive, which is liable, under conditions incident to transportation, to cause fires through friction, through absorption of moisture, through spontaneous chemical changes or as a result of retained heat from the manufacturing or processing.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2565, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 159.7; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-65; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-864, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 170.

§ 66-3-865. Oxidizing materials.

An oxidizing material is a substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, peroxide or nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion of organic matter.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2566, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 159.8; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-66; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-865, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 171.

§ 66-3-866. Acids and other corrosive liquids.

Corrosive liquids are those acids, alkaline caustic liquids and other corrosive liquids which, when in contact with living tissue, will cause severe damage of such tissue by chemical action; or in case of leakage, will materially damage or destroy other freight by chemical action; or are liable to cause fire when in contact with organic matter or with certain chemicals.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2567, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 159.9; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-67; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-866, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 172.

§ 66-3-867. Compressed gas.

"Compressed gas" means any material with a gauge pressure exceeding forty pounds per square inch at seventy degrees fahrenheit; or any liquid flammable material having a Reid vapor pressure exceeding forty pounds per square inch, absolute, at one hundred degrees fahrenheit.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-867, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 173.

§ 66-3-868. Poison.

A. Class A. Extremely dangerous poison, poison gas label. Poisonous gases or liquids of such nature that a very small amount of the gas, or vapor of the liquid mixed with air, is dangerous to life.

B. Class B. Less dangerous poisons, poison label. Poisonous liquids or solids, including pastes and semiliquids, are substances of such nature that they are chiefly dangerous by external contact with the body or by being taken internally, as in contaminated food or feeds. The vapors of some of this class of materials are also offensive and dangerous, but to a much lesser extent than Class A poisons.

C. Class C. Tear gases or irritating substances, tear gas label. Tear gases are liquid or solid substances which upon contact with fire or when exposed to air give off dangerous or intensely irritating fumes, such as brombensylcyanide, chloracetophenone, diphenyl-

aminechlorisane and diphenylchlorasine, but not including any poisonous article, Class A.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-868, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 174.

§ 66-3-869. Marking on motor vehicles; motor vehicles other than tank motor vehicles.

A. Except as provided in Section 66-3-871 NMSA 1978, requiring certain markings without regard to the quantity of articles being transported, every motor vehicle other than a tank motor vehicle transporting twenty-five hundred pounds or more of any one class of explosives or other dangerous articles, or transporting an aggregate of five thousand pounds or more of more than one class of such article, in the event the lading does not contain twenty-five hundred pounds of any one class, shall be marked as prescribed in the following list:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

- (1) explosives, Class A
..... EXPLOSIVES
- (2) explosives, Class B
..... DANGEROUS
- (3) flammable liquid
..... DANGEROUS
- (4) flammable solid
..... DANGEROUS
- (5) oxidizing material
..... DANGEROUS
- (6) corrosive liquid
..... DANGEROUS
- (7) compressed gas
..... COMPRESSED GAS
- (8) poison gas, Class A
..... POISON GAS
- (9) tear gas
..... DANGEROUS
- (10) poisons, Class B
..... DANGEROUS

B. The prescribed markings shall be by means of signs or lettering on each side and the rear of the motor vehicle, and the letters shall be at least three inches high on a background of sharply contrasting color.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-869, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 175.

Cross-references. - For definition of "tank motor vehicle," see 66-3-859 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-870. Tank motor vehicles.

Every tank motor vehicle used for the transportation of any flammable liquid, regardless of the quantity being transported, or whether loaded or empty, shall be conspicuously and legibly marked on each side and the rear thereof in letters at least three inches high on a background of sharply contrasting color, optionally as follows:

- A. with a sign or lettering on the motor vehicle with the word "Flammable"; or
- B. with the common name of the flammable liquid being transported; or
- C. with the name of the carrier or his trademark, when and only when such name or mark plainly indicates the flammable nature of the cargo.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-870, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 176.

Cross-references. - For definition of "tank motor vehicle," see 66-3-859 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-871. Exceptions to quantity limitations.

When any quantity whatever of any dangerous explosives, any poison gas, any tear gas or any chlorine is being transported on any motor vehicle, such motor vehicle shall be marked with the markings prescribed in Section 66-3-869 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-871, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 177.

§ 66-3-872. Only one marking required.

Whenever any motor vehicle is transporting more than one class of dangerous article for which signs are required to be lettered on or affixed to any such motor vehicle, no more than one kind of sign need be displayed. The sign shall be the one which, in the judgment of the motor carrier, designates the most dangerous article being transported.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2573, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 159.15; 1953 Comp., § 64-20-73; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-872, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 178.

Cross-references. - As to marking on motor vehicle, see 66-3-869 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-873. Formulation of rules and regulations governing transportation of compressed gases and corrosive liquids.

A. The director is empowered and directed to formulate, adopt and promulgate rules and regulations containing reasonable standards of safety, having uniform force and effect throughout this state for the transportation of compressed gases and corrosive liquids by tank vehicle upon the public highways, including standards covering safety and the safe operation thereof. Of the aforesaid standards, those applicable to compressed gases and those applicable to corrosive liquids shall each be separately formulated and distinguished. The director shall, and local authorities may, enforce such rules and regulations.

B. Standards of safety incorporated in any rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this section shall be consistent with recognized good practice for tank vehicle transportation of each of the aforementioned products as evidenced by standards therefor promulgated by nationally recognized authorities on the subject, except that suitable and reasonable exceptions may be provided under which the continued operation of tank vehicles in service prior to the adoption of the rules and regulations authorized by this section may be permitted.

C. No rule or regulation shall be adopted under the provisions of this section or made effective until after a public hearing thereon, of which at least twenty days' written notice shall have been given by registered mail to each motor carrier, producer, refiner, distributor or other person who or which shall have registered his or its name and mailing address with the director as a party interested in such proceedings, and at which any such interested party may appear and present testimony. Every such notice shall contain a copy of each rule and regulation proposed for adoption pursuant to such hearing.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-873, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 179.

Cross-references. - As to adoption of flammable liquids regulations by the state fire board, see 59A-52-16 NMSA 1978 et seq. As to the general requirement with respect to notice by the division, see 66-2-11 NMSA 1978. For the definition of corrosive liquid, see 66-3-866 NMSA 1978. For the definition of compressed gas, see 66-3-867 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-874. Safety belts required.

It is unlawful for any person to buy, sell, lease, trade or transfer from or to New Mexico residents at retail an automobile, which is manufactured or assembled commencing with the 1964 models, unless the vehicle is equipped with safety belts installed for use in the left front and right front seats.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-20-75, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 30, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-874, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 180.

No statutory duty to fasten seat belt under this section. *Selgado v. Commercial Whse. Co.*, 88 N.M. 579, 544 P.2d 719 (Ct. App. 1975); *Thomas v. Henson*, 102 N.M. 417, 696 P.2d 1010 (Ct. App. 1984), *aff'd in part and rev'd in part on other grounds*, 102 N.M. 326, 695 P.2d 476 (1985).

Pickups and trucks within meaning of "automobile". - Pickups and trucks fall within the meaning of "motor vehicle" as used in the act's (Laws 1967, ch. 30, enacting this section and a section similar to 66-8-375 NMSA 1978) title, and within the term "automobile" as used in the body of the act. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-134.

This section applies to pickups and trucks as is indicated in the title of the act (Laws 1967, ch. 30, enacting this section and a section similar to 66-8-875 NMSA 1978) and as indicated in the body of the act. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-134.

Law reviews. - For comment, "Contributory Negligence - Failure to Use Automobile Seat Belts," see 9 Nat. Resources J. 110 (1969).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Automobile occupant's failure to use seat belt as negligence, 92 A.L.R.3d 9.

Nonuse of automobile seatbelts as evidence of comparative negligence, 95 A.L.R.3d 239.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26.

§ 66-3-875. Safety belts; type and manner of installation.

All safety belts required in Section 66-3-874 NMSA 1978 shall be of a type and shall be installed in a manner approved by the division of motor vehicles. The division shall establish specifications and requirements for approved types of safety belts and attachments thereto. The division shall accept, as approved, all seat belt installations and the belts and anchors meeting the Society of Automotive Engineers' specifications.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-875, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 181.

§ 66-3-876. [Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact; form.]

The Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact is enacted into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

THE VEHICLE EQUIPMENT SAFETY COMPACT

ARTICLE I

Findings and Purposes

(a) The party states find that:

(1) accidents and deaths on their streets and highways present a very serious human and economic problem with a major deleterious effect on the public welfare;

(2) there is a vital need for the development of greater interjurisdictional cooperation to achieve the necessary uniformity in the laws, rules, regulations and codes relating to vehicle equipment, and to accomplish this by such means as will minimize the time between the development of demonstrably and scientifically sound safety features and their incorporation into vehicles.

(b) The purposes of this compact are to:

(1) promote uniformity in regulation of and standards for equipment;

(2) secure uniformity of law and administrative practice in vehicular regulation and related safety standards to permit incorporation of desirable equipment changes in vehicles in the interest of greater traffic safety;

(3) to provide means for the encouragement and utilization of research which will facilitate the achievement of the foregoing purposes, with due regard for the findings set forth in Subdivision A of this article.

(c) It is the intent of this compact to emphasize performance requirements and not to determine the specific detail of engineering in the manufacture of vehicles or equipment except to the extent necessary for the meeting of such performance requirements.

ARTICLE II

Definitions

As used in this compact:

(a) "vehicle" means every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, excepting devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks;

(b) "state" means a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(c) "equipment" means any part of a vehicle or any accessory for use thereon which affects the safety of operation of such vehicle or the safety of the occupants.

ARTICLE III

The Commission

(a) There is hereby created an agency of the party states to be known as the "vehicle equipment safety commission" hereinafter called the commission. The commission shall be composed of one commissioner from each party state who shall be appointed, serve and be subject to removal in accordance with the laws of the state which he represents. If authorized by the laws of his party state, a commissioner may provide for the discharge of his duties and the performance of his functions on the commission, either for the duration of his membership or for any lesser period of time, by an alternate. No such alternate shall be entitled to serve unless notification of his identity and appointment shall have been given to the commission in such form as the commission may require. Each commissioner, and each alternate, when serving in the place and stead of a commissioner, shall be entitled to be reimbursed by the commission for expenses actually incurred in attending commission meetings or while engaged in the business of the commission.

(b) The commissioners shall be entitled to one vote each on the commission. No action of the commission shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of votes on the commission are cast in favor thereof. Action of the commission shall be only at a meeting at which a majority of the commissioners, or their alternates, are present.

(c) The commission shall have a seal.

(d) The commission shall elect annually, from among its members, a chairman, a vice chairman and a treasurer. The commission may appoint an executive director and fix his duties and compensation. Such executive director shall serve at the pleasure of the commission, and together with the treasurer shall be bonded in such amount as the commission shall determine. The executive director also shall serve as secretary. If there be no executive director, the commission shall elect a secretary in addition to the other officers provided by this subdivision.

(e) Irrespective of the civil service, personnel or other merit system laws of any of the party states, the executive director with the approval of the commission, or the commission if there be no executive director, shall appoint, remove or discharge such personnel as may be necessary for the performance of the commission's functions, and shall fix the duties and compensation of such personnel.

(f) The commission may establish and maintain independently or in conjunction with any one or more of the party states, a suitable retirement system for its full-time employees. Employees of the commission shall be eligible for social security coverage in respect of old age and survivor's insurance provided that the commission takes such steps as may be necessary pursuant to the laws of the United States, to participate in such program of insurance as a governmental agency or unit. The commission may establish and maintain or participate in such additional programs of employee benefits as may be appropriate.

(g) The commission may borrow, accept or contract for the services of personnel from any party state, the United States, or any subdivision or agency of the aforementioned governments, or from any agency of two or more of the party states or their subdivisions.

(h) The commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations, and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, conditional or otherwise, from any state, the United States or any other governmental agency and may receive, utilize and dispose of the same.

(i) The commission may establish and maintain such facilities as may be necessary for the transacting of its business. The commission may acquire, hold and convey real and personal property and any interest therein.

(j) The commission shall adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business and shall have the power to amend and rescind these bylaws. The commission shall publish its bylaws in convenient form and shall file a copy thereof and a copy of any amendment thereto, with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the party states. The bylaws shall provide for appropriate notice to the commissioners of all commission meetings and hearings and the business to be transacted at such meetings or hearings. Such notice shall also be given to such agencies or officers of each party state as the laws of such party state may provide.

(k) The commission annually shall make to the governor and legislature of each party state a report covering the activities of the commission for the preceding year, and embodying such recommendations as may have been issued by the commission. The commission may make such additional reports as it may deem desirable.

ARTICLE IV

Research and Testing

The commission shall have power to:

(a) collect, correlate, analyze and evaluate information resulting or derivable from

research and testing activities in equipment and related fields;

(b) recommend and encourage the undertaking of research and testing in any aspect of equipment or related matters when, in its judgment, appropriate or sufficient research or testing has not been undertaken;

(c) contract for such equipment research and testing as one or more governmental agencies may agree to have contracted for by the commission, provided that such governmental agency or agencies shall make available the funds necessary for such research and testing;

(d) recommend to the party states changes in law or policy with emphasis on uniformity of laws and administrative rules, regulations or codes which would promote effective governmental action or coordination in the prevention of equipment-related highway accidents or the mitigation of equipment-related safety problems.

ARTICLE V

Vehicular Equipment

(a) In the interest of vehicular and public safety, the commission may study the need for or desirability of the establishment of or changes in performance requirements or restrictions for any item of equipment. As a result of such study, the commission may publish a report relating to any item or items of equipment, and the issuance of such a report shall be a condition precedent to any proceedings or other action provided or authorized by this article. No less than sixty days after the publication of a report containing the results of such study, the commission upon due notice shall hold a hearing or hearings at such place or places as it may determine.

(b) Following the hearing or hearings provided for in Subdivision (a) of this article, and with due regard for standards recommended by appropriate professional and technical associations and agencies, the commission may issue rules, regulations or codes embodying performance requirements or restrictions for any item or items of equipment covered in the report, which in the opinion of the commission will be fair and equitable and effectuate the purposes of this compact.

(c) Each party state obligates itself to give due consideration to any and all rules, regulations and codes issued by the commission and hereby declares its policy and intent to be the promotion of uniformity in the laws of the several party states relating to equipment.

(d) The commission shall send prompt notice of its action in issuing any rule, regulation or code pursuant to this article to the appropriate motor vehicle agency of each party state and such notice shall contain the complete text of the rule, regulation or code.

(e) If the constitution of a party state requires, or if its statutes provide, the approval of the legislature by appropriate resolution of act may be made a condition precedent to the taking effect in such party state of any rule, regulation or code. In such event, the commissioner of such party state shall submit any commission rule, regulation or code to the legislature as promptly as may be in lieu of administrative acceptance or rejection thereof by the party state.

(f) Except as otherwise specifically provided in or pursuant to Subdivisions (e) and (g) of this article, the appropriate motor vehicle agency of a party state shall in accordance with its constitution or procedural laws adopt the rule, regulation or code within six months of the sending of the notice, and upon such adoption, the rule, regulation or code shall have the force and effect of law therein.

(g) The appropriate motor vehicle agency of a party state may decline to adopt a rule, regulation or code issued by the commission pursuant to this article if such agency specifically finds, after public hearing on due notice, that a variation from the commission's rule, regulation or code is necessary to the public safety, and incorporates in such finding the reasons upon which it is based. Any such finding shall be subject to review by such procedure for review of administrative determinations as may be applicable pursuant to the laws of the party state. Upon request, the commission shall be furnished with a copy of the transcript of any hearings held pursuant to this subdivision.

ARTICLE VI

Finance

(a) The commission shall submit to the executive head or designated officer or officers of each party state a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of that party state for presentation to the legislature thereof.

(b) Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures shall contain specific recommendations of the amount or amounts to be appropriated by each of the party states. The total amount of appropriations under any such budget shall be apportioned among the party states as follows: one-third in equal shares; and the remainder in proportion to the number of motor vehicles registered in each party state. In determining the number of such registrations, the commission may employ such source or sources of information as in its judgment present the most equitable and accurate comparisons among the party states. Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures and requests for appropriations shall indicate the source or sources used in obtaining information concerning vehicular registrations.

(c) The commission shall not pledge the credit of any party state. The commission may

meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with funds available to it under Article II (h) [III(h)] of this compact, provided that the commission takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to incurring any obligation to be met in whole or in part in such manner. Except where the commission makes use of funds available to it under Article III (h) hereof, the commission shall not incur any obligation prior to the allotment of funds by the party states adequate to meet the same.

(d) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its rules. However, all receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a qualified public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual reports of the commission.

(e) The accounts of the commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly constituted officers of the party states and by any persons authorized by the commission.

(f) Nothing contained herein shall be construed to prevent commission compliance with laws relating to audit or inspection of accounts by or on behalf of any government contributing to the support of the commission.

ARTICLE VII

Conflict of Interest

(a) The commission shall adopt rules and regulations with respect to conflict of interest for the commissioners of the party states, and their alternates, if any, and for the staff of the commission and contractors with the commission to the end that no member or employee or contractor shall have a pecuniary or other incompatible interest in the manufacture, sale or distribution of motor vehicles or vehicular equipment or in any facility or enterprise employed by the commission or on its behalf for testing, conduct of investigations or research. In addition to any penalty for violation of such rules and regulations as may be applicable under the laws of the violator's jurisdiction of residence, employment or business, any violation of a commission rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this article shall require the immediate discharge of any violating employee and the immediate vacating of membership, or relinquishing of status as a member on the commission by any commissioner or alternate. In the case of a contractor, any violation of any such rule or regulation shall make any contract of the violator with the commission subject to cancellation by the commission.

(b) Nothing contained in this article shall be deemed to prevent a contractor for the commission from using any facilities subject to his control in the performance of the contract even though such facilities are not devoted solely to work of or done on behalf

of the commission; nor to prevent such a contractor from receiving remuneration or profit from the use of such facilities.

ARTICLE VIII

Advisory and Technical Committees

The commission may establish [establish] such advisory and technical committees as it may deem necessary, membership on which may include private citizens and public officials, and may cooperate with and use the services of any such committees and the organizations which the members represent in furthering any of its activities.

ARTICLE IX

Entry into Force and Withdrawal

(a) This compact shall enter into force when enacted into law by any six or more states. Thereafter, this compact shall become effective as to any other state upon its enactment thereof.

(b) Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same, but no such withdrawal shall take effect until one year after the executive head of the withdrawing state has given notice in writing of the withdrawal to the executive heads of all other party states. No withdrawal shall affect any liability already incurred by or chargeable to a party state prior to the time of such withdrawal.

ARTICLE X

Construction and Severability

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating herein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining party states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-20-77, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 296, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-876, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 182.

Compiler's notes. - The reference in Article VI (c) of the compact to Article II(h) appears erroneous as Article II does not contain a Subdivision (h). It appears that the reference should be to Article III(h) which is cited in the next sentence of Article VI(c) and also refers to funds of the commission.

§ 66-3-877. Findings and declaration of necessity.

The legislature finds that:

A. the public safety necessitates the continuous development, modernization and implementation of standards and requirements of law relating to vehicle equipment, in accordance with expert knowledge and opinion;

B. the public safety further requires that such standards and requirements be uniform from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, except to the extent that specific and compelling evidence supports variation; and

C. the motor vehicle division, acting upon recommendations of the vehicle equipment safety commission and pursuant to the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact [66-3-876 NMSA 1978], provides a just, equitable and orderly means of promoting the public safety in the manner and within the scope contemplated by Sections 66-3-876 through 66-3-886 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-877, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 183.

§ 66-3-878. Application of laws relative to safety equipment; effect of adoption of rule, regulation or code pursuant to the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact.

Any provisions of Sections 66-3-801 through 66-3-873 NMSA 1978, as they relate to safety equipment shall continue to be of force and effect only until superseded by a rule, regulation or code adopted by the director of motor vehicles pursuant to the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact [66-3-876 NMSA 1978]. Any such rule, regulation or code shall specify the provision or provisions of existing statute [statute] being superseded in accordance with and as required by Sections 66-3-876 through 66-3-886 NMSA 1978. Any such provision or provisions are hereby repealed, effective on the date when the rule, regulation or code superseding such provision or provisions becomes effective pursuant to the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-878, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 184.

§ 66-3-879. [Rule, regulation or code issued by vehicle equipment safety commission; approval by legislature.]

Pursuant to Article V (e) of the Vehicle Equipment Safety Compact [66-3-876 NMSA 1978], it is the intention of this state and it is hereby provided that no rule, regulation or code issued by the vehicle equipment safety commission in accordance with Article V of the compact shall take effect until approved by resolution of the legislature.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-20-80, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 296, § 4; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-879, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 185.

§ 66-3-880. Director of motor vehicles as state representative on vehicle equipment safety commission; designation of alternate.

The commissioner of this state on the vehicle equipment safety commission shall be the director of motor vehicles who shall serve during his continuance as director of motor vehicles. The commissioner of this state appointed pursuant to this section may designate an alternate from among the officers and employees of his agency to serve in his place and stead on the vehicle equipment safety commission. Subject to the provisions of the compact and bylaws of the vehicle equipment safety commission, the authority and responsibilities of the alternate shall be as determined by the commissioner designating the alternate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-880, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 186.

§ 66-3-881. [Employees of commission; inclusion in state retirement system.]

The state retirement system may make an agreement with the vehicle equipment safety commission for the coverage of the commission's employees pursuant to Article III (f) of the compact [66-3-876 NMSA 1978]. Any such agreement, as nearly as may be, shall provide for arrangements similar to those available to the employees of this state and shall be subject to amendment or termination in accordance with its terms.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-20-82, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 296, § 6; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-881, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 187.

Cross-references. - As to retirement of public employees generally, see 10-11-1 to 10-11-140 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-882. [Cooperation of state agencies.]

Within appropriations available therefor, the departments, agencies and officers of the government of this state may cooperate with and assist the vehicle equipment safety commission within the scope contemplated by Article III (h) of the compact [66-3-876 NMSA 1978]. The departments, agencies and officers of the government of this state are authorized generally to cooperate with the commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-20-83, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 296, § 7; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-882, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 188.

§ 66-3-883. [Documents filed with state records center; notice of meetings and hearings.]

Filing of documents as required by Article III (j) of the compact [66-3-876 NMSA 1978] shall be with the state records center. Any and all notices required by commission bylaws to be given pursuant to Article III (j) of the compact shall be given to the commissioner of this state, his alternate, if any, and the governor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-20-84, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 296, § 8; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-883, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 189.

Cross-references. - As to the state records center, see 14-3-1 to 14-3-25 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-884. [Budgets of commission; submission to department of finance and administration.]

Pursuant to Article VI (a) of the compact [66-3-876 NMSA 1978], the vehicle equipment safety commission shall submit its budgets to the department of finance and administration.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-20-85, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 296, § 9; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-884, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 190.

§ 66-3-885. [Accounts of commission; inspection by state auditor.]

Pursuant to Article VI (e) of the compact [66-3-876 NMSA 1978], the state auditor is hereby empowered and authorized to inspect the accounts of the vehicle equipment safety commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-20-86, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 296, § 10; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-885, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 191.

§ 66-3-886. [Definition of executive head.]

The term "executive head" as used in Article IX (b) of the compact [66-3-876 NMSA 1978] shall, with reference to this state, mean the governor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-20-87, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 296, § 11; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-886, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 192.

§ 66-3-887. Slow-moving vehicle identification.

A. As used in this section, "slow-moving vehicle" means any vehicle which is ordinarily moved, operated or driven at a speed less than twenty-five miles an hour.

B. Each slow-moving vehicle moved, operated or driven on a highway which is open for vehicular travel shall display a slow-moving vehicle emblem or flashing amber light. The emblem is a fluorescent [fluorescent] yellow-orange triangle measuring approximately sixteen and one-fourth inches horizontally and fourteen inches vertically, with truncated corners. Part of the area of the emblem shall be a reflective border, one and three-fourths inches wide. The fluorescent [fluorescent] yellow-orange triangle is for daylight identification and the reflective border appears as a hollow red triangle when illuminated by headlights at night. Specifications for the emblem shall be approved by the director pursuant to Sections [Section] 66-3-838 NMSA 1978, and the director shall be guided by American Society of Automotive Engineers standards.

C. The emblem shall be mounted on the center rear of each slow-moving vehicle, broad base down, at the height of not less than two feet and not more than five feet above ground level, and in a plane parallel to the rear axle. The emblem shall be positioned so as to be entirely visible from a distance of five hundred feet or more, day or night. The emblem shall be kept clean and free from any material which might obscure its visibility.

D. Use of the emblem is confined to slow-moving vehicles, and its use on any other type of vehicle or on any stationary object is prohibited. This section does not prohibit the use on slow-moving vehicles of red flags or lawful lighting devices in addition to the slow-moving vehicle emblem.

E. No person shall sell, lease, rent or operate any slow-moving vehicle unless the slow-moving vehicle is equipped with a slow-moving vehicle emblem.

F. Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-887, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 193.

Cross-references. - As to the penalty for misdemeanors, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Part 10

UNSAFE VEHICLES

§ 66-3-901. Vehicles without required equipment or in unsafe condition.

No person shall drive or move on any highway any motor vehicle, trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer or any combination thereof unless the equipment upon every vehicle is in good working order and adjustment as required in the Motor Vehicle Code, and the vehicle is in such safe mechanical condition as not to endanger the driver or other occupant or any person upon the highway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-901, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 194; 1985, ch. 46, § 1.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

That car was going to be used on highway would be presumed unless as a matter of defense it was shown affirmatively that some different use was contemplated. *Ferran v. Jacquez*, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Presumption owner knew or should have known brakes were defective. - That appellee knew or should have known of the defective condition of his brakes is presumed in the first instance, and the appellee has the burden of proving lack of knowledge as a reasonable man as a defense which would relieve him of the responsibility placed upon him by the statute. *Ferran v. Jacquez*, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Where accident occurs shortly after owner has parted with possession of an automobile, and there is evidence to support a finding that the brakes were defective at the time of the accident, there is sufficient basis for submitting to the jury the question of whether or not the condition existed at the time the owner parted with possession so as to make him responsible therefor. *Ferran v. Jacquez*, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Jury can consider fact of lapsed inspection certificate. - On the question of knowledge, the jury could take into consideration the proof that the car carried no current brake and light inspection certificate as required by 64-21-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Ferran v. Jacquez*, 68 N.M. 367, 362 P.2d 519 (1961).

Law reviews. - For article, "Transmogrification: State and Federal Regulation of Automotive Air Pollution," see 13 Nat. Resources J. 448 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 202, 779.

Constitutionality, construction, and application of statute or ordinance requiring

inspection of motor vehicles, 106 A.L.R. 795.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 26; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 260.

Part 11

OFF-HIGHWAY MOTOR VEHICLES

§ 66-3-1001. Short title.

Sections 66-3-1001 through 66-3-1016 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1001, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 197; 1985, ch. 189, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to restrictions on vehicle use damaging to wildlife reproduction, management or habitat, see 17-6-3 to 17-6-6 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-1002. Definitions.

As used in the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act [66-3-1001 to 66-3-1016 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "division" means the motor vehicle division;
- B. "motor vehicle" or "off-highway motor vehicle" means any motor vehicle operated or used exclusively off the highways of this state;
- C. "driver" means any person who operates or is in actual physical control of an off-highway motor vehicle; and
- D. "owner" means any person other than a lienholder having title by a bill of sale or other proof of ownership of an off-highway motor vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1002, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 198; 1985, ch. 189, § 2.

Cross-references. - For other definitions of these terms as they apply to the Motor Vehicle Code generally, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-1003. Off-highway motor vehicles; registration.

A. Unless exempted from the provisions of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act [66-3-1001 to 66-3-1016 NMSA 1978], no person shall operate a motor vehicle which is to be

operated or used exclusively off the highways of this state unless the motor vehicle has been registered in accordance with the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act and the regulations of the division adopted pursuant to that act.

B. Application for registration and certificate of title shall be made as provided in Subsections A through C of Section 66-3-4 NMSA 1978. Upon receipt of an application for an original registration of the motor vehicle or for any certificate of title, the division shall make such examination of records and indexes as provided in Section 66-3-8 NMSA 1978, and registration indexes shall be kept and maintained for the motor vehicles in the manner provided in Section 66-3-9 NMSA 1978. The division shall issue evidence of registration and a certificate of title for the motor vehicles as provided in Section 66-3-10 NMSA 1978.

C. Upon receipt of the registration certificate, the owner of an off-highway motor vehicle shall affix the registration plate on the motor vehicle as prescribed by the regulations adopted by the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1003, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 199; 1985, ch. 189, § 3; 1987, ch. 17, § 1.

§ 66-3-1004. Registration fees.

A. The fee for registration of an off-highway motor vehicle is fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for each motor vehicle, and the registration shall be good for two years after the year in which the motor vehicle is registered. Each registration must be renewed every three years to be valid.

B. Upon a change of ownership, the new owner must make application and pay a registration fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) in the same manner as provided by regulations of the division for original registration.

C. Duplicate certificates of registration shall be issued upon payment of a one dollar (\$1.00) fee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1004, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 200; 1985, ch. 189, § 4; 1987, ch. 17, § 2.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 8, 63, 64.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 6, 136.

§ 66-3-1005. Exemptions.

The provisions of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act [66-3-1001 to 66-3-1016 NMSA

1978] shall not apply to off-highway motor vehicles:

A. owned and operated by any agency or department of the United States, this state or any political subdivision of this state;

B. operated exclusively on lands privately held by the motor vehicle owner;

C. owned by nonresidents of this state; provided that the use in this state shall be for competition purposes only, and shall not exceed fifteen days and provided further that the use is not on a rental basis;

D. brought into this state by manufacturers or distributors for wholesale purposes and not used for demonstrations;

E. which are in the possession of dealers as stock-in-trade and not used for demonstration purposes; or

F. which are farm tractors or special mobile equipment as defined in Section 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1005, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 201; 1985, ch. 189, § 5.

§ 66-3-1006. Grounds for refusing registration or certificate of title.

The division may refuse registration or issuance of a certificate of title or any transfer of registration upon the grounds that:

A. the application contains any false or fraudulent statement or that the applicant has failed to furnish the required information or reasonable additional information requested by the division or that the applicant is not entitled to the issuance of a certificate of title or registration of the vehicle under the Motor Vehicle Code or laws of this state;

B. the division has reasonable ground to believe that the motor vehicle is a stolen or embezzled vehicle or that the granting of registration or the issuance of a certificate of title would constitute a fraud against the rightful owner or other person having a valid lien upon the vehicle;

C. the required fee has not been paid; or

D. the motor vehicle excise tax has not been paid.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1006, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 202; 1985, ch. 189, § 6.

Cross-references. - As to fraudulent applications, see 66-8-1 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 100.

§ 66-3-1007. Evidential value of certificate.

A certificate of title issued by the division for a motor vehicle shall be received in evidence as prima facie evidence of the ownership of the vehicle named in the certificate and as prima facie evidence of all liens and encumbrances against the vehicle appearing on the certificate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1007, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 203; 1985, ch. 189, § 7.

§ 66-3-1008. Registration plates to be furnished by division.

The division, upon registering a motor vehicle, shall issue to the owner registration plates or validation stickers as provided in Section 66-3-14 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1008, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 204; 1985, ch. 189, § 8.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 54.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 106.

§ 66-3-1009. Dealer demonstration certificates.

A. Any person, dealer or distributor selling any off-highway motor vehicles to the public, either retail or wholesale, shall purchase from the division a dealer demonstration certificate for each off-highway motor vehicle used as a demonstrator on any lands not owned by the dealer. The division shall adopt regulations providing for the form and use of these demonstration certificates.

B. Dealer demonstration certificates shall be issued on a calendar year basis to any bona fide motor vehicle dealer and shall be valid for any off-highway motor vehicle as provided by the terms of the certificate. The fee for these certificates is five dollars (\$5.00) for each of the first three certificates issued in the name of a dealer and a fee of one dollar (\$1.00) for each additional certificate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1009, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 205; 1985, ch. 189, § 9.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 78.

§ 66-3-1010. Licensing.

Drivers of off-highway motor vehicles are not required to be licensed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1010, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 206; 1985, ch. 189, § 10.

§ 66-3-1011. Operation on streets or highways.

A. No person shall operate an off-highway motor vehicle on any limited access highway or freeway at any time.

B. Off-highway motor vehicles may cross streets or highways if the crossings are made after coming to a complete stop prior to entering the roadway. These motor vehicles shall yield the right-of-way to oncoming traffic and shall begin a crossing only when it can be executed safely and then cross in the most direct manner as close to a perpendicular angle as possible.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-42-11, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 240, § 11; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1011, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 207; 1985, ch. 189, § 11.

Cross-references. - As to controlled access highways generally, see 67-11-1 to 67-11-10 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-1012. Movement of off-highway motor vehicles adjacent to highway.

Off-highway motor vehicles issued a registration plate pursuant to Subsection C of Section 66-3-1003 NMSA 1978 may be moved, by nonmechanical means only, adjacent to a highway, in a manner so as not to interfere with traffic upon the highway, only for the purpose of gaining access to or returning from areas designed for the operation of off-highway motor vehicles when no other route is available.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1012, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 208; 1985, ch. 189, § 12.

§ 66-3-1013. [Riding on private lands; landowner's liability.]

A. No landowner shall be held liable for damages arising out of off-highway motor vehicle-related accidents or injuries occurring on his lands in which he is not directly involved unless the entry on the lands is subject to payment of a fee.

B. It is unlawful to operate an off-highway motor vehicle on private lands except with the express permission of the owner of the lands.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-42-13, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 240, § 13; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1013, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 209; 1985, ch. 189, § 13.

Compiler's notes. - As enacted, this section contained a section catchline which read "Liability; local registration prohibited."

§ 66-3-1014. Accidents and accident reports.

Any operator of an off-highway motor vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injuries to or the death of any person or resulting in damage to public or private property to the extent of fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more shall immediately notify a law enforcement officer or a law enforcement agency of the accident and the facts relating to the accident.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-42-14, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 240, § 14; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1014, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 210; 1985, ch. 189, § 14.

§ 66-3-1015. Enforcement.

Every wildlife conservation officer, state policeman or peace officer of this state or any of its political subdivisions displaying his badge of office has the authority to enforce the provisions of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act [66-3-1001 to 66-3-1016 NMSA 1978] and may require the operator of any off-highway motor vehicle to produce the certificate of registration and the personal identification of the operator and may issue citations for violations of the provisions of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1015, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 211; 1985, ch. 189, § 15.

Cross-references. - As to the powers of the wildlife conservation officers, see 17-2-46 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-3-1016. Penalties.

Any person who violates the provisions of the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Act [66-3-1001 to 66-3-1016 NMSA 1978] is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1016, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 212; 1985, ch. 189, § 16.

Cross-references. - As to sentencing for misdemeanors, see 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

Part 12

MOPEDS

§ 66-3-1101. Mopeds; standards; operator requirements; application of Motor Vehicle Code.

A. Mopeds shall comply with those motor vehicle safety standards deemed necessary and prescribed by the director of motor vehicles.

B. Operators of mopeds shall have in their possession while operating a moped a valid driver's license of any class or permit, issued to them.

C. Except as provided in Subsections A and B of this section, none of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code relating to motor vehicles or motorcycles as defined in that code shall apply to a moped.

D. As used in this section, "moped" means a two-wheeled or three-wheeled vehicle with an automatic transmission and a motor having a piston displacement of less than fifty cubic centimeters, which is capable of propelling the vehicle at a maximum speed of not more than thirty miles per hour on level ground at sea level.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-3-1101, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 213; 1981, ch. 361, § 17.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Article 4

Licensing of Dealers and Wreckers

§ 66-4-1. Dealers, wreckers, wholesalers and distributors of vehicles must be licensed; presumption of conducting business.

A. No person, unless licensed to do so by the division, shall carry on or conduct the business of:

(1) a dealer in vehicles or motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers, house trailers or pole

trailers of a type subject to registration;

(2) wrecking or dismantling any vehicle or motor vehicle for the resale of the parts. Any person possessing three or more wrecked, dismantled or partially wrecked or dismantled vehicles or motor vehicles and selling or offering for sale a used vehicle or motor vehicle part and who regularly sells or offers for sale used vehicles or used motor vehicle parts shall be presumed to be conducting the business of wrecking or dismantling a vehicle or motor vehicle for the resale of the parts;

(3) wholesaling of vehicles. Any person who sells or offers for sale vehicles of a type subject to registration in this state, to a vehicle dealer licensed under the Motor Vehicle Code or who is franchised by a manufacturer, distributor or vehicle dealer to sell or promote the sale of vehicles dealt in by such manufacturer, distributor or vehicle dealer shall be presumed to be conducting the business of wholesaling. Provided, however, that if any such person also sells a vehicle at retail, he shall be deemed to be a dealer and is subject to the dealer-licensing provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code; or

(4) distributing of vehicles. Any person who distributes or sells new or used motor vehicles to dealers and who is not a manufacturer shall be presumed to be conducting the business of distributing vehicles.

B. Application for a dealer's, wholesaler's, distributor's or wrecker's license shall be made upon the form prescribed by the division and shall contain the name and address of the applicant and, when the applicant is a partnership, the name and address of each partner; or, when the applicant is a corporation, the names of the principal officers of the corporation and the state in which incorporated and the place or places where the business is to be conducted and the nature of the business and such other information as may be required by the division. Every application shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant, if an individual, or, in the event an applicant is a partnership or corporation, by a partner or officer of the partnership or corporation. Every application shall be accompanied by the fee required by law.

C. Any metal processor or dealer in scrap who dismantles, processes for scrap, shreds, compacts, crushes or otherwise destroys more than three vehicles or motor vehicles within a period of one year shall be licensed under the provisions of Sections 66-4-1 through 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

D. In order to ensure that any dealer, wholesaler, distributor or wrecker complies with this section, the director may apply to a district court of this state to have any person operating without a license as required by this section enjoined from engaging in business until he complies with the requirements of licensing as provided by this section.

E. Upon application to a court for the issuance of an injunction against an unlicensed operator, the court may forthwith issue an order temporarily restraining him from doing business. The court shall hear the matter within three days and, upon a showing by the

preponderance of the evidence that the person is operating without a license and that he has been given notice of the hearing as required by law, the court may enjoin him from engaging in business in New Mexico until he ceases to be unlicensed. Upon issuing an injunction, the court may also order the business premises of the person to be sealed by the sheriff and may allow the person access thereto only upon approval of the court.

F. No temporary restraining order shall be issued against any person who has complied with the provisions of this section. Upon a showing to the court by any person against whom a temporary restraining order has been issued that he has a license in accordance with the provisions of this section, the court shall dissolve or set aside the temporary restraining order.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-4-1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 214; 1981, ch. 361, § 18; 1989, ch. 318, § 12.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "dealer" and "wrecker of vehicles," see 66-1-4B(11), (77) NMSA 1978 respectively. As to off-highway motorcycle dealer demonstration certificates, see 66-3-1009 NMSA 1978. For penalty for violation, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978. As to the fee for a license, see 66-6-18 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection A(2) deleted ", firm or corporation" following "person" near the beginning of the second sentence, and substituted "and who regularly sells or offers for sale used vehicles or used motor vehicle parts" for "or parts" near the middle of that sentence; added Subsections D through F; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Compiler's notes. - Court decisions and attorney general's opinions decided pursuant to former, similar provisions have been placed under this section.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Trailer or bus manufacturer as "dealer". - Any trailer or bus manufacturer who sells three or more trailers or buses directly to individuals or companies in any calendar year is a "dealer" within the meaning of the Motor Vehicle Code and is eligible for a motor vehicle dealer's license. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-31.

All qualifying firms issued licenses even with same trade name. - Whether or not there may be problems concerning the reservation of trade names did not affect the operations of the department (now division) and the department could not refuse to issue licenses for the reason that there are a number of firms using the same name, the department should issue a license to a firm if it meets the statutory requirement. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-13.

Illegality of unlicensed dealer's contract must be affirmatively pled. - Paragraph C of Rule 1-008 requires affirmative pleading of the defense of illegality of a contract made

by an unlicensed dealer. *L. & B. Equip. Co. v. McDonald*, 58 N.M. 709, 275 P.2d 639 (1954).

Fact that alleged principal was licensed automobile dealer under 64-8-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) and had, likewise, procured the bond required by 64-8-6, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-4-7 NMSA 1978) was considered favorably in determination that agency relationship existed. *State v. DeBaca*, 82 N.M. 727, 487 P.2d 155 (Ct. App. 1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 150 to 152.

Constitutionality, construction, and application of statutes relating to highway transportation of automobiles for purpose of sale, 110 A.L.R. 622.

Licensing and registration of vehicle dealers, 126 A.L.R. 740; 57 A.L.R.2d 1265.

Constitutionality, construction, and application of statutes or other regulations regarding sale or offer for sale of used automobiles, 134 A.L.R. 647.

53 C.J.S. Licenses § 34; 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 40, 41.

§ 66-4-2. Division to issue license.

A. The division, upon receiving application accompanied by the required fee, and when satisfied that the applicant is of good character, and, so far as can be ascertained, has complied with and will comply with the laws of the state with reference to the registration of vehicles and certificates of title and the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code, shall issue to the applicant a license which shall entitle the licensee to carry on and conduct the business of a dealer or wrecker of vehicles, as the case may be, during the calendar year in which the license is issued. Every such license shall expire on December 31 of each year, and may be renewed upon application and payment of the fee required by law.

B. Any licensee, before moving any one or more of his places of business, or opening any additional place of business, shall apply to the division for and obtain a supplemental license, for which no fee shall be charged.

C. Any person to whom the division has issued a license to conduct the business of a dealer in motorcycles shall be deemed a wrecker of motorcycles without additional license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-4-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 215.

Cross-references. - As to penalty for violation of section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Trailer or bus manufacturer as "dealer". - Any trailer or bus manufacturer who sells three or more trailers or buses directly to individuals or companies in any calendar year is a "dealer" within the meaning of the Motor Vehicle Code and is eligible for a motor vehicle dealer's license. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-31.

All qualifying firms issued licenses even with same trade name. - See same catchline in notes to 66-4-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-4-3. Refusal to issue license; cancellation or suspension of license or use of temporary permits; hearing.

A. The division may refuse to issue a license for just cause and may cancel or suspend a license or use of temporary permits for violation of the Motor Vehicle Code. The division shall take the action herein authorized only after hearing. Notice of such hearing shall be given the party concerned as provided in Section 66-2-11 NMSA 1978. Such notice shall state the proposed action of the division and the reason for such proposed action.

B. The division shall prepare rules and regulations for the conduct of such hearing. At such hearing, the technical rules of evidence shall not apply, a party shall have the right to be represented by counsel, to call witnesses in his own behalf and to cross-examine the witnesses of other parties.

C. The director or his designated agent shall conduct the hearing for the division and shall cause a record of hearing to be made.

D. Within ten days after completion of the hearing, the director shall cause to be served upon all parties, in the manner provided in Section 66-2-11 NMSA 1978, his findings and decision. The decision shall be:

(1) granting a license or refusing to grant a license;

(2) continuing a license, cancellation of a license or suspension of a license for a time stated; or

(3) continuing use of dealer plates and temporary permits; cancellation of dealer plates and temporary permits; or suspension of use of temporary permits for a time stated.

E. Within thirty days after receipt of notice of the decision of the director, any party aggrieved may stay the decision by docketing the cause in the district court. The district court shall hear the cause de novo. Appeals from the decision of the district court may be taken in the same manner as is provided by law for appeals in civil cases.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-4-3, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 216.

Cross-references. - As to temporary permits, see 66-3-6 NMSA 1978. For special registration plates generally, see 66-3-401 to 66-3-413 NMSA 1978. For penalty for violation of section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 100.

§ 66-4-4. Criminal offender's character evaluation.

The provisions of the Criminal Offender Employment Act [28-2-1 to 28-2-6 NMSA 1978] shall govern any consideration of criminal records required or permitted by Sections 66-4-1 through 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-4-4, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 217.

Cross-references. - As to penalty for violation of section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-4-5. Records of purchases, of sales and of vehicles dismantled.

A. Every licensee shall maintain a record, in form as prescribed by the division, of:

(1) every vehicle of a type subject to registration hereunder which is bought, sold or exchanged by the licensee or received by the licensee for sale or exchange;

(2) every motor vehicle body, chassis or motor vehicle engine which is sold or otherwise disposed of; and

(3) every such vehicle which is bought or otherwise acquired and dismantled by the licensee.

B. Every said record shall state the name and address of the person from which such vehicle was purchased or acquired and the date thereof, and the name and address of the person to whom such vehicle or motor vehicle body, chassis or motor vehicle engine was sold or otherwise disposed of and the date thereof, and a sufficient description of every such vehicle, body, chassis or motor vehicle engine by name and identifying numbers thereon to identify the same.

C. Every such record shall be open to inspection by any peace officer or officer of the division during reasonable business hours.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-4-5, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 218.

Cross-references. - As to the police authority of the division of motor vehicles, see 66-2-12 NMSA 1978. As to penalty for violation of section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-4-6. Established place of business.

No license shall be issued to a dealer or wrecker of vehicles unless an established place of business, as defined in the Motor Vehicle Code, be maintained by said dealer or wrecker of vehicles. Each license to carry on or conduct the business of a dealer or wrecker of vehicles shall become invalid when the licensee shall fail to maintain an established place of business, as defined in the Motor Vehicle Code.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-4-6, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 219.

Cross-references. - For the definitions of "additional place of business" and "established place of business," see 66-1-4B(2), (20) NMSA 1978 respectively. As to penalty for violation of section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-4-7. Dealers, wholesalers, distributors and wreckers of vehicles; house trailer dealers; dealers of motorcycles only; bond.

A. Before issuance of any dealer's license, wholesaler's license, distributor's license, wrecker of vehicles license or house trailer dealer's license, the applicant shall procure and file with the division a corporate surety bond in the amount of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000). An applicant for a dealer's license for motorcycles only shall procure and file with the division a corporate surety bond in the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500). The corporate surety shall be licensed to do business in this state, and the form of the bond shall be approved by the attorney general. The bond shall be payable to the state for the use and benefit of the purchaser and his vendees, conditioned upon payment of any loss, damage and expense sustained by the purchaser or his vendees, or both, by reason of failure of the title of the vendor, by any fraudulent misrepresentations or by any breach of warranty as to freedom from liens on the motor vehicle, motorcycle or house trailer sold by the dealer, wholesaler, distributor, dealer of motorcycles only, house trailer dealer or wrecker of vehicles. The bond shall be continuous in form and limited to the payment of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in total aggregate liability on a dealer's license, wholesaler's license, distributor's license, house trailer dealer's license and a wrecker of vehicles license and twelve thousand five hundred dollars (\$12,500) on a dealer's license for motorcycles only.

B. No applicant for a dealer's license, wholesaler's license, distributor's license, house trailer dealer's license or dealer's license for motorcycles only who files bond in the amount and form specified in Subsection A of this section shall be required to file any additional bond to conduct a business of wrecking or dismantling motor vehicles, house

trailers or motorcycles. Conversely, no applicant for a wrecker of vehicles license who files bond in the amount and form specified in Subsection A of this section shall be required to file any additional bond to conduct a business of dealer of motor vehicles, distributor of motor vehicles, wholesaler of motor vehicles, house trailer dealer or dealer of motorcycles only.

C. No applicant for a dealer's license for motorcycles only who files a bond in the amount and form specified in Subsection A of this section shall be required to file any additional bond to conduct a business of motorcycle trailer dealer incidental to his business of dealer of motorcycles only.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-4-7, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 220; 1981, ch. 361, § 19; 1983, ch. 238, § 1.

Cross-references. - For definition of "division," see 66-1-4B(17) NMSA 1978. As to the penalty for violation of this section, see 66-4-9 NMSA 1978.

Bond was intended not only for protection of a purchaser of an automobile from the bonded dealer, but also a wholesale seller. *Commercial Ins. Co. v. Watson*, 261 F.2d 143 (10th Cir. 1958).

Provision is enlargement to benefit those injured by dealer fraud. - Section 64-8-6, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is clearly an enlargement for the benefit of anyone injured by the dealer's fraudulent conduct of his business, and also for the benefit of any purchaser injured by failure of title. *Commercial Ins. Co. v. Watson*, 261 F.2d 143 (10th Cir. 1958).

Bond allows recovery of reasonable attorney's fees for appeal. - Under the surety's bond guaranteeing the payment of any loss or damages resulting from failure of title, purchaser is entitled to recover reasonable attorney fees for representation on appeal. *Yoakum v. Western Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 75 N.M. 529, 407 P.2d 367 (1965).

Bond does not cover fraud occurring long after title passed. - The reason for the bond is to protect "purchasers" because of failure of title. The bond is to protect against failure of title or fraud at the time of the purchase, and does not cover fraud occurring long after title has actually passed. *Prince v. National Union Fire Ins. Co.*, 75 N.M. 313, 404 P.2d 137 (1965).

Creditor unprotected by bond. - Where decedent automobile dealer could not obtain a license to do business as an automobile dealer or obtain a statutory dealer's bond and dealer's friend obtained bond and license for him, customer who gave car to dealer which he subsequently sold and then dealer died was not entitled to protection of statutory dealer's bond since customer was in reality a creditor unprotected by bond. *Kerr v. Schwartz*, 82 N.M. 63, 475 P.2d 457 (1970).

This section is not applicable where a vehicle was intended to be collateral on a loan and not a purchase. *Bennett v. Western Sur. Co.*, 95 N.M. 13, 618 P.2d 357 (1980).

Fraud not consummated until after title hypothecated to bank. - Bonding company is liable under its policy on the ground that although it was not in force when possession and title to the car were fraudulently taken on January 16, 1957, and the surety bond was issued on the following January 21, and the bond would not be retroactive for frauds perpetrated prior to its effective date, though the fraud might have been conceived prior to the issuance of the bond, it was not consummated until after the title to the automobile was hypothecated to the bank and defendant received the proceeds of the loan some time after the effective date of the bond. *Commercial Ins. Co. v. Watson*, 261 F.2d 143 (10th Cir. 1958).

Noncompliance with title transfer provisions not failure of title. - The fact that the parties failed to comply with the title transfer provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code would not operate to continue the plaintiff's status as a purchaser indefinitely. The provisions refer to the duties of the dealer and transferee, but noncompliance therewith cannot be considered a failure of title, fraudulent misrepresentation, or breach of warranty as to freedom from liens on a motor vehicle. *Prince v. National Union Fire Ins. Co.*, 75 N.M. 313, 404 P.2d 137 (1965).

Surety cannot collaterally attack final judgment that purchaser's interest inferior. - Surety is bound by final judgment that bank's lien on truck is superior to claim of purchaser, and may not assert invalidity of chattel mortgage or superiority of purchaser's claim as a bona fide purchaser in order to avoid obligation on its bond, where surety did not preserve the right to review these issues by cross appeal. *Yoakum v. Western Cas. & Sur. Co.*, 75 N.M. 529, 407 P.2d 367 (1965).

Fact that alleged principal was licensed automobile dealer under 64-8-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-4-1 NMSA 1978) and had, likewise, procured the bond required by 64-8-6, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), was considered favorably in determination that agency relationship existed. *State v. DeBaca*, 82 N.M. 727, 487 P.2d 155 (Ct. App. 1971).

Section did not apply to mobile homes. - Section 64-8-6, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), did not apply to the purchase of mobile homes; its bond requirements applied only to the sale of motor vehicles, and a mobile home, being without motive power, could not be a motor vehicle within the meaning of 64-8-6, 1953 Comp. *Lewallen v. Elmore Mobile Homes, Inc.*, 89 N.M. 323, 551 P.2d 1370 (Ct. App. 1976).

§ 66-4-8. Boat dealers; exempt from bond.

The provisions of Section 66-4-7 NMSA 1978, requiring dealers and wreckers of

vehicles to post a bond, do not apply to persons who deal in boat trailers incidentally to dealing in boats, and who do not deal in other motor vehicles, trailers, semitrailers, house trailers or pole trailers of a type subject to registration.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-4-8, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 221.

Cross-references. - As to boating generally, see 66-12-1 to 66-12-23 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-4-9. Penalty for destroying or dismantling in violation of the act.

A. Any person violating any provision of Sections 66-3-119 and 66-3-121, 66-3-123 through 66-3-125 and 66-4-1 through 66-4-9 NMSA 1978 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300) or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days, or both.

B. The penalty upon second conviction of such offense shall be that provided for a fourth degree felony.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-4-9, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 222.

Cross-references. - As to the violation of an offense declared a felony in the Motor Vehicle Code, see 66-8-9 NMSA 1978. For the penalty provided for a fourth-degree felony, see 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

Article 5

Licensing of Operators and Chauffeurs; Financial

Responsibility; Uninsured Motorists' Insurance;

Identification Cards

Part 1

Operators' and Chauffeurs' Licenses

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| 66-5-3. | Motorcycle driver education; exceptions. |

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- 66-5-33.1. Reinstatement of driver's license or registration; fee. (Effective July 1, 1990.)
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Part 1A

Commercial Drivers' Licenses

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Part 1

OPERATORS' AND CHAUFFEURS' LICENSES

§ 66-5-1. Suspension, revocation and cancellation.

A. "Suspension" means that the driver's license and privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways are temporarily withdrawn but only during the period of such suspension.

B. "Revocation" means that the drivers' license and privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways are terminated and shall not be renewed or restored, except that an application for a new license may be presented and acted upon by the division after the expiration of at least one year after date of revocation.

C. "Cancellation" means that a drivers' license is annulled and terminated because of some error or defect or because the licensee is no longer entitled to such license, but cancellation of a license is without prejudice and application for a new license may be made at any time after such cancellation.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 223.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to cancellation, suspension and revocation, see 66-5-24 to 66-5-36 NMSA 1978. For the effect of maximum speed limits on authorized emergency vehicles, see 66-7-6 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-2. Drivers must be licensed.

A. Except those expressly exempted from the Motor Vehicle Code, no person shall drive any motor vehicle or moped upon a highway in this state unless he:

(1) holds a valid license issued under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code; and

(2) has surrendered to the division any other license previously issued to him by this state or by another state or country or has filed an affidavit with the division that he does not possess such other license; however, the applicant need not surrender a motorcycle license duly obtained under Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of Section 66-5-5 NMSA 1978.

B. Any person licensed under the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code or expressly exempted from licensure may exercise the privilege granted upon all streets and highways in this state and shall not be required to obtain any other license to exercise the privilege by any county, municipality or any other local body having authority to adopt local police regulations.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 224; 1981, ch. 361, § 20; 1989, ch. 318, § 13.

Cross-references. - As to drivers of off-highway motorcycles not being required to be licensed, see 66-3-1010 NMSA 1978. As to operator of motorized bicycle having valid driver's license in his possession, see 66-3-1101 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, inserted "or moped" and substituted "this state" for "the state" in the introductory paragraph of Subsection A.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Person is not permitted to operate motor vehicle on basis of documents in his or her possession which could, upon performance of a ministerial function by a government official, lead to the issuance of a license. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-21.

Person applying for license must surrender nonresident license. - Under the provisions of 64-13-38, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) and 66-5-49 NMSA 1978, a person possessing a valid nonresident operator's or chauffeur's license must surrender it upon applying for a New Mexico operator's or chauffeur's license, or file an affidavit with the department of motor vehicles that he does not possess an operator's or chauffeur's license. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-145.

Operator of small electrically driven vehicle must obtain operator's license. - The operator of a three horsepower, electrically driven vehicle suitable for transportation of persons upon the highways of the state must obtain a motor vehicle operator's license. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-36.

Absence of chauffeur's license unimportant unless truck driver must possess. - Permitting plaintiff in wrongful death action to show that driver did not have a chauffeur's license and submitting to jury question as to whether truck was being operated in violation of law was erroneous in absence of evidence that driver was member of a class of whom such license was required. *Downer v. Southern Union Gas Co.*, 53 N.M. 354, 208 P.2d 815 (1949).

Failure to possess license not ground for involuntary manslaughter conviction. - Failure of accused to have a driver's license was not ground for convicting him of involuntary manslaughter in death of his passenger where absence of license was not causally related to death. *State v. Seward*, 46 N.M. 84, 121 P.2d 145 (1942).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 96 to 111.

Civil rights and liabilities as affected by failure to comply with regulations as to registration of automobile or motorcycle or licensing of operator, 16 A.L.R. 1108; 35 A.L.R. 62; 38 A.L.R. 1038; 43 A.L.R. 1153; 54 A.L.R. 374; 58 A.L.R. 532; 61 A.L.R. 1190; 78 A.L.R. 1028; 87 A.L.R. 1469; 111 A.L.R. 1258; 163 A.L.R. 1375.

Loan of car to unlicensed driver as affecting liability of owner for negligence, 68 A.L.R. 1015; 100 A.L.R. 920; 168 A.L.R. 1364.

Validity of statute or ordinance relating to grant of license or permit to operate automobile, 71 A.L.R. 616; 108 A.L.R. 1162; 125 A.L.R. 1459.

Construction and application of statutes requiring "chauffeurs" licenses, 105 A.L.R. 69.

Ulterior motive of official as affecting exercise of authority to require motorist to exhibit driver's license, 154 A.L.R. 812.

Second offense, in operating vehicle or other instrumentality without proper license or permit, as applying to several vehicles or instrumentalities owned or operated by same person, 158 A.L.R. 772.

Lack of proper automobile registration or operator's license as evidence of operator's negligence, 29 A.L.R.2d 963.

State's liability to one injured by improperly licensed driver, 41 A.L.R.4th 111.

Negligent entrustment of motor vehicle to unlicensed driver, 55 A.L.R.4th 1100.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 146 to 152.

§ 66-5-3. Motorcycle driver education; exceptions.

Students attending any public school in New Mexico which does not offer an approved motorcycle driver-education course need not, and shall not be required to comply with the provisions of Sections 66-5-2, 66-5-3, 66-5-5, 66-10-9 and 22-13-12 NMSA 1978, requiring motorcycle driver education.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-3, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 225.

Cross-references. - As to motorcycle driver training programs, see 66-10-9 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-4. Persons exempt from licensure.

The following persons are exempt from licensure under the Motor Vehicle Code:

A. any employee of the United States while driving a motor vehicle owned by or leased to the United States and being driven on official business;

B. any person who is at least fifteen years of age and who has in his immediate possession a valid driver's license issued to him in his home state or country may drive a motor vehicle in this state except that the person shall obtain a license upon becoming a resident and before he is employed for compensation by another for the purpose of driving a motor vehicle;

C. any nonresident who is at least eighteen years of age whose home state or country does not require the licensing of drivers may drive a motor vehicle for a period of not more than one hundred eighty days in any calendar year if the motor vehicle driven is duly registered in the home state or country of the nonresident;

D. any driver of a farm tractor or implement of husbandry temporarily drawn, moved or propelled on the highway;

E. any driver of an off-highway motorcycle; and

F. any person in the military service of the United States or who has been honorably discharged therefrom within thirty days when:

(1) he holds a driver's license of this state not more than six years old which has expired while the holder was in service;

(2) he is stationed outside the geographical limits of this state;

(3) he is on leave from military service; and

(4) only while operating a motor vehicle in this state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-4, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 226; 1989, ch. 318, § 14.

Cross-references. - As to snowmobile operators not being required to be licensed, see 66-9-8 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added present Subsection E, and redesignated former Subsection E as present Subsection F, while substituting therein "six" for "four" in Paragraph (1) and "this state" for "the state" in Paragraph (2).

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

New resident can be required to obtain New Mexico license. - The department of motor vehicles (now division of motor vehicles) can require a person who has become a resident of this state to acquire a New Mexico operator's license regardless of how long or short a period he has been in the state. A person who has become a resident of New Mexico and has in his possession an operator's license issued to him by another state no longer falls within the exemption in Subsection B, of 64-13-38, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), that is, carrying a valid driver's license from his home state. Although there is no statutory authority, it is probable that the department of motor vehicles, by a proper rule or regulation, can provide that new residents of the state of New Mexico have a period of 30 days in which to make an application for a New Mexico operator's license. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-22.

Duration of stay not determinative of necessity to obtain license. - The phrase "home state" in Subsection B of 64-13-38, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), refers to the resident state of a vehicle operator. Consequently, a nonresident driver with a valid and current driver's license issued by another state is not required to apply for an operator's

license in this state. Therefore, just because a person has been in the state of New Mexico for a period of 30 days does not mean that the department of motor vehicles (now division of motor vehicles) can require such person to obtain a New Mexico operator's license. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-22.

Licensed nonresident drivers are not required to apply for New Mexico operator's license. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-48.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 104.

Statute with respect to nonresident operators' or drivers' licenses, 82 A.L.R. 1392.

Exemption of farm vehicles from licenses and registration, 91 A.L.R. 422.

License regulations discriminating against nonresidents, 112 A.L.R. 68.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 150.

§ 66-5-5. Persons not to be licensed.

The division shall not issue any driver's license under the Motor Vehicle Code to any person:

A. who is under the age of sixteen years, except the division may, in its discretion, issue:

(1) a restricted instruction permit or a restricted license to students fourteen years of age or over, enrolled in high school driver-education programs approved by the state board of education;

(2) a license to any person fifteen years of age or older who has satisfactorily completed an accredited driver-education program; and

(3) to any person thirteen years of age or older who passes an examination prescribed by the division, a license restricted to the operation of a motorcycle, provided:

(a) the motor is not in excess of one hundred cubic centimeters displacement;

(b) no holder of an initial license may carry any other passenger while driving a motorcycle; and

(c) the director approves and certifies motorcycles as not in excess of one hundred cubic centimeters displacement and by regulation provides for a method of identification of such motorcycles by all law enforcement officers;

B. whose license or driving privilege has been suspended or denied during the period of suspension or denial; or to any person whose license has been revoked except as provided in Section 66-5-32 NMSA 1978;

C. who is an habitual drunkard, an habitual user of narcotic drugs or an habitual user of any drug to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle;

D. who, subsequent to July 1, 1955, is three times convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug regardless of whether the convictions are under the laws or ordinances of this state or any municipality or county of this state or under the laws or ordinances of any other state, the District of Columbia or any governmental subdivision thereof. Five years after being so convicted for the third time, the person may apply to any district court of this state for restoration of the license, and the court, upon good cause being shown, may order restoration of the license applied for; provided that the person has not been subsequently convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug in the five-year period prior to his request for restoration of his license. Upon issuance of the order of restoration, a certified copy shall immediately be forwarded to the division, and if the person is otherwise qualified for the license applied for, the three previous convictions shall not prohibit issuance of the license applied for. Should the person be subsequently once convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug, the division shall revoke his license for five years, after which time he may apply for restoration of his license as provided in this subsection;

E. who has previously been afflicted with or who is suffering from any mental disability or disease which would render him unable to drive a motor vehicle with safety upon the highways and who has not, at the time of application, been restored to health;

F. who is required by the Motor Vehicle Code to take an examination, unless he has successfully passed the examination;

G. who is required under the laws of this state to deposit proof of financial responsibility and who has not deposited the proof;

H. when the director has good cause to believe that the operation of a motor vehicle on the highways by the person would be inimical to public safety or welfare; or

I. as a motorcycle driver who is less than eighteen years of age and who has not presented a certificate or other evidence of having successfully completed a motorcycle driver-education program licensed by or offered by a school in conformance with regulations of the state department of education.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-5, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 227; 1979, ch. 329, § 1; 1981, ch. 361, § 21; 1984, ch. 72, § 1; 1989, ch. 329, § 4.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978. For exceptions to motorcycle driver education requirements, see 66-5-3 NMSA 1978. As to financial responsibility generally, see 66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection B, substituted "whose license or driving privilege has been suspended or denied, during the period of suspension or denial" for "whose license has been suspended, during the suspension".

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

When an applicant, formerly disabled under this provision, is cured, the division may in its discretion, upon proper medical representation as to the cure of the disability, issue a license. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-265.

Discretion may be exercised by local representative. - Issuing a permit or license to the groups and for the purposes covered by 64-13-40A(1), (2), 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is a discretionary and not a mandatory matter with the division. The discretion to be exercised in issuing or refusing to issue a license or permit to these groups may be exercised by the local representative of the division. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6255.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 109 to 111.

State's liability to one injured by improperly licensed driver, 41 A.L.R.4th 111.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 154, 155.

§ 66-5-6. Health standards advisory board.

A. There shall be an advisory board consisting of three members of the healing arts professions appointed by the director with the assistance of the secretary of health and environment.

B. The board shall advise the director on physical and mental criteria and vision standards relating to the licensing of drivers under the provisions of this chapter.

C. The division, having cause to believe that a licensed driver or applicant may not be physically, visually or mentally qualified to be licensed, may obtain the advice of the board. The board may formulate its advice from records and reports or may cause an examination and report to be made by one or more members of the board or any other qualified person it may designate. The licensed driver or applicant may cause a written report to be forwarded to the board by a healing arts practitioner of his choice, and it shall be given due consideration by the board.

D. Members of the board and other persons making examinations shall not be held liable for their opinions and recommendations presented pursuant to Subsection C of this section.

E. The director shall pay members of the board per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] and, in addition, may

determine and pay an hourly rate for work performed not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00) per hour and not to exceed five hours per month.

F. Reports received or made by the board or its members for the purpose of assisting the division in determining whether a person is qualified to be licensed are for the confidential use of the board or the division and may not be divulged to any person or used as evidence in any trial.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-6, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 228; 1989, ch. 318, § 15.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, made minor stylistic changes in Subsections A and C, added present Subsection E, and redesignated former Subsection E as present Subsection F.

Meaning of "this chapter". - The term "this chapter," used in Subsection B, appears to refer to the Motor Vehicle Code, Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978, the licensing provisions of which are compiled as 66-5-1 to 66-5-51 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-7. Driver's license; classification; examinations.

A. The division, upon issuing a driver's license, shall indicate thereon the type or general class of vehicles the licensee may drive. The division shall establish such qualifications, after public hearings, as it deems reasonably necessary for the safe operation of various types, sizes or combinations of vehicles and shall appropriately examine each applicant to determine his qualifications, according to the type or general class of license for which he has applied.

B. The division, in issuing the driver's license for certain types or general classes of vehicles, may waive any on-the-road examination for applicants. The division may certify certain employers, governmental agencies or other appropriate organizations to train and test all applicants for such type or general class of licenses, if such training and testing meets the standards established by the director of the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-7, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 229.

When chauffeur's license not required - An employee whose principal employment is not driving and who does only incidental and limited driving in the course of a working day would not be required to have a chauffeur's license. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6512.

Legislative intent. - The apparent intent of the legislature is to cover those situations when the principal operation or activity of the employee is driving, and is not intended to cover those miscellaneous driving activities which are collateral to the main purpose of

the employment and take up only limited portion of the working day. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6512.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 111.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 156.

§ 66-5-8. Instruction permits and temporary licenses.

A. Any person fifteen years of age or older may apply to the division for an instruction permit. The division, in its discretion, after the applicant has successfully passed all parts of the examination, other than the driving test, may issue to the applicant an instruction permit. This permit shall entitle the applicant, while having such permit in his immediate possession, to drive a motor vehicle upon the public highways for a period of six months when accompanied by a licensed driver who is occupying a seat beside the driver, except in the event the permittee is operating a motorcycle. Any such instruction permit may be renewed or a new permit issued for an additional period of six months.

B. The division, upon receiving proper application, may, in its discretion, issue a restricted instruction permit, effective for a restricted period of a school year or more, to an applicant fourteen years of age or older who is enrolled in a high school driver-education program which includes practice driving and which is approved by the state board of education, even though the applicant has not reached the legal age to be eligible for a driver's license. Such instruction permit shall entitle the permittee, when he has such permit in his immediate possession, to operate a motor vehicle only on a designated highway or within a designated area but only when an approved instructor is occupying a seat beside the permittee.

C. The division, in its discretion, may issue a temporary driver's permit to an applicant for a driver's license permitting him to operate a motor vehicle while the division is completing its investigation and determination of all facts relative to such applicant's right to receive a driver's license. Such permit must be in his immediate possession while operating a motor vehicle, and it shall be invalid when the applicant's license has been issued, or for good cause has been refused.

D. Any holder of an instruction permit for a motorcycle shall not carry any other passenger while operating a motorcycle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-8, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 230; 1981, ch. 361, § 22.

Cross-references. - As to driver training schools, see 66-10-1 to 66-10-10 NMSA 1978. As to approved driver education courses, see 22-13-12 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 108.

Liability, for personal injury or property damage, for negligence in teaching or supervision of learning driver, 5 A.L.R.3d 271.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 153.

§ 66-5-9. Application for license, temporary license or instruction permit.

A. Every application for an instruction permit or for a driver's license shall be made upon a form furnished by the division. Every application shall be accompanied by the proper fee and payment of such fee shall entitle the applicant to not more than three attempts to pass the examination within a period of six months from the date of application.

B. Every application shall contain the full name, date of birth, sex and New Mexico residence address of the applicant, and briefly describe the applicant, and shall indicate whether the applicant has theretofore been licensed as a driver and, if so, when and by what state or country, and whether any such license has ever been suspended or revoked, or whether an application has ever been refused and, if so, the date of and reason for such suspension, revocation or refusal.

C. Every applicant shall indicate whether he has been convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, in New Mexico or in any other jurisdiction. Failure to disclose any such conviction shall make the issuance or continued possession of a driver's license, temporary license or instruction permit for a period of one year prohibited. Intentional and willful failure to disclose, as required in this subsection, is a misdemeanor.

D. Whenever application is received from a person previously licensed in another jurisdiction, the division may request a copy of the driver's record from such other jurisdiction. When received, the driver's record may become a part of the driver's record in this state with the same force and effect as though entered on the driver's record in this state in the original instance.

E. Whenever the division receives a request for a driver's record from another licensing jurisdiction, the record shall be forwarded without charge.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-9, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 231; 1979, ch. 71, § 2.

Cross-references. - As to duration and fees for licenses and permits, see 66-5-44 NMSA 1978. For requirement that applicants for their initial license must produce evidence of their age, see 66-5-47 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 99.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 156(1).

§ 66-5-10. Application for license; information; transfer to license.

A. Within the forms prescribed by the division for applications and licenses of drivers of motor vehicles, a space shall be provided to show whether the applicant is a donor as provided in the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act [Chapter 24, Article 6 NMSA 1978]. Anyone applying for a license may, if he desires, indicate his donor status on the space provided on the application, and this information, if given by an applicant, shall be shown upon the license issued. The form and driver's license shall be signed by the donor in the presence of a witness who must also sign the form and driver's license in the donor's presence.

B. The division shall mark the donor status on each person's driver's license record and shall microfilm each application form of a person who wishes to be a donor. The division shall create and maintain a statewide donor registry consisting of those records and microfilmed documents and shall provide on-line computer terminal access to the donor registry to law enforcement agencies. The microfilmed documents shall be deposited with the New Mexico state police and shall be available for donor verification twenty-four hours a day. Authorized hospital and/or organ and tissue donor program personnel immediately prior to or after a donor's death may request verification of the donor's status from the New Mexico state police and may obtain a copy of the microfilmed document from the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-10, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 232; 1987, ch. 69, § 5.

§ 66-5-11. Application of minors.

A. The application of any person under the age of eighteen years for an instruction permit or driver's license shall be signed and verified by the father, mother or guardian, or, in the event there is no parent or guardian, then by another responsible adult who is willing to assume the obligation imposed under this article upon a person signing the application of a minor.

B. Any negligence or willful misconduct of a minor under the age of eighteen years when driving a motor vehicle upon a highway shall be imputed to the person who has signed the application of such minor for a permit or license, which person shall be jointly and severally liable with such minor for any damages caused by such negligence or willful misconduct, except as otherwise provided in Subsection C of this section.

C. In the event a minor deposits, or there is deposited upon his behalf, proof of financial

responsibility in respect to the operation of a motor vehicle owned by him, or if not the owner of a motor vehicle, then with respect to the operation of any motor vehicle, in form and in amounts as required under the motor vehicle financial responsibility laws of this state, then the division may accept the application of such minor when signed by one parent or the guardian of such minor, and while such proof is maintained such parent or guardian shall not be subject to the liability imposed under Subsection B of this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-11, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 233.

Cross-references. - As to financial responsibility generally, see 66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - The "guest act" or "guest statute," 64-24-1 and 64-24-2, 1953 Comp., was declared unconstitutional, as imposing an unreasonable and arbitrary classification, in *McGeehan v. Bunch*, 88 N.M. 308, 540 P.2d 238 (1975). As a result the cases dealing with the "guest statute," annotated below, should be read in light of the unconstitutionality of the statute.

Purpose of verified signature of parent on minor's application for a driver's license is to obtain assurance of the responsibility required by the statute. *Rutledge v. Johnson*, 81 N.M. 217, 465 P.2d 274 (1970).

Action barred against minor also barred against parent signing license. - Guest Act (64-24-1, 1953 Comp.) barred the action against the minor operator, and as a consequence an action or claim against the person signing the minor's license application was also barred. *Hately v. Hamilton*, 81 N.M. 774, 473 P.2d 913 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 81 N.M. 773, 473 P.2d 912 (1970).

As indicated by provision minor may make deposits. - Section 64-13-44, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) was designed as a means of providing financial responsibility for the minor and liability on the part of the minor would be requisite to the imposition of a liability upon the signers. Paragraph (c) of the section would lend support to this conclusion in that the minor's deposits, if made under (c), clearly could not be subjected to a claim in the absence of liability on the part of the minor. *Hately v. Hamilton*, 81 N.M. 774, 473 P.2d 913 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 81 N.M. 773, 473 P.2d 912 (1970).

Fact that duplicate license did not contain verified signature immaterial. - Where personal injury action was brought against minor driver and father for minor driver's negligence, fact that duplicate license, obtained after loss of original, did not contain father's verified signature, but rather the notation "parents permission by phone," did not preclude imputation of minor's negligence to father under this section, since father had not attempted to revoke or disclaim his original signature, nor did he seek relief from his responsibility by requesting cancellation of minor's license. *Rutledge v. Johnson*, 81 N.M. 217, 465 P.2d 274 (1970).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 636.

Construction and effect of statutes which make parent, custodian or other person signing minor's application for vehicle operator's license liable for licensee's negligence or willful misconduct, 26 A.L.R.2d 1320.

Validity, construction, and application of age requirements for licensing of motor vehicle operators, 86 A.L.R.3d 475.

Construction and effect of statutes which make parent, custodian, or other person signing minor's application for vehicle operator's license liable for licensee's negligence or willful misconduct, 45 A.L.R.4th 87.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 110, 155, 156; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 445.

§ 66-5-12. Release from liability.

Any person who has signed the application of a minor for a license may thereafter file with the division a verified written request that the license of said minor so granted shall be cancelled. Thereupon, the division shall cancel the license of said minor and the person who signed the application of such minor shall be relieved from the liability imposed under this article, by reason of having signed such application, on account of any subsequent negligence or willful misconduct of such minor in operating a motor vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-12, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 234.

§ 66-5-13. Cancellation of license upon death of person signing minor's application.

The division, upon receipt of satisfactory evidence of the death of the person who signed the application of a minor for a license shall cancel such license and shall not issue a new license until such time as a new application, duly signed and verified, is made as required by this article. This provision shall not apply in the event the minor has attained the age of eighteen years.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-13, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 235.

§ 66-5-14. Examination of applicants.

The division shall examine every applicant for a driver's license or a motorcycle endorsement. The examination shall include a test of the applicant's eyesight, his ability to read and understand highway signs regulating, warning and directing traffic, his knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, and shall include an actual demonstration of ability to exercise ordinary and reasonable control in the operation of a motor vehicle, except as provided in Section 66-5-7 NMSA 1978, and any such further physical and

mental examination as the division finds necessary to determine the applicant's fitness to operate a motor vehicle or motorcycle safely upon the highways.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-14, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 236.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 111.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 156(1).

§ 66-5-15. Licenses issued to applicants.

The division shall, upon payment of the required fee, issue to every applicant qualifying therefor a driver's license as applied for, which license shall bear thereon a distinguishing number, the full name, date of birth, New Mexico residence address and a brief description of the licensee and the signature of the licensee. No license shall be valid unless it bears the signature of the licensee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-15, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 237.

Cross-references. - For provision that an applicant may have his donor status, as provided in the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, shown on the license, see 66-5-10 NMSA 1978. For requirement that the division photograph the driver, see 66-5-47 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 99.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 146.

§ 66-5-15.1. Notification by licensee.

Every licensee shall, as a condition of holding a driver's license, agree to notify the director of any change in his physical or mental condition that would impair the licensee's ability to operate a vehicle.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-15.1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 16.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 38 makes the act effective on July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-16. License to be carried and exhibited on demand.

Every licensee shall have his driver's license in his immediate possession at all times when operating a motor vehicle and shall display the license upon demand of a magistrate, a peace officer or a field deputy or inspector of the division. However, no

person charged with violating this section shall be convicted if he produces in court a driver's license theretofore issued to him and valid at the time of his arrest.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-16, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 238; 1985, ch. 186, § 1.

Cross-references. - For requirement that evidence of vehicle registration be exhibited on demand, see 66-3-13 NMSA 1978.

Person is not permitted to operate motor vehicle on basis of documents in his or her possession which could, upon performance of a ministerial function by a government official, lead to the issuance of a license. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-21.

Urgent state interest is involved in checking vehicle registrations since there is a motor vehicle theft in New Mexico every two hours and 36 minutes, and in checking drivers licenses since this will tend to protect the public in that it can keep many unsafe drivers off the highway; thus, 64-3-11 and 64-13-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-13 NMSA 1978 and this section respectively), grant the police the unquestioned good faith right to detain motor vehicles for the purposes specified therein. *State v. Bloom*, 90 N.M. 226, 561 P.2d 925 (Ct. App. 1976), rev'd on other grounds, 90 N.M. 192, 561 P.2d 465 (1977).

Section does not authorize random detention based on hunches. - Sections 64-3-11 and 64-13-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-13 NMSA 1978 and this section respectively), grant the police the unquestioned good faith right to detain motor vehicles for the purpose specified, but when the detention becomes an excuse for some other purpose which would not be lawful, the actions then become unreasonable. The statutes do not nor cannot authorize a random selection of motorists based on a "hunch" or a "guesstimate" that some law has been broken, as such would violate minimum federal constitutional standards. *State v. Ruud*, 90 N.M. 647, 567 P.2d 496 (Ct. App. 1977), overruling, insofar as they construe these sections, *United States v. Jenkins*, 528 F.2d 713 (10th Cir. 1975), and *United States v. Lepinski*, 460 F.2d 234 (10th Cir. 1972).

Random and routine check not unconstitutional. - There is no violation of constitutional standards where a state police officer in New Mexico stops the driver of a motor vehicle for the purpose of making a routine check of driver's license and vehicle registration on a random, or arbitrary basis, i.e., the officer having no reasonable suspicion that any law had been broken. *United States v. Jenkins*, 528 F.2d 713 (10th Cir. 1975) (but see catchline, "Section does not authorize random detention based on hunches" above).

Demanding proof of registration and display of license lawful. - Demanding proof of registration of the vehicle and the displayment of the driver's license were a lawful and necessary carrying out of the New Mexico statutes regulating motor vehicles and were

not violative of minimum federal constitutional standards. *United States v. Lepinski*, 460 F.2d 234 (10th Cir. 1972) (but see catchline, "Section does not authorize random detention based on hunches" above).

In conducting general license and registration checks under 64-3-11 and 64-13-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-13 NMSA 1978 and this section respectively), the actions of the police must be in conformity with the constitutional requirements of the U.S. Const., amend. 4; and when the detention permitted by the statute becomes a mere subterfuge or excuse for some other purpose which would not be lawful the actions then become unreasonable and fail to meet the constitutional requirement. *State v. Bloom*, 90 N.M. 226, 561 P.2d 925 (Ct. App. 1976), rev'd, 90 N.M. 192, 561 P.2d 465 (1977) where court held that defendants were lawfully stopped.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 101, 147.

Effect of ulterior motive of official in exercising authority to require motorist to exhibit driver's license, 154 A.L.R. 812.

Validity and construction of statute making it a criminal offense for the operator of a motor vehicle not to carry or display his operator's license or the vehicle registration certificate, 6 A.L.R.3d 506.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 157; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 651.

§ 66-5-17. Use of license for identification.

In any criminal prosecution, civil action or administrative proceeding charging violation of a statute, ordinance or regulation concerning the sale, consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages involving minors, proof that the person charged, in good faith, demanded and was shown a valid driver's license shall be valid defense to such prosecution, civil action or administrative proceeding.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-17, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 239.

§ 66-5-18. Altered, forged or fictitious license; penalty.

A. Any person who uses or possesses an altered, forged or fictitious driver's license or permit is guilty of a misdemeanor.

B. Any person who alters or forges a driver's license or permit or who makes a fictitious driver's license or permit is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-18, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 240.

Cross-references. - As to display or possession of cancelled or false license being a misdemeanor, see 66-5-37 NMSA 1978. As to the penalty for a misdemeanor under the

Motor Vehicle Code, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. For the penalty for a Motor Vehicle Code felony, see 66-8-9 NMSA 1978. For the penalty for a fourth-degree felony, see 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

Possession of false driver's license is forbidden because it is illegal or illicit and comes within the definition of "contraband." State v. James, 91 N.M. 690, 579 P.2d 1257 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 91 N.M. 751, 580 P.2d 972 (1978).

§ 66-5-19. Restricted licenses.

A. The division, upon issuing a driver's license, shall have authority, whenever good cause appears, to impose restrictions, including the shortening of the licensure period, suitable to the licensee's driving ability with respect to the type of, or special mechanical control devices required on, a motor vehicle which the licensee may operate, or such other restrictions applicable to the licensee as the division may determine to be appropriate to assure the safe operation of a motor vehicle by the licensee. At age seventy-five and thereafter the applicant shall renew his license on a yearly basis at no cost to the applicant.

B. The division may either issue a special restricted license or may set forth such restrictions upon the usual license form.

C. The division may issue a restricted license for driving during daylight hours only, to some visually handicapped persons who fail the usual eyesight test. The medical advisory board shall evaluate the extent of the visual handicap and its effect on the driving ability of the applicant and, based on their recommendations, the director may issue a restricted license under the following conditions:

(1) the applicant has no record of moving violations;

(2) the necessity of the license is shown to the satisfaction of the director; and

(3) the applicant satisfies the provisions of Section 66-5-206 NMSA 1978, relating to proof of financial responsibility.

D. The division may, upon receiving satisfactory evidence of any violation of the restrictions of the license, suspend the same, but the licensee shall be entitled to a hearing as upon a suspension under Sections 66-5-1 through 66-5-47 NMSA 1978.

E. It is a misdemeanor for any person to operate a motor vehicle in any manner in violation of the restrictions imposed in a restricted license issued to him.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-19, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 241.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

Restricted license may be issued in place of suspended license. - Under 64-13-50, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), having suspended a license, there is authority to issue a restricted license in its stead, imposing on the licensee such restrictions as determined to be necessary to assure the safe operation of a motor vehicle. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-194.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 100.

Denial, suspension, or cancellation of driver's license because of physical disease or defect, 38 A.L.R.3d 452.

Necessity of notice and hearing before revocation or suspension of motor vehicle driver's license, 60 A.L.R.3d 361.

Sufficiency of notice and hearing before revocation or suspension of motor vehicle driver's license, 60 A.L.R.3d 427.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 159.

§ 66-5-20. Duplicate licenses.

In the event that a permit or driver's license issued under the provisions of this article is lost, stolen, mutilated or destroyed, or in the event of a name and address change, the person to whom the same was issued may, upon payment of the required fee, obtain a duplicate or substitute thereof, upon furnishing proof satisfactory to the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-20, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 242.

Cross-references. - For the duplicate license and permit fee, see 66-5-44 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 156(2).

§ 66-5-21. Expiration of license; four-year issuance period.

All driver's licenses shall be issued for a period of four years, except those provided for in Section 66-5-19 NMSA 1978, and each license shall expire thirty days after the applicant's birthday in the fourth year after the effective date of the license. The license is renewable within ninety days prior to its expiration, or at an earlier date approved by the director. The fee for the license shall be as provided in Section 66-5-44 NMSA 1978. The division may require an examination upon renewal of the driver's license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-21, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 243; 1981, ch. 360, § 1; 1985, ch. 66, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 102.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 146.

§ 66-5-22. Notice of change of address or name.

Whenever any person, after applying for or receiving a driver's license, shall move from the address named in such application or in the license issued to him, or when the name of a licensee is changed by marriage or otherwise, such person shall, within ten days thereafter, notify the division in writing of his new address. In the event of a change of name, the license must be delivered by the licensee to the division and the change of name be accomplished on the license itself. The division may require such evidence as it deems satisfactory regarding the change of name.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-22, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 244.

Reversal of conviction for driving with suspended license. - The conviction of a defendant for driving an automobile within the city limits on a suspended driver's license must be reversed where the prosecution fails to show: (1) delivery and acknowledged receipt by the licensee of a copy of the notice of suspension of the driver's license; (2) inability to notify licensee of suspension of the license because of voluntary avoidance of notification by the licensee; or (3) that the defendant had moved over ten days before the notice was sent, or that he refused to claim the letter. Lacking such proof, the prosecution must show other good faith and accepted methods of notifying a driver that his license has been suspended. *City of Albuquerque v. Juarez*, 93 N.M. 188, 598 P.2d 650 (Ct. App. 1979).

Law reviews. - For article, "Survey of New Mexico Law, 1979-80: Criminal Law and Procedure," see 11 N.M.L. Rev. 85 (1981).

§ 66-5-23. Records to be kept by the division.

A. The division shall file every application for a driver's license or a commercial driver's license pursuant to the provisions of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978] received by it and shall maintain suitable indexes containing:

- (1) all applications denied and, on each, note the reasons for denial;
- (2) all applications granted;
- (3) the name of every licensee whose license has been suspended or revoked by the division and, after each, note the reasons for the action; and
- (4) the name of every licensee who has violated his written promise to appear in court.

B. The division shall also file all abstracts of court records of conviction or reports from the trial courts of this state received by it, which show either that a driver is a first

offender or a subsequent offender and whether that offender was represented by counsel or waived the right to counsel, received by it under the laws of this state, with attention to Article III of the Driver License Compact [66-5-49 NMSA 1978], and in connection therewith maintain convenient records or make suitable notations in order that the individual record of each licensee showing the convictions of the licensee in which he has been involved shall be readily ascertainable and available for the consideration of the division upon any application for renewal of license and at other suitable times.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-23, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 245; 1979, ch. 71, § 3; 1981, ch. 360, § 2; 1988, ch. 56, § 3; 1989, ch. 14, § 20.

The 1988 amendment, effective January 1, 1989, in Subsection B, inserted "or a subsequent offender and whether that offender was represented by counsel or waived the right to counsel" and "Article III of" near the middle of the subsection, and deleted "of 1963, Section 66-5-49, Article III, NMSA 1978" following "Driver License Compact"; and made minor stylistic changes.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "driver's license or a commercial driver's license pursuant to the provisions of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act" for "license" in the introductory paragraph, and substituted "received by it, which show either" for "which show" near the beginning of Subsection B.

§ 66-5-24. Authority of division to cancel license.

A. The division is authorized to cancel any driver's license upon determining that the licensee was not entitled to the issuance thereof or that said licensee failed to give the required or correct information in his application or committed any fraud in making such application.

B. Upon such cancellation, the licensee must surrender the license so cancelled to the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-24, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 246.

Cross-references. - For the definition of cancellation, see 66-5-1 NMSA 1978. For information required on application, see 66-5-9 NMSA 1978. As to the penalty for fraudulent applications, see 66-8-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-25. Suspending privileges of nonresidents; reporting convictions; failures to appear; failures to pay.

A. The privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the highways of this state given to a

nonresident is subject to suspension or revocation by the division in like manner and for like cause as a driver's license may be suspended or revoked.

B. The division is further authorized, upon receiving a record of the conviction in this state of a nonresident driver of a motor vehicle of any offense under the motor vehicle laws of this state, or of notice of failure to appear or upon determination by the division of failure to pay a penalty assessment, to forward the record to the motor vehicle administrator in the state wherein the person so convicted or so noted is a resident.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-25, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 247; 1981, ch. 360, § 3.

Cross-references. - For the definition of suspension, see 66-5-1 NMSA 1978. As to reporting nonresident's accidents under the Driver License Compact, see 66-5-49 NMSA 1978.

Procedures employed and causes for which nonresident license may be suspended or revoked are identical with that for the suspension or revocation of a resident operator's license. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-167.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 109 to 124.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.1.

§ 66-5-26. Suspending resident's license; conviction, failure to appear, failure to pay in another state.

A. The division is authorized to suspend or revoke the license of any resident of this state or the privilege of a nonresident to drive a motor vehicle in this state upon receiving notice of the conviction of such person in another state of an offense therein which, if committed in this state, would be grounds for the suspension or revocation of the license of a driver.

B. In addition, the division is authorized to suspend the license of any resident of this state, or the privilege of a nonresident to drive a motor vehicle in this state, upon receiving notice of failure to appear or pay a penalty assessment in another state which is a signatory of the Nonresident Violator Compact [66-8-137.1 NMSA 1978] with New Mexico.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-26, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 248; 1981, ch. 360, § 4.

Cross-references. - As to the Driver License Compact, see 66-5-49 NMSA 1978.

"Is authorized" means that suspension or revocation of a driver's license for a conviction in another state is discretionary with the department. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-51.

Indian reservation not "another state". - By use of the term "another state," the legislature has equated the word "state" to that political status occupied by the state of New Mexico. If an Indian reservation is not a "state," then the division cannot revoke or suspend a license under 64-13-57, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), even though the tribal court sends a record of a conviction to the division. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 135.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.8.

§ 66-5-27. Recognition of convictions for motor vehicle offenses committed on military installations; suspension or revocation.

The division is authorized to suspend or revoke the license of any resident of this state or the driving privilege of any member of the armed forces of the United States who is stationed at a federal military installation within this state, upon the receipt of a notice, from the authority having jurisdiction over offenses which occur on a federal military installation, of the conviction of such person for an offense committed on such federal military installation, which if committed in this state, would be grounds for the suspension or revocation of the license of a driver.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-27, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 249.

§ 66-5-28. Court to forward license to division; definitions of "convicted" and "conviction".

A. Whenever any person is convicted of any offense for which the Motor Vehicle Code or the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978] requires mandatory revocation of the driver's license of that person by the division, the court in which the conviction is had shall require the surrender to it the driver's license or commercial driver's license then held by the person so convicted, and the court shall forward the driver's license or commercial driver's license to the division, together with the abstract of the conviction.

B. For the purposes of Subsection A of this section and Sections 66-5-29, 66-8-102 and 66-8-117 NMSA 1978, the terms "conviction" and "convicted" mean that the alleged violator has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or been found guilty in the trial court and has waived or exhausted all of his rights to an appeal. For the purposes of any other provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code, the terms "conviction" and "convicted" mean a final conviction in the trial court. For the purposes of the Motor Vehicle Code, a

forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure a defendant's appearance in court or promise to mail payment on a penalty assessment when unvacated is equivalent to a conviction.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-28, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 250; 1979, ch. 71, § 4; 1989, ch. 14, § 21.

Cross-references. - For definition of revocation, see 66-5-1 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection A inserted "or the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act", twice substituted "license or commercial driver's license" for "licenses", and made minor stylistic changes.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Driver convicted when guilt determined by plea or verdict. - Within the meaning of 64-13-58, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), a person is convicted when his guilt has been determined either by a plea or by a verdict. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-49.

Deferred judgment sentence does not suspend finality of conviction. - If the imposition of the judgment and sentence of the court is deferred under the provisions of 31-20-3 NMSA 1978, the finality of the conviction is not suspended within the meaning of 64-13-58 and 64-13-59, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section and 66-5-29 NMSA respectively). 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-49.

District court erred in revoking appellant's driver's license in conviction for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages, since only the commissioner (now division) could revoke the license. *City of Roswell v. Ferguson*, 66 N.M. 152, 343 P.2d 1040 (1959).

Federal courts have jurisdiction of all traffic offenses committed in Indian country, except where the Indian offender is punished in the tribal court. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-6.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - What amounts to conviction within statute making conviction ground for canceling license, 113 A.L.R. 1179.
What amounts to conviction or adjudication of guilt for purpose of refusal, revocation, or suspension of automobile driver's license, 79 A.L.R.2d 866.
Conviction or acquittal in previous criminal case as bar to revocation or suspension of driver's license on same factual charges, 96 A.L.R.2d 612.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.23.

§ 66-5-29. Mandatory revocation of license by division.

A. The division shall immediately revoke the license of any driver upon receiving a

record of the driver's adjudication as a delinquent for or conviction of any of the following offenses, whether the offense is under any state law or local ordinance, when the conviction or adjudication has become final:

- (1) manslaughter or negligent homicide resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle;
- (2) any offense rendering a person a "first offender" as defined in the Motor Vehicle Code, if that person does not attend a driver rehabilitation program pursuant to Subsection H of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978;
- (3) any offense rendering a person a "subsequent offender" as defined in the Motor Vehicle Code;
- (4) any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used;
- (5) failure to stop and render aid as required under the laws of this state in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another;
- (6) perjury or the making of a false affidavit or statement under oath to the division under the Motor Vehicle Code or under any other law relating to the ownership or operation of motor vehicles; or
- (7) conviction or forfeiture of bail not vacated upon three charges of reckless driving committed within a period of twelve months.

B. Any person whose license has been revoked under this section, except as provided in Subsection C or D of this section, shall not be entitled to apply for or receive any new license until the expiration of one year from the date of the last application on which the revoked license was surrendered to and received by the division, if no appeal is filed, or one year from the date that the revocation is final and he has exhausted his rights to an appeal.

C. Any person who upon adjudication as a delinquent or conviction is subject to license revocation under this section for an offense pursuant to which he was also subject to license revocation under Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978 shall have his license revoked for that offense for a combined period of time equal to one year.

D. Upon receipt of an order from a court pursuant to Subsection J of Section 32-1-34 NMSA 1978 or Subsection G of Section 32-1-36 NMSA 1978, the division shall revoke the driver's license or driving privileges for a period of time in accordance with these provisions.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-29, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 251; 1979, ch. 71, § 5; 1981, ch. 375, § 1; 1984, ch. 72, § 2; 1988, ch. 56, § 4; 1989, ch. 329, § 5.

Cross-references. - As to definitions of "first offender" and "subsequent offender," see 66-1-4B(22) and (64) NMSA 1978. As to suspending license upon conviction in another state, see 66-5-26 NMSA 1978. As to license revocation for failure to stop at accident, see 66-7-201 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendment, effective July 1, 1988, substituted present Subsection A(2) for former Subsection A(2), regarding deferred sentences for first offenders convicted of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor who attend a driver rehabilitation program, and corrected a misspelling in Subsection B.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection A, substituted "immediately" for "forthwith"; in Subsection B, inserted "or D" near the beginning; and added Subsection D.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Revocation required upon conviction. - The revocation of the license of one convicted of driving while intoxicated is required. The record of conviction of this offense in the justice of the peace court (now magistrate court) was sufficient evidence of the offense, and commissioner (now director) could properly suspend his license. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-194 (rendered under former similar provision comparable to Paragraphs (2) and (3) of Subsection A.)

District court erred in revoking appellant's driver's license in conviction for operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcoholic beverages since only the commissioner (now division) could revoke the license. *City of Roswell v. Ferguson*, 66 N.M. 152, 343 P.2d 1040 (1959).

Division cannot revoke for conviction on Indian reservation. - By use of the term "another state," the legislature has equated the word "state" to that political status occupied by the state of New Mexico. If an Indian reservation is not a "state," then the division cannot revoke or suspend a license under 64-13-57, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-5-26 NMSA 1978) even though the tribal court sends a record of a conviction to the division. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-6.

Municipality may enact drunken driving ordinance notwithstanding that state statute likewise covers same subject matter and provides penalty for violations. *Mares v. Kool*, 51 N.M. 36, 177 P.2d 532 (1946).

Mandatory revocation by state not denial of jury trial. - Mandatory revocation by state authorities of the driving license of any person convicted under 64-13-59, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), for a period of one year does not deny the right to trial by a jury in district court on appeal, in violation of N.M. Const., art. II, §§ 12 and 14. *City of Tucumcari v. Briscoe*, 58 N.M. 721, 275 P.2d 958 (1954).

The fact that a conviction under a municipal ordinance for drunken driving automatically

sets in motion a proper exercise of the state police power has no connection with or relevance to the appellant's right to a jury trial. *City of Tucumcari v. Briscoe*, 58 N.M. 721, 275 P.2d 958 (1954).

Finality of conviction not suspended by deferred judgment and sentence. - If the imposition of the judgment and sentence of the court is deferred under the provisions of 31-20-3 NMSA 1978, the finality of the conviction is not suspended within the meaning of 64-13-58 and 64-13-59, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-5-28 NMSA 1978 and this section). 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-49.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 115 to 121.

Necessity of notice and hearing before revocation or suspension of motor vehicle driver's license, 60 A.L.R.3d 361.

Sufficiency of notice and hearing before revocation or suspension of motor vehicle driver's license, 60 A.L.R.3d 427.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.5.

§ 66-5-30. Authority of division to suspend or revoke license.

A. The division is authorized to suspend the license of a driver without preliminary hearing upon a showing by its records or other sufficient evidence that the licensee:

- (1) has been convicted of an offense for which mandatory revocation of license is required upon conviction;
- (2) has been convicted as a driver in any accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another or serious property damage;
- (3) has been convicted with such frequency of offenses against traffic laws or regulations governing motor vehicles as to indicate a disrespect for traffic laws and a disregard for the safety of other persons on the highways;
- (4) is an habitually reckless or negligent driver of a motor vehicle;
- (5) is incompetent to drive a motor vehicle;
- (6) has permitted an unlawful or fraudulent use of such license;
- (7) has been convicted of an offense in another state which if committed in this state would be grounds for suspension or revocation;
- (8) has violated provisions stipulated by a district court in limitation of certain driving privileges;

(9) has failed to fulfill a signed promise to appear in court as evidenced by notice from a court;

(10) has failed to pay a penalty assessment within thirty days of the date of issuance; or

(11) has accumulated seven points, but less than eleven points, and when the division has received a recommendation from a municipal or magistrate judge that the licensee be suspended for a period not to exceed three months.

B. Upon suspending the license of any person as authorized in this section, the division shall immediately notify the licensee in writing and upon his request shall afford him an opportunity for a hearing as early as practicable within not to exceed twenty days, not counting Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, after receipt of such request in the county wherein the licensee resides unless the division and the licensee agree that such hearing may be held in some other county; provided that the hearing request is received within twenty days from the date that the suspension was deposited in the United States mail. The director may, in his discretion, extend the twenty-day period. Upon such hearing, the director or his duly authorized agent may administer oaths and may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers and may require a reexamination of the licensee. Upon such hearing, the division shall either rescind its order of suspension or, good cause appearing therefor, may continue, modify or extend the suspension of such license or revoke such license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-30, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 252; 1979, ch. 71, § 6; 1981, ch. 360, § 5; 1981, ch. 380, § 1.

Cross-references. - For definition of suspension, see 66-5-1 NMSA 1978. As to suspending resident's license upon conviction in another state, see 66-5-26 NMSA 1978. As to suspension of license of minor for driving vehicle while possessing liquor, see 66-8-139 NMSA 1978. As to subpoenas generally, see Rule 1-045.

Necessity for procedural due process applies to suspension of one's driver's license by this state. *City of Albuquerque v. Juarez*, 93 N.M. 188, 598 P.2d 650 (Ct. App. 1979).

Constitutional for administrative officer to have power to suspend license. - A driver's license being a privilege, there is no denial of the due process of law resulting from placing the power to revoke or suspend the same in an administrative officer. *Johnson v. Sanchez*, 67 N.M. 41, 351 P.2d 449 (1960).

And where officer given definite and tangible guide. - The commissioner of motor vehicles (now director of the motor vehicle division) has a definite and tangible standard to guide him in determining whether or not a driver is an habitual reckless or negligent driver and therefore 64-13-60, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), does not violate constitution. *Johnson v. Sanchez*, 67 N.M. 41, 351 P.2d 449 (1960).

But not where sufficient evidence of fault not required. - Section 64-13-60 A (2), 1953 Comp. (similar, but with substantially different wording as to fault, to this section), is unconstitutional for failure to require sufficient evidence of fault on the part of a driver involved in an accident resulting in the death or personal injury of another or serious property damage, in that the failure to include such a requirement renders the statute an attempt to grant the department of motor vehicles the power to deprive licensees of property without due process of law, and denies to licensees the equal protection of the laws, contrary to N.M. Const., art. II, § 18. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-194.

Causes for suspension same with residents and nonresidents. - The procedures employed and the causes for which a nonresident license may be suspended or revoked are identical with that for the suspension or revocation of a resident operator's license. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-167.

Section is only statutory authorization for revocation of Indian's license. - Section 64-13-60, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is the only statutory authorization for the revocation of an Indian's driver's license because of his driving habits on state highways on Indian land. Since it does not provide that a person need be convicted of traffic offenses, it appears clearly within the discretion of the division to act if it has "sufficient evidence" tending to show that the driver is habitually reckless or negligent. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-6.

Suspension where convicted in municipal court of driving while intoxicated. - A suspension of a driver's license can be made by the motor vehicle division if the driver is convicted in municipal court for driving while intoxicated even though the person convicted takes an appeal to the district court. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-6.

Suspension of license purely administrative. - The suspension of an operator's license, even though perhaps quasi-judicial, is purely an administrative act and not a judicial duty. *Johnson v. Sanchez*, 67 N.M. 41, 351 P.2d 449 (1960).

Public officials administering police regulations may be vested with discretion. - It is not always necessary that statutes and ordinances prescribe a specific rule of action, but on the other hand, some situations require the vesting of some discretion in public officials, as, for instance, where it is difficult or impracticable to lay down a definite, comprehensive rule, or the discretion relates to the administration of a police regulation and is necessary to protect the public morals, health, safety and general welfare. *Johnson v. Sanchez*, 67 N.M. 41, 351 P.2d 449 (1960).

Juvenile's license can be suspended without juvenile court action. - Motor vehicle department (now motor vehicle division) can suspend driving privileges of a juvenile by hearing before a representative of the department, when there has been no citation or petition to the juvenile court, and no action taken by a juvenile court of the state of New Mexico. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-97.

Suspension without preliminary hearing. - Section 64-13-60, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), grants the power to suspend the license of an operator without preliminary hearing upon sufficient evidence that the licensee has committed an offense for which mandatory revocation of license is required upon conviction. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-194.

Request for hearing. - The licensee may demand a hearing on the suspension and obtain a hearing within 20 days following the request for the hearing, and if the hearing is not allowed, the suspension would be invalid. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-6.

Surrender of license not condition precedent to holding hearing. - Section 64-13-63, 1953 Comp. (similar to former 66-5-33 NMSA 1978), does clearly give the division the right to require a license surrender to the division upon entering the order of suspension. However, 64-13-63, 1953 Comp. does not give the division the authority to require such a surrender as a condition precedent to holding the hearing required by 64-13-60, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-129.

When presumption of notice ineffective. - In the absence of some proof by a city tending to show voluntary avoidance of a notice of suspension of a driver's license on the part of a licensee, a presumption of notice, as provided in 66-2-11 NMSA 1978, and relied upon by the city, cannot be effective. *City of Albuquerque v. Juarez*, 93 N.M. 188, 598 P.2d 650 (Ct. App. 1979).

Reversal of conviction for driving with suspended license. - The conviction of a defendant for driving an automobile within the city limits on a suspended driver's license must be reversed where the prosecution fails to show: (1) delivery and acknowledged receipt by the licensee of a copy of the notice of suspension of the license because of voluntary avoidance of notification by the licensee; (2) inability to notify licensee of suspension of the license because of voluntary avoidance of notification by the licensee; or (3) that the defendant had moved over 10 days before the notice was sent, or that he refused to claim the letter. Lacking such proof, the prosecution must show other good faith and accepted methods of notifying a driver that his license has been suspended. *City of Albuquerque v. Juarez*, 93 N.M. 188, 598 P.2d 650 (Ct. App. 1979).

Law reviews. - For article, "Constitutional Limitations on the Exercise of Judicial Functions by Administrative Agencies," see 7 Nat. Resources J. 599 (1972).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 115 to 121.

Validity of statute or ordinance relating to revocation of license, 71 A.L.R. 616; 108 A.L.R. 1162; 125 A.L.R. 1459.

What amounts to conviction or satisfies requirement as to showing of conviction within statute making conviction a ground for refusing to grant or for canceling license or special privilege, 113 A.L.R. 1179.

Second offense, in operating vehicle or other instrumentality without proper license or permit, as applied to several vehicles or instrumentalities owned or operated by same

person, 158 A.L.R. 772.

What amounts to conviction or adjudication of guilt for purpose of refusal, revocation, or suspension of automobile driver's license, 79 A.L.R.2d 866.

Suspension or revocation for refusal to take sobriety test, 88 A.L.R.2d 1064.

Ordinance providing for suspension or revocation of state-issued driver's license as within municipal power, 92 A.L.R.2d 204.

Conviction or acquittal in previous criminal case as bar to revocation or suspension of driver's license on same factual charge, 96 A.L.R.2d 612.

Regulations establishing a "point system" as regards suspension or revocation of license of operator of motor vehicle, 5 A.L.R.3d 690.

Denial, suspension, or cancellation of driver's license because of physical disease or defect, 38 A.L.R.3d 452.

Necessity of notice and hearing before revocation or suspension of motor vehicle driver's license, 60 A.L.R.3d 361.

Sufficiency of notice and hearing before revocation or suspension of motor vehicle driver's license, 60 A.L.R.3d 427.

Validity of statute or regulation authorizing revocation or suspension of driver's license for reason unrelated to use of or ability to operate motor vehicle, 86 A.L.R.3d 1251.

Validity and construction of legislation authorizing revocation or suspension of operator's license for "habitual," "persistent," or "frequent" violations of traffic regulations, 48 A.L.R.4th 367.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 164.5, 165.11 - 165.13.

§ 66-5-31. Division may require reexamination.

The division, having good cause to believe that a licensed driver is incompetent or otherwise not qualified to be licensed, may request that, upon written notice of at least five days to the licensee, he submit to an examination. Upon the conclusion of such examination, the division shall take action as may be appropriate and may suspend the license of such person or permit him to retain such license, or may issue a license subject to restrictions as permitted under Section 66-5-19 NMSA 1978. Refusal or neglect of the licensee to submit to such examination shall be ground for suspension of his license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-31, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 253.

Cross-references. - As to examination of applicants, see 66-5-14 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 111.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 156.

§ 66-5-32. Period of suspension or revocation.

A. The division shall not suspend a driver's license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways for a period of more than one year, except as permitted under Subsection C of this section and Sections 66-5-5 and 66-5-39 NMSA 1978.

B. Any person whose license or privilege to drive a motor vehicle on the public highways has been revoked shall not be entitled to have such license or privilege renewed or restored unless the revocation was for a cause which has been removed, except that after the expiration of one year from the date on which the revoked license was surrendered to, and received by the division, such person may make application for a new license as provided by law, but the division shall not then issue a new license unless and until it is satisfied, after investigation of the character, habits and driving ability of such person that it will be safe to grant the privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the public highways.

C. The suspension period for failure to appear or failure to remit the penalty assessment shall, at the discretion of the director, be extended indefinitely subject to the provisions of Subsection B of Section 66-5-30 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-32, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 254; 1981, ch. 360, § 6.

Construction of provision limiting revocation. - Provision that driver's license is not to be revoked for more than one year under 64-13-62, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), was enacted prior to the Implied Consent Act (64-22-2.4 to 64-22-2.12, 1953 Comp.) (similar to 66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978), and must be read in conjunction therewith. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 145.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 164.48, 164.49.

§ 66-5-33. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 47, § 3, repeals 66-5-33 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1981, ch. 360, § 7, relating to the surrender and return of a license and reinstatement fee, effective June 14, 1985. For provisions of former section, see 1984 replacement pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 66-5-33.1 and 66-5-230 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-33.1. Reinstatement of driver's license or registration; fee. (Effective until July 1, 1990.)

Whenever a driver's license or registration is suspended or revoked and an application

has been made for its reinstatement, compliance with all appropriate provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code and the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) is a prerequisite to the reinstatement of any license or registration; except that, if a driver's license was suspended or revoked for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or for a violation of the Implied Consent Act [66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978], an additional fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) is required to be paid to reinstate the driver's license. The division shall deposit the additional fee in the DWI fund.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-33.1, enacted by Laws 1985, ch. 47, § 1; 1988, ch. 56, § 6.

The 1988 amendment, effective July 1, 1988, inserted the language at the end of the section beginning with "except that".

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-5-33.1. Reinstatement of driver's license or registration; fee. (Effective July 1, 1990.)

Whenever a driver's license or registration is suspended or revoked and an application has been made for its reinstatement, compliance with all appropriate provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code and the payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) is a prerequisite to the reinstatement of any license or registration; except that, if a driver's license was suspended or revoked for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or for a violation of the Implied Consent Act [66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978], an additional fee of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) is required to be paid to reinstate the driver's license. The division shall deposit the additional fee in the general fund. The division shall maintain an accounting of the additional fees deposited in the general fund pursuant to this section and shall report that amount annually and upon request to the legislature.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-33.1, enacted by Laws 1985, ch. 47, § 1; 1988, ch. 56, § 6; 1989, ch. 224, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1990, substituted "general fund" for "DWI fund" at the end of the second sentence, and added the third sentence.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-5-34. No operation under foreign license during suspension or revocation in this state.

Any resident or nonresident whose driver's license or right or privilege to operate a

motor vehicle in this state has been suspended or revoked as provided in this article shall not operate a motor vehicle in this state under a license, permit or registration certificate issued by any other jurisdiction or otherwise during such suspension or after such revocation until a new license is obtained, when and as permitted under this article.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-34, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 256.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.48.

§ 66-5-35. Limited driving privilege upon suspension or revocation; hearing; review.

A. Upon suspension or revocation of license following conviction or adjudication as a delinquent under any law, ordinance or regulation relating to motor vehicles, a person may apply to the director for a license or permit to drive, limited to use allowing him to engage in gainful employment, except that no person shall be eligible to apply for a limited license when the person's license was revoked or suspended pursuant to:

(1) the provisions of the Implied Consent Act [66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978]; or

(2) an offense for which the person is a subsequent offender as defined in the Motor Vehicle Code.

A limited license shall not be issued when the person's license was suspended or revoked following a consent decree resulting from a filing of delinquency based on a violation of any law or ordinance relating to driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs. Upon receipt of the application, proof of financial responsibility for the future and a hearing as provided in Subsection B of this section, the director shall issue a limited license or permit to the applicant, showing thereon the limitations specified in the approved application, provided that the applicant meets established uniform criteria for limited driving privileges adopted by regulation of the department. For each limited license or permit to drive, the applicant shall pay to the division a fee of forty-five dollars (\$45.00) which shall be transferred to the state highway and transportation department. All money collected under this subsection shall be used for DWI prevention and education programs for elementary and secondary school students. The state highway and transportation department shall coordinate with the alcoholism bureau of the health and environment department to insure that there is no program duplication. The limited license or permit to drive may be suspended as provided in Section 66-5-30 NMSA 1978.

B. The director, within twenty days of receipt of an application for a limited driver's license or permit pursuant to Subsection A of this section, shall afford the applicant a hearing in the county in which the applicant resides, unless the division and the licensee agree that the hearing may be held in some other county. The director may, in his

discretion, extend the twenty-day period, provided that the extension is in writing and made no later than fifteen days after receipt of an application. Upon hearing, the director or his duly authorized hearing officer may administer oaths and may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers. The director shall make specific findings as to whether the applicant has shown proof of financial responsibility for the future and meets established uniform criteria for limited driving privileges adopted by regulation of the department. The director shall enter an order either issuing the applicant a limited license or permit to drive or denying the applicant's request for a limited license or permit to drive. If one or both of the specific findings set forth in this subsection are not found by the director, the applicant's request for a limited license or permit shall not be approved.

C. A person adversely affected by an order of the director may seek review within thirty days in the district court in the county in which he resides. The district court, upon thirty days' written notice to the director, shall hear the case. On review, it is for the court to determine only whether the applicant met the requirements in Subsection A of this section for issuance of a limited license or permit to drive.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-35, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 257; 1983, ch. 257, § 1; 1984, ch. 72, § 3; 1985, ch. 178, § 1; 1987, ch. 268, § 24; 1989, ch. 164, § 1.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "director" and "division," see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978. As to financial responsibility generally, see 66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A inserted "state highway and transportation" in the third and fourth sentences of the undesignated last paragraph.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Provision not restricted to first-time convictions. - There is no indication that 64-13-64.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), can be used only in cases of first-time convictions, and in the absence of such legislative declaration it is not to be so restricted. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-48.

Subsequent offenders excluded. - As a result of the 1984 amendment, no limited license for gainful employment shall be issued when the applicant's license has been revoked or suspended for an offense occurring after July 1, 1984 for which the applicant is a subsequent offender. *Minero v. Dominguez*, 103 N.M. 710, 710 P.2d 745 (Ct. App. 1985).

Person is not permitted to operate motor vehicle on basis of documents in his or her possession which could, upon performance of a ministerial function by a government official, lead to the issuance of a license. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-21.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.46.

§ 66-5-36. Right of appeal to court.

Any person denied a license or whose license has been cancelled, suspended or revoked by the division, except where such cancellation or revocation is mandatory under the provisions of this article, shall have the right to file a petition within thirty days thereafter for a hearing in the matter in the district court in the county wherein such person shall reside and such court is vested with jurisdiction and it is its duty to set the matter for hearing upon thirty days' written notice to the director, and thereupon to take testimony and examine into the facts of the case and to determine whether the petitioner is entitled to a license or is subject to suspension, cancellation or revocation of license under the provisions of this article.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-36, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 258.

Cross-references. - As to cancellation of minor's licenses, see 66-5-12, 66-5-13 NMSA 1978. As to mandatory revocation of license, see 66-5-29 NMSA 1978.

Court only determines whether grounds for revocation exist. - The language in 64-13-65, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), "to determine whether the petitioner is entitled to a license or is subject to suspension, cancellation or revocation of license under the provisions of this act" means that it is for the court to determine only whether grounds for suspension, cancellation or revocation exist. *Johnson v. Sanchez*, 67 N.M. 41, 351 P.2d 449 (1960).

Scope of review. - On appeals from administrative bodies, the questions to be answered by the court are questions of law and are restricted to whether the administrative body acted fraudulently, arbitrarily or capriciously, whether the order was supported by substantial evidence, and, generally, whether the action of the administrative head was within the scope of his authority. *Johnson v. Sanchez*, 67 N.M. 41, 351 P.2d 449 (1960).

Law reviews. - For article, "Constitutional Limitations on the Exercise of Judicial Functions by Administrative Agencies," see 7 Nat. Resources J. 599 (1972).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 144.

Statute providing for judicial review of administrative order revoking or suspending automobile driver's license as providing for de novo trial, 97 A.L.R.2d 1367. 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.35.

§ 66-5-37. Unlawful use of license.

It is a misdemeanor for any person to:

A. display or cause or permit to be displayed or have in his possession any canceled,

revoked or suspended driver's license or permit or commercial driver's license or permit;

B. lend his driver's license or permit or commercial driver's license or permit to any other person or knowingly permit the use of his license or permit by another;

C. display or represent as one's own any driver's license or permit or commercial driver's license or permit not issued to him;

D. fail or refuse to surrender to the division upon its lawful demand any driver's license or permit or commercial driver's license or permit which has been suspended, revoked or canceled;

E. use a false or fictitious name in any application for a driver's license or permit or commercial driver's license or permit or knowingly make a false statement or knowingly conceal a material fact or otherwise commit a fraud in any such application;

F. permit any unlawful use of the driver's license or permit or commercial driver's license or permit issued to him; or

G. do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required by Sections 66-5-1 through 66-5-47 NMSA 1978 or the provisions of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-37, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 259; 1989, ch. 14, § 22.

Cross-references. - As to use of altered, forged or fictitious license for identification being a misdemeanor, see 66-5-18 NMSA 1978. As to operation of vehicle in violation of restrictions imposed on a restricted license being a misdemeanor, see 66-5-19 NMSA 1978. For the penalty for misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, inserted "or commercial driver's license or permit" in Subsections A through F, substituted all of the language of Subsection G following "sections" for "64-5-1 through 64-5-47 NMSA 1953", and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 146, 147.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 588, 651.

§ 66-5-38. Making false affidavit perjury.

Any person who makes any false affidavit, or knowingly swears or affirms falsely to any matter or thing required by the terms of the Motor Vehicle Code to be sworn to or

affirmed, is guilty of perjury and upon conviction shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment as other persons committing perjury are punishable.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-38, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 260.

Cross-references. - As to perjury being a fourth-degree felony, see 30-25-1 NMSA 1978.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-5-39. Driving while license suspended or revoked.

A. Any person who drives a motor vehicle on any public highway of this state at a time when his privilege to do so is suspended or revoked is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be charged with a violation of this section. Upon conviction, the person shall be punished, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1978, by imprisonment for not less than two days nor more than six months, and there may be imposed in addition a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500). Notwithstanding any other provision of law for suspension or deferment of execution of a sentence, if the person's privilege to drive was revoked for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or a violation of the Implied Consent Act [66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978], upon conviction under this section, that person shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ninety-six consecutive hours and shall be fined not less than three hundred dollars (\$300) and the fine and imprisonment shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement. No other disposition by plea of guilty to any other charge in satisfaction of a charge under this section shall be authorized if the person's privilege to drive was revoked for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs or a violation of the Implied Consent Act. Any municipal ordinance prohibiting driving with a suspended or revoked license shall provide penalties no less stringent than provided in this section.

B. The division, upon receiving a record of the conviction of any person under this section upon a charge of driving a vehicle while the license of the person was suspended, shall extend the period of suspension for an additional like period, and, if the conviction was upon a charge of driving while a license was revoked, the division shall not issue a new license for an additional period of one year from the date the person would otherwise have been entitled to apply for a new license.'

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-39, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 261; 1985, ch. 186, § 2; 1987, ch. 97, § 1; 1988, ch. 56, § 7.

The 1988 amendment, effective July 1, 1988, in Subsection A, inserted "shall be charged with a violation of this section" in the first sentence, inserted "the person" in the second sentence, and substituted the present language at the end of Subsection A beginning with "or a violation of the Implied Consent Act" for the former language which

read "upon conviction that person shall be fined not less than one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) which shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement".

Sentence mandatory. - The jail sentence provided under 64-13-68, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is mandatory. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-95.

When misdemeanor arrest without warrant justified. - Where a police officer testified that he knew that the defendant "was on revocation" and that he stopped the defendant "to check his driving privileges," the arresting officer was justified in making the arrest without a warrant for a misdemeanor (driving with a revoked license) committed in his presence. State v. Gutierrez, 76 N.M. 429, 415 P.2d 552 (1966).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 148.

Liability for injury or damage by car driven by unlicensed person, 16 A.L.R. 1108; 35 A.L.R. 62; 38 A.L.R. 1038; 43 A.L.R. 1153; 54 A.L.R. 374; 58 A.L.R. 532; 61 A.L.R. 1190; 78 A.L.R. 1028; 87 A.L.R. 1469; 111 A.L.R. 1258; 163 A.L.R. 1375.

Lack of proper automobile registration or operator's license as evidence of operator's negligence, 29 A.L.R.2d 963.

Necessity or emergency as defense in prosecution for driving without operator's license, or while license is suspended, 61 A.L.R.3d 1041.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 639(1), 639(2).

§ 66-5-40. Permitting unauthorized minor to drive.

No person shall cause or knowingly permit his child or ward under the age of eighteen years to drive a motor vehicle upon any highway when such minor is not authorized hereunder or is in violation of any of the provisions of this article.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-40, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 262.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to offenses by persons owning or controlling vehicles, see 66-8-121 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 149.

Liability for injury to or by one operating motor vehicle while under the age prescribed by law, 46 A.L.R. 1067.

Loan of car to unlicensed driver as affecting liability of owner for negligence, 68 A.L.R. 1008; 100 A.L.R. 920; 168 A.L.R. 1364.

Construction, application and effect of legislation making it offense to permit unauthorized or unlicensed person to operate motor vehicle, 69 A.L.R. 978.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 687.

§ 66-5-41. Permitting unauthorized person to drive.

No person shall authorize or knowingly permit a motor vehicle owned by him or under his control to be driven upon any highway by any person who is not authorized hereunder or is in violation of any of the provisions of this article.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-41, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 263.

Cross-references. - As to offenses by persons owning or controlling vehicles, see 66-8-121 NMSA 1978.

"Authorize or knowingly permit" means "know or should have known." *Spencer v. Gamboa*, 102 N.M. 692, 699 P.2d 623 (Ct. App. 1985).

When section violated. - Section imposes no affirmative duty on owner to ascertain the qualifications of borrower to drive the car; rather, an owner violates this section only if he knows or should know that the borrower is not qualified to drive the car. *Equitable Gen. Ins. Co. v. Silva*, 99 N.M. 371, 658 P.2d 446 (Ct. App. 1983); *Spencer v. Gamboa*, 102 N.M. 692, 699 P.2d 623 (Ct. App. 1985).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 149.

Loan of car to unlicensed person as affecting liability of owner for negligence, 68 A.L.R. 1008; 100 A.L.R. 920; 168 A.L.R. 1364.

Construction, application, and effect of legislation making it offense to permit unauthorized or unlicensed person to operate motor vehicle, 69 A.L.R.2d 978. 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 687.

§ 66-5-42. Employing unlicensed driver.

No person shall employ as a driver of a motor vehicle any person not licensed as provided in this article.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-42, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 264.

Cross-references. - As to offenses by persons owning or controlling vehicles, see 66-8-121 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-43. Renting motor vehicles to unlicensed drivers and minors; exception; record.

A. No person shall rent a motor vehicle to any other person unless the latter person is

then duly licensed hereunder or, in the case of a nonresident, then duly licensed under the laws of the state or country of his residence except a nonresident whose home state or country does not require that a driver be licensed.

B. No person shall rent a motor vehicle to another until he has inspected the driver's license of the person to whom the vehicle is to be rented, and has compared and verified the signature thereon with the signature of such person written in his presence.

C. Every person renting a motor vehicle to another shall keep a record of the registration number of the motor vehicle so rented, the name and address of the person to whom the vehicle is rented, the number of the license of said latter person and the date and place when and where said license was issued. Such record shall be open to inspection by any police officer or officer or employee of the division.

D. It is unlawful to rent a motor vehicle to any person who is under the age of eighteen years unless such person shall furnish and leave with the person renting out the motor vehicle [vehicle] a statement in writing showing the consent of the parent or guardian to the rent [rental] of a motor vehicle by the said owner [minor].

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-43, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 265.

Cross-references. - For the general police authority of the division of motor vehicles, see 66-2-12 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Criminal liability in connection with rental of motor vehicles, 38 A.L.R.3d 949.

Construction and application of statute imposing liability expressly upon motor vehicle lessor for damages caused by operation of vehicle, 41 A.L.R.4th 993.

State regulation of motor vehicle rental ("you-drive") business, 60 A.L.R.4th 784.

§ 66-5-44. Licenses and permits; duration and fee; appropriation.

A. There shall be paid to the division a fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) for each driver's license or duplicate driver's license. Each license shall be for a term provided for in Section 66-5-21 NMSA 1978.

B. For each permit and instruction permit, there shall be paid to the division a fee of two dollars (\$2.00). The term for each permit shall be as provided in Section 66-5-8 and 66-5-9 NMSA 1978.

C. The director with the approval of the governor may increase the amount of the fees provided for in this section by an amount not to exceed three dollars (\$3.00) for the purpose of implementing an enhanced driver's license system. The additional amounts collected pursuant to this subsection are appropriated to the division to defray the expense of the new system of licensing.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-44, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 266; 1984, ch. 83, § 1; 1985, ch. 66, § 2; 1987, ch. 278, § 1.

Cross-references. - For authority of division to classify licenses, see 66-5-7 NMSA 1978. As to expiration and renewal of license, see 66-5-21 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 158.

§ 66-5-45. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 66, § 4 repeals 66-5-45 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 267, relating to duplicate licenses and permits, effective July 1, 1985. For provisions of former section, see 1984 Replacement Pamphlet. For present provisions on fees for duplicate drivers' licenses, see 66-5-44 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-46. Deposit of collections with state treasurer.

All sums of money received and collected by the division under the provisions of Article 5, Chapter 66, NMSA 1978, shall be deposited with the state treasurer to be credited to the state road fund, except such sums distributed under the provisions of Subsections D, E, F and G of Section 66-5-47 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-46, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 268.

§ 66-5-47. Distribution of license fees; photographs; evidence of applicant's age.

A. The division shall deposit with the state treasurer for credit to the state road fund two dollars (\$2.00) or an amount equal to fifty cents (\$.50) for each year or portion of a year of the licensure period, whichever is less, from each fee received from an applicant to whom a license is granted as specified in Subsection A of Section 66-5-44 NMSA 1978.

B. The division shall reproduce the likeness of drivers, subject to the following conditions:

(1) photographs or other reproductions of the likeness of all persons shall show a full face or front view; and

(2) photographs or other reproductions of the likeness of all persons under the age of twenty-one years shall have a printed legend, indicating that the person is under twenty-one, which shall be displayed in such manner as to be easily read by any person

inspecting the license.

C. Each applicant for an initial license shall produce evidence of his age. Proof of an applicant's age shall be a birth certificate, copy of a birth certificate, a church record purporting to show the date of birth and baptism, an acknowledged copy of the church record or other evidence which the director deems sufficient. The date of birth shown on any driver's license or any instruction permit issued by the division shall coincide with the date of birth shown on the proof of the applicant's age.

D. The division shall reimburse two dollars (\$2.00) or an amount equal to fifty cents (\$.50) for each year or portion of a year of the licensure period, whichever is less, from each fee received under Subsection A of Section 66-5-44 NMSA 1978 and collected by assigned municipal and fee agents to defray the costs of operation of the agents in the rendering of service to the public. This reimbursement shall occur after audit and acceptance of the agents' reports by the director.

E. The division shall distribute to each incorporated municipality and H-class county an amount equal to fifty percent of the remainder of the fee received from each applicant to whom a license, except duplicates and permits, is granted by any duly authorized agency within the municipality or H-class county regardless of whether the applicant resides within the municipality or H-class county. The clerk in a municipality or H-class county may be required to receive applications for licenses, to give examinations when required, to collect the proper fees and to remit them periodically to the division as the division may require, and no part of the fifty percent shall be distributed to any municipality or H-class county in which the clerk fails to perform the duties required.

F. When the duties involved with the issuance of a license under Subsection A of Section 66-5-44 NMSA 1978 are performed by an assigned division employee, two dollars (\$2.00) or an amount equal to fifty cents (\$.50) for each year or portion of a year of the licensure period, whichever is less, of each license fee collected shall be distributed in accordance with the provisions of Section 66-6-23 NMSA 1978. Any balance of the fees retained by the division shall be deposited with the state treasurer to be credited to the state road fund.

G. The division shall deposit with the state treasurer to be credited to the state road fund one-half of each fee received from motorcycle endorsements. It shall retain the remaining one-half to be used as described in Subsection E of this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-47, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 269; 1989, ch. 318, § 17.

Cross-references. - For other information required to be included on the license, see 66-5-15 NMSA 1978. As to definition of municipality including H-class counties, see 3-1-2 NMSA 1978. As to establishment of H-class counties, see 4-44-3 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "Subsection A of Section 66-5-44 NMSA 1978" for "Section 64-5-44A NMSA 1953" in Subsections A, D and F; substituted "reproduce the likeness of" for "photograph" in the introductory paragraph of Subsection B; inserted "or other reproductions of the likeness" in Subsections B(1) and B(2); made minor stylistic changes in Subsection C; in Subsection F substituted "66-6-23 NMSA 1978" for "64-6-23 NMSA 1953" at the end of the first sentence; and in Subsection G substituted "motorcycle" for "motor-driven cycle" in the first sentence.

§ 66-5-48. Uniformity of interpretation.

This article shall be so interpreted and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the laws of those states which enact it.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-48, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 270.

§ 66-5-49. Driver License Compact enacted.

The Driver License Compact is entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in a form substantially as follows:

DRIVER LICENSE COMPACT

ARTICLE I

Findings and Declaration of Policy

A. The party states find that:

(1) the safety of their streets and highways is materially affected by the degree of compliance with state laws and local ordinances relating to the operation of motor vehicles;

(2) violation of state law or local ordinance is evidence that the violator engages in conduct which is likely to endanger the safety of persons and property; and

(3) continuance in force of a license to drive is predicated upon compliance with laws and ordinances relating to the operation of motor vehicles, in whichever jurisdiction the vehicle is operated.

B. It is the policy of each of the party states to:

(1) promote compliance with the laws, ordinances and administrative rules and regulations relating to the operation of motor vehicles by their operators in each of the jurisdictions where they drive motor vehicles; and

(2) make the reciprocal recognition of licenses to drive and eligibility therefor more just and equitable by considering the overall compliance with motor vehicle laws, ordinances and administrative rules and regulations as a condition precedent to the continuation or issuance of any license by reason of which the licensee is authorized or permitted to operate a motor vehicle in any of the party states.

ARTICLE II

Definitions

As used in the Driver License Compact:

A. "state" means a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or the commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

B. "home state" means the state which has issued, and has the power to suspend or revoke the use of, the license or permit to operate a motor vehicle; and

C. "conviction" means a conviction of any offense related to the use or operation of a motor vehicle which is prohibited by state law, municipal ordinance or administrative rule or regulation, or a forfeiture of bail, bond or other security deposited to secure appearance by a person charged with having committed any such offense, and which conviction or forfeiture is required to be reported to the licensing authority.

ARTICLE III

Reports of Conviction

The licensing authority of a party state shall report each conviction of a person from another party state occurring within its jurisdiction to the licensing authority of the home state of the licensee. The report shall:

A. clearly identify the person convicted;

B. describe the violation, specifying the section of the statute, code or ordinance violated;

C. identify the court in which action was taken;

D. indicate whether a plea of guilty or not guilty was entered, or the conviction was a

result of the forfeiture of bail, bond or other security; and

E. include any special findings made in connection therewith.

ARTICLE IV

Effect of Conviction

A. The licensing authority in the home state, for the purposes of suspension, revocation or limitation of the license to operate a motor vehicle, shall give the same effect to the conduct reported pursuant to Article III of the Driver License Compact as it would if the conduct had occurred in the home state in the case of convictions for:

(1) manslaughter or negligent homicide resulting from the operation of a motor vehicle;

(2) driving a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a narcotic drug, or under the influence of any other drug to a degree which renders the driver incapable of safely driving a motor vehicle;

(3) any felony in the commission of which a motor vehicle is used; and

(4) failure to stop and render aid in the event of a motor vehicle accident resulting in the death or personal injury to another.

B. As to other convictions reported pursuant to Article III, the licensing authority in the home state shall give the effect to the conduct as is provided by the laws of the home state.

C. If the laws of a party state do not provide for offenses or violations denominated or described in precisely the words employed in Subsection A of this article, that party state shall construe the denominations and descriptions appearing in Subsection A as being applicable to, and identifying, those offenses or violations of a substantially similar nature, and the laws of that party state shall contain provisions necessary to ensure that full effect is given to this article.

ARTICLE V

Applications for New Licenses

Upon application for a license to drive, the licensing authority in a party state shall ascertain whether the applicant has ever held, or is the holder of, a license to drive issued by any other party state. The licensing authority in the state where application is made shall not issue a license to drive to the applicant if:

A. the applicant has held a license, but it has been suspended by reason, in whole or in part, of a violation and if the suspension period has not terminated;

B. the applicant has held a license, but it has been revoked by reason, in whole or in part, of a violation and if the revocation has not terminated, except that after expiration of one year from the date the license was revoked, the person may make application for a new license if permitted by law. The licensing authority may refuse to issue a license to the applicant if, after investigation, it determines that it will not be safe to grant to the person the privilege of driving a motor vehicle on the public highways; or

C. the applicant is the holder of a license to drive issued by another party state and currently in force, unless he surrenders the license.

ARTICLE VI

Applicability of Other Laws

Except as expressly required by provisions of the Driver License Compact, nothing contained in the compact shall be construed to affect the right of any party state to apply any of its other laws relating to licenses to drive to any person or circumstances, or to invalidate or prevent any driver license agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a party state and a nonparty state.

ARTICLE VII

Compact Administrator and Interchange of Information

A. The head of the licensing authority of each party state shall be the administrator of the Driver License Compact for his state. The administrators, acting jointly, may formulate all necessary and proper procedures for the exchange of information under the Driver License Compact.

B. The administrator of each party state shall furnish to the administrator of each other party state any information or documents reasonably necessary to facilitate the administration of the Driver License Compact.

ARTICLE VIII

Entry into Force and Withdrawal

A. The Driver License Compact shall enter into force and become effective as to any state when it has enacted the compact into law.

B. Any party state may withdraw from the Driver License Compact by enacting a statute repealing the compact, but no withdrawal shall take effect until six months after the executive head of the withdrawing state has given notice of the withdrawal to the executive heads of all other party states. No withdrawal shall affect the validity or applicability by the licensing authorities of states remaining party to the compact of any report of conviction occurring prior to the withdrawal.

ARTICLE IX

Construction and Severability

The Driver License Compact shall be liberally construed to effectuate its purposes. The provisions of the compact are severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party state, or of the United States, or its applicability to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity or [of] the remainder of the compact and its applicability to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected. If the compact is held contrary to the constitution of any party state, it shall remain in full effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-13-79, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 302, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-49, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 271.

Cross-references. - As to driver's records from another state, see 66-5-9 NMSA 1978. As to suspending privileges of nonresidents and reporting convictions, see 66-5-25 NMSA 1978. As to suspending resident's license upon conviction in another state, see 66-5-26 NMSA 1978.

Nonresident must surrender license upon applying for state license. - Under the provisions of 64-13-38, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-5-2 NMSA 1978) and this section, a person possessing a valid nonresident operator's or chauffeur's license must surrender it upon applying for a New Mexico operator's or chauffeur's license, or file an affidavit with the department of motor vehicles (now division of motor vehicles) that he does not possess an operator's or chauffeur's license. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-145.

§ 66-5-50. Driver License Compact; definitions; cooperation.

As used in the Driver License Compact [66-5-49 NMSA 1978] with reference to this state:

A. "licensing authority" means the director. The director shall furnish to the appropriate authorities of any other party state any information or documents reasonably necessary to facilitate the administration of Articles III, IV and V of the compact; and

B. "executive head" means the governor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-50, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 272; 1987, ch. 268, § 25.

§ 66-5-51. Compensation of compact administrator.

The director is not entitled to any additional compensation because of his services as compact administrator under Article VII of the Driver License Compact, Section 66-5-49 NMSA 1978 but may be reimbursed per diem and mileage expenses in accordance with the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-51, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 273; 1987, ch. 268, § 26.

Part 1A

COMMERCIAL DRIVERS' LICENSES

§ 66-5-52. Short title.

Sections 1 through 19 [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act".

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 23, effective July 1, 1989, provides that the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act is to be compiled as part of the Motor Vehicle Code.

§ 66-5-53. Purpose.

The purpose of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978] is to:

- A. improve commercial driver quality;
- B. remove problem commercial drivers from New Mexico's highways; and

C. establish a system that will prevent operators of commercial motor vehicles from having more than one driver's license.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 2.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-54. Definitions.

As used in the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978]:

A. "commerce" means the transportation of persons, property or merchandise for hire, compensation, profit or in the furtherance of a commercial enterprise in this state or between New Mexico and a place outside New Mexico, including a place outside the United States;

B. "commercial motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle used in commerce:

(1) if the vehicle has a declared gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or more pounds;

(2) if the vehicle is designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, including the driver; or

(3) if the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded pursuant to applicable law;

C. "controlled substance" means any substance as defined in Section 30-31-2 NMSA 1978;

D. "conviction" means the alleged violator has entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or been found guilty in the trial court and has waived or exhausted all of his rights to an appeal;

E. "director" means the director of the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department;

F. "disqualification" means a prohibition against driving a commercial motor vehicle;

G. "division" means the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department;

H. "driver's license" means a license or a class of license issued by a state or other jurisdiction to an individual which authorizes the individual to drive a motor vehicle;

I. "employer" means any person, including the United States, a state or a political

subdivision of a state, or their agencies or instrumentalities, who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle;

J. "foreign jurisdiction" means any jurisdiction other than a state of the United States or the District of Columbia;

K. "gross vehicle weight rating" means the value specified by the manufacturer as the maximum loaded weight of a vehicle or a vehicle combination, or registered gross weight, whichever is greater. The gross vehicle weight rating of a vehicle or vehicle combination is the gross vehicle weight rating of the power unit plus the gross vehicle weight rating of the towed units;

L. "hazardous materials" means a substance or material in a quantity and form which may pose an unreasonable risk to health or safety or property when transported in commerce;

M. "nonresident commercial driver's license" means a commercial driver's license issued by a state or the District of Columbia to an individual who resides in another state or foreign jurisdiction;

N. "out-of-service order" means a temporary prohibition against driving a commercial motor vehicle;

O. "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue;

P. "serious traffic violation" means:

(1) speed of twenty-six miles or more per hour above the posted limits;

(2) reckless or careless driving as defined by Sections 66-8-113 and 66-8-114 NMSA 1978 or a municipal ordinance or the law of another state;

(3) homicide by vehicle, as defined in Section 66-8-101 NMSA 1978;

(4) injury to a pregnant woman by vehicle as defined in Section 66-8-101.1 NMSA 1978 or a municipal ordinance or the law of another state; and

(5) any other violation of law relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than a parking violation, which the secretary determines by regulation to be a serious traffic violation; and

Q. "state" means any state of the United States and the District of Columbia;

R. "tank vehicle" means a motor vehicle which is designed to transport any liquid or gaseous material within a tank that is either permanently or temporarily attached to the vehicle or the chassis and which has either a gross vehicle weight rating of 26,001 or

more pounds or is used in the transportation of hazardous materials requiring placarding of the vehicle under applicable law.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 3.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-55. Driver's licenses; limitation of number.

As of the effective date of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978], no person who drives a commercial motor vehicle may have more than one driver's license.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 4.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-56. Notification by driver to the division.

Any driver of a commercial motor vehicle holding a New Mexico driver's license who is convicted of violating any state law or local ordinance relating to motor vehicle traffic control in any other state, other than parking violations, shall notify the division, in the manner specified in a regulation adopted by the secretary, within thirty days of the date of conviction.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 5.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-57. Notification by driver to employer.

A. Any driver of a commercial motor vehicle holding a New Mexico driver's license who is convicted of violating any state law or local ordinance relating to motor vehicle traffic control in this or any other state, other than parking violations, shall notify in writing his employer of the conviction within thirty days of the date of conviction.

B. Any driver whose driver's license is suspended, revoked or canceled by any state, or who loses the privilege to drive a commercial motor vehicle in any state for any period, shall notify his employer of that fact before the end of the business day following the day the driver received notice of the fact.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 6.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-58. Employer responsibility.

No employer shall knowingly allow, permit or authorize a driver to drive a commercial motor vehicle during any period:

A. in which the driver has a driver's license suspended[,] revoked or canceled by a state, has lost the privilege to drive a commercial motor vehicle in any state or has been disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle; or

B. in which the driver has more than one driver's license as of the effective date of the provisions of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 7.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-59. Commercial driver's license required.

A. No person may drive a commercial motor vehicle unless the person holds and is in immediate possession of a commercial driver's license and applicable endorsements valid for the vehicle the person is driving, except when driving under a commercial driver's instruction permit and accompanied by the holder of a commercial driver's license valid for the vehicle being driven.

B. No person may drive a commercial motor vehicle while the person's driving privilege is suspended, revoked or canceled, or while subject to a disqualification, or in violation of an out-of-service order.

C. No person who is a resident of this state for at least thirty days may drive a commercial motor vehicle under the authority of a commercial driver's license issued by another jurisdiction.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 8.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-60. Commercial driver's license; qualifications; standards.

A. The division may not issue a commercial driver's license to a person unless that person is a resident of New Mexico and has passed a knowledge and skills test for

driving a commercial motor vehicle and for related endorsements and has satisfied any other requirements of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978].

B. The division may authorize a person, including an agency of this or another state, an employer, a private driver-training facility or other private institution, or a department, agency or instrumentality of local government to administer the skills test specified by this section.

C. The director may waive the requirement of a state administered skills test specified in this section for a commercial driver's license applicant who complies with the other provisions of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act through any pertinent rules, regulations or contractual agreements with the state department of public education, other governments or private entities.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 9.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 24, effective July 1, 1989, provides that written tests shall be required of all drivers prior to reissuance of a commercial driver's license or issuance of endorsements to a commercial driver's license for four years after the effective date of the act, and that knowledge and skills tests should be given to first-time applicants for a commercial driver's license.

§ 66-5-61. Commercial driver's license; limitations on issuance.

A commercial driver's license may not be issued to a person while the person is subject to a disqualification from driving a commercial motor vehicle or while the person's driver's license is suspended, revoked or canceled in any state, nor may a commercial driver's license be issued to a person who has a commercial driver's license issued by any other state unless the person first surrenders all such licenses to the division. The division shall return such licenses to the issuing state for cancellation.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 10.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-62. Commercial driver's license; instruction permit; application; duplicate.

A. A commercial driver's instruction permit may be issued to an individual who holds a valid driver's license.

B. The commercial driver's instruction permit may be issued for a period not to exceed six months. Only one renewal or reissuance may be granted within a two-year period. The holder of a commercial driver's instruction permit may drive a commercial motor vehicle on a highway only when accompanied by the holder of a commercial driver's license valid for the type of vehicle driven, who occupies a seat beside the individual for the purpose of giving instruction in driving the commercial motor vehicle.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 11.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-63. Commercial driver's license; permit; application; duplicate.

A. The application for a commercial driver's license or commercial driver's instruction permit, shall include the following:

- (1) the full name and current mailing and residential address of the person;
- (2) a physical description of the person including sex, height, weight and eye and hair color;
- (3) date of birth;
- (4) the applicant's social security number;
- (5) the person's signature;
- (6) the person's color picture;
- (7) a consent to release driving record information; and
- (8) any other information required by the division.

B. When a licensee changes his name or residence or mailing address, an application for a duplicate license shall be made as provided in Section 66-5-20 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 12.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-64. Commercial driver's license; content.

The commercial driver's license shall be marked "commercial driver's license" or "CDL".

It shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- A. the name and residential address of the person;
- B. the person's color picture;
- C. a physical description of the person including sex, height, weight and eye and hair color;
- D. date of birth;
- E. the person's social security number and any number or identifier deemed appropriate by the division;
- F. the person's signature;
- G. the class or type of commercial motor vehicle or vehicles which the person is authorized to drive together with any endorsements and restrictions;
- H. the name of this state; and
- I. the dates between which the license is valid.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 13.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-65. Classifications; endorsements; restrictions.

A. Commercial driver's licenses may be issued with the classifications, endorsements and restrictions enumerated in Subsections B and C of this section. The holder of a valid commercial driver's license may drive all vehicles in the class for which that license is issued, and all lesser classes of vehicles except motorcycles and vehicles which require an endorsement unless the proper endorsement appears on the license.

B. The following classifications and classifications that may be set by regulation shall apply to commercial driver's licenses:

(1) class A - any combination of vehicles with a declared gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds, if the gross vehicle weight of the vehicle being towed is in excess of 10,000 pounds;

(2) class B - any single vehicle with a declared gross vehicle weight of more than 26,000 pounds and any such vehicle towing a vehicle weighing 10,000 pounds or less; and

(3) class C - any single vehicle with a declared gross vehicle weight of 26,000 pounds or less or any vehicle towing a vehicle with a gross vehicle weight of 10,000 pounds or less:

(a) designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, including the driver; or

(b) used in the transportation of hazardous materials which requires the vehicle to be placarded under applicable law.

C. The following endorsements and restrictions shall apply to commercial driver's licenses:

(1) "H" - authorizes the driver to drive a vehicle transporting hazardous material;

(2) "K" - restricts the driver to vehicles not equipped with airbrakes;

(3) "T" - authorizes driving a vehicle combination which includes a tractor, semitrailer and trailer;

(4) "P" - authorizes driving vehicles carrying passengers, other than school buses;

(5) "N" - authorizes driving tank vehicles;

(6) "X" - represents a combination of the hazardous materials ("H") and tank vehicle ("N") endorsements; and

(7) "S" - authorizes driving a school bus.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 14.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-66. Applicant record information; information exchange.

A. Before issuing a commercial driver's license, the division shall obtain pertinent driving record information from each state where the applicant has been licensed, through a multistate data base, or from each state.

B. The taxation and revenue department shall have the authority to exchange commercial driver's license information as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 15.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-67. Expiration and renewal.

A. The commercial driver's license issued pursuant to the provisions of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978] shall expire thirty days after the applicant's birthday in the fourth year after the effective date of the license.

B. The license is renewable within ninety days prior to its expiration or at an earlier date as approved by the director.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 16.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-68. Disqualification; cancellation.

A. Any person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of not less than one year if the person refuses to submit to a chemical test when requested pursuant to the provisions of the Implied Consent Act [66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978] or is convicted of a first violation of:

(1) driving a commercial motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, pursuant to Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978, a municipal ordinance or the law of another state;

(2) leaving the scene of an accident involving a commercial motor vehicle driven by the person in violation of Section 66-7-201 NMSA 1978 or a municipal ordinance or the law of another state; or

(3) using a commercial motor vehicle in the commission of any felony.

If any of the violations specified in Paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection occur while transporting a hazardous material required to be placarded, the person is disqualified for a period of not less than three years.

B. A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for life if convicted of two or more violations of any of the offenses specified in Subsection A of this section, or any combination of those offenses, arising from two or more separate incidents, but the taxation and revenue department may issue regulations establishing guidelines, including conditions, under which a disqualification for life under this subsection may be reduced to a period of not less than ten years. This subsection applies only to those offenses committed after the effective date of the New Mexico Commercial Driver's

License Act [66-5-52 to 66-5-70 NMSA 1978].

C. A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for life who uses a commercial motor vehicle in the commission of any felony involving the manufacture, distribution or dispensing of a controlled substance, or possession with intent to manufacture, distribute or dispense a controlled substance or who is convicted of any violation of the Controlled Substances Act.

D. A person is disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle for a period of not less than sixty days if convicted of two serious traffic violations, or one hundred twenty days if convicted of three serious traffic violations, if the violations were committed while driving a commercial motor vehicle arising from separate incidents occurring within a three-year period.

E. After suspending, revoking or canceling a commercial driver's license, the taxation and revenue department shall, within ten days, update its records to reflect that action. After suspending, revoking or canceling a nonresident commercial driver's privileges, the department shall, within ten days, notify the licensing authority of the state which issued the commercial driver's license.

F. For purposes of this section, the term "convicted" shall include a license revocation pursuant to the Implied Consent Act.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 17.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

Controlled Substances Act. - See 30-31-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-5-69. Notification of traffic convictions.

Within ten days after receiving a report of the conviction of any holder of a nonresident commercial driver's license for any violation of state law or local ordinance relating to motor vehicle traffic control, other than parking violations, committed in a commercial motor vehicle, the division, after receipt of conviction information required pursuant to Section 66-5-28 NMSA 1978, shall notify the driver's licensing authority in the licensing state of the conviction in this state.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 18.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

§ 66-5-70. Reciprocity.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person who is not a New Mexico resident may drive a commercial motor vehicle if that person has a commercial driver's license issued by any state in accordance with the standards for the issuance of New Mexico commercial driver's licenses, if the license is not suspended, revoked or canceled and if the person is not disqualified from driving a commercial motor vehicle or subject to an out-of-service order.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 19.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 14, § 25 makes the act effective July 1, 1989.

Part 2

ACTIONS AGAINST NONRESIDENT OWNERS AND OPERATORS

§§ 66-5-101, 66-5-102. Reserved.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 274, recompiled former 64-24-1 and 64-24-2, 1953 Comp., the Automobile Guest Statute, as 64-5-101 and 64-5-102, 1953 Comp. However, in *McGeehan v. Bunch*, 88 N.M. 308, 540 P.2d 238 (1975), the Guest Statute was held unconstitutional. The sections referred to have therefore been omitted from NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-103. [Nonresident owners and operators; service of process on secretary of state in accident cases.]

That the acceptance by nonresidents of the rights and privileges conferred by existing laws to operate motor vehicles on the public highways of the state of New Mexico, or the operation by a nonresident, or his authorized chauffeur, or agent, of a motor vehicle on the said highways, other than under said laws, shall be deemed equivalent to an irrevocable appointment by such nonresident, binding upon his executor, administrator or personal representative, of the secretary of state of the state of New Mexico, or his successor in office, to be his true and lawful agent, upon whom may be served all lawful process in any action or proceeding against said nonresident, growing out of any accident or collision in which said motor vehicle may be involved, while same is operated in the state of New Mexico by said nonresident, or by his authorized chauffeur or agent; and said acceptance or operation of said vehicle shall be signification of his agreement that any such process against him, or his executor, administrator or personal representative, which is so served on the secretary of state shall be of the same legal force and validity as if served upon him personally, or his executor, administrator or personal representative, within the state.

History: Laws 1931, ch. 127, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 68-1003; Laws 1953, ch. 146, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 64-24-3; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-103, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 275.

Cross-references. - For definition of nonresident, see 66-1-4B(40) NMSA 1978. As to personal service of process outside state in an action involving operation of a motor vehicle on a state highway, see 38-1-16 NMSA 1978.

Statutory intent. - It is the manifest intent of this statute (this section and 66-5-104 NMSA 1978) to accomplish due process upon the defendant nonresident motorist by service of process (summons) upon the statutory agent of the defendant, and further, to give greater substance to the service of process by service personally upon the defendant of a notice that this formal part of the statutory service of process has been complied with, and also by the delivery to him personally of a copy of the process, a copy of the complaint, and a copy of the order of court directing the service. *State ex rel. Dresden v. District Court*, 45 N.M. 119, 112 P.2d 506 (1941).

"Nonresident". - Intent of the legislature in writing this section and 66-5-104 NMSA 1978 was to have the word "nonresident" include every nonresident whether a corporation or an individual. *Crawford v. Refiners Coop. Ass'n*, 71 N.M. 1, 375 P.2d 212 (1962).

"Process". - The word "process" in this section and 66-5-104 NMSA 1978 is used in the sense of "summons." *State ex rel. Dresden v. District Court*, 45 N.M. 119, 112 P.2d 506 (1941).

When nonresident provisions inapplicable. - Service of process on New Mexico driver by serving a copy of the summons, complaint and court order upon the driver by an Arizona sheriff was valid under 38-1-16 NMSA 1978 concerning personal service out of state, where the driver was completely apprised of the case against him, even though plaintiff apparently thought at the time that service must be obtained under the nonresident motorist provisions (this section and 66-5-104 NMSA 1978). *Crawford v. Refiners Coop. Ass'n*, 71 N.M. 1, 375 P.2d 212 (1962).

Service upon director of dissolved corporation in Arizona is sufficient under New Mexico law; and it is not necessary that service be made in the state of incorporation. *Crawford v. Refiners Coop. Ass'n*, 71 N.M. 1, 375 P.2d 212 (1962).

Appointment of administrator for nonresident decedent's estate. - Under 31-1-3, 1953 Comp. (since repealed), a right of indemnity under a liability insurance policy issued to nonresident decedent by company authorized to do business in this state and subject to process in this state was sufficient to support appointment of administrator for the estate and county in which he died following automobile collision, although no judgment had been recovered against decedent's estate making the right of indemnity a debt. *Miller v. Stiff*, 62 N.M. 383, 310 P.2d 1039 (1957).

Defendant must have been nonresident at time of accident. - To be valid, service on nonresident defendant by serving secretary of state requires that defendant was a nonresident at time of the accident and not at time the suit is filed. *Fisher v. Terrell*, 51 N.M. 427, 187 P.2d 387 (1947).

And finding of residence precludes service on secretary of state. - A finding which was necessarily made though not expressed in action for injuries suffered in automobile accident, to the effect that defendants were New Mexico residents at time of the accident, would preclude service of process on secretary of state, and not be disturbed on appeal. *Fisher v. Terrell*, 51 N.M. 427, 187 P.2d 387 (1947).

To confer jurisdiction under this section and 66-5-104 NMSA 1978 not only must a cause of action be stated in a complaint but a plaintiff "shall further show in his complaint or by affidavit" that a defendant was a nonresident owner or operator as contemplated by this section at the time of the accident or collision. The complaint cannot simply state that the defendants were nonresidents. *St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Rutledge*, 68 N.M. 140, 359 P.2d 767 (1961).

Jurisdiction may be proved during trial where nonresident defendants. - Because driver of automobile, which negligently collided with the automobile of plaintiffs causing personal injuries to them and property damage to the automobile, was an employee, agent and chauffeur for the defendants, all of whom were owners of the automobile or had an interest therein, and where service of process on the out-of-state residents was sought pursuant to this section, the plaintiffs were entitled to the opportunity of proving jurisdiction during the trial on the merits and not be cut off at a preliminary hearing. *Schramm v. Oakes*, 352 F.2d 143 (10th Cir. 1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 8 Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 935 to 951.

Constitutionality of statute which permits action against bus companies for injury to person or property to be brought in any county through or into which the route passes and providing for service of process in such cases, 81 A.L.R. 777.

Construction and application of statute providing for constructive or substituted service of process on nonresident motorist, 82 A.L.R. 768; 96 A.L.R. 594; 125 A.L.R. 457; 138 A.L.R. 1464; 155 A.L.R. 333.

Constitutionality of statute providing for substituted or constructive service upon nonresident in action for tort in connection with automobile, 99 A.L.R. 130.

Who is subject to constructive or substituted service of process under statutes providing for such service on nonresident motorist, 155 A.L.R. 333; 53 A.L.R.2d 1164.

Constitutionality and construction of statute authorizing constructive or substituted service of process on, and continuation of pending action against, foreign representative of deceased nonresident driver of motor vehicle, arising out of accident occurring in state, 18 A.L.R.2d 544.

What is "motor vehicle" or the like within statute providing for constructive or substituted service of process on nonresident motorist, 48 A.L.R.2d 1283.

Statute providing for constructive substituted service of process on nonresident motorist

as applicable where accident occurs when motor vehicle or the person injured or property damaged was not on highway, 73 A.L.R.2d 1351.
61 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 502.

§ 66-5-104. [Procedure in action against nonresident owner or operator.]

The manner of procuring and serving process in any cause, brought pursuant to the preceding section [66-5-103 NMSA 1978], shall be as follows, to wit:

The plaintiff shall file a verified complaint in one of the district courts of the state, showing a cause of action against the defendant, or his executor, administrator or personal representative, of the class contemplated in Section one (66-5-103 NMSA 1978) hereof; and shall further show in said complaint, or by affidavit, to the satisfaction of the judge of said court, that the defendant, or his executor, administrator or personal representative, is one of the persons contemplated in Section one (66-5-103 NMSA 1978), and the residence of said defendant, or his executor, administrator or personal representative, and a description of the car, or motor vehicle, claimed to have been operated by the said defendant, or his agent, as near as the same can reasonably be ascertained by the plaintiff; and the time, place and nature of such accident, or injury. Upon such showing being made, the judge shall make an order, directing that service of process be made on the defendant, or his executor, administrator or personal representative, as provided in Section one (66-5-103 NMSA 1978) hereof; and, also, that a copy of the process, and complaint, and of said order, and a notice that the same has been served upon the secretary of state, pursuant to this act [(66-5-103, 66-5-104 NMSA 1978)], be delivered to the defendant personally, or his executor, administrator or personal representative, without the state. Proof of such service shall be made by affidavit filed in said cause, and service shall be deemed complete thirty (30) days from the date such personal service is made on the defendant, or his executor, administrator or personal representative.

The court in which the action is pending shall, upon affidavit submitted upon behalf of the defendant, or his executor, administrator or personal representative, grant such additional time to answer, or continuances, as shall be reasonably necessary to allow defendant, or his executor, administrator or personal representative, full opportunity to plead and prepare for the trial of the said cause.

History: Laws 1931, ch. 127, § 2; 1941 Comp., § 68-1004; Laws 1953, ch. 146, § 2; 1953 Comp., § 64-24-4; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-104, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 276.

Cross-references. - As to process against foreign corporations generally, see 38-1-6 NMSA 1978.

Secretary of state may not charge a fee where service of process on nonresident operators of motor vehicles is made upon him. 1935-36 Op. Att'y Gen. 118.

"Nonresident". - Intent of the legislature in writing 66-5-103 NMSA 1978 and this section was to have the word "nonresident" include every nonresident whether a corporation or an individual. Crawford v. Refiners Coop. Ass'n, 71 N.M. 1, 375 P.2d 212 (1962).

When nonresident provisions inapplicable. - See same catchline in notes to 66-5-103 NMSA 1978.

Service upon director of dissolved corporation in Arizona. - See same catchline in notes to 66-5-103 NMSA 1978.

To confer jurisdiction under 66-5-103 NMSA 1978 and this section not only must a cause of action be stated in a complaint but a plaintiff "shall further show in his complaint or by affidavit" that a defendant was a nonresident owner or operator as contemplated by 66-5-103 NMSA 1978 at the time of the accident or collision. The complaint cannot simply state that the defendants were nonresidents. St. Paul Fire & Marine Ins. Co. v. Rutledge, 68 N.M. 140, 359 P.2d 767 (1961).

Notice of service of process on secretary must be given. - The clause "notice that the same have [has] been served upon the secretary of state" refers to what is therefore directed to be served upon the secretary of state, that is "process." State ex rel. Dresden v. District Court, 45 N.M. 119, 112 P.2d 506 (1941).

But not notice of service of court's order. - It is not necessary that a copy of the court's order be served on the secretary of state, and that notice be delivered to the defendant personally that such copy has been served upon the secretary of state. State ex rel. Dresden v. District Court, 45 N.M. 119, 112 P.2d 506 (1941).

Action between nonresidents to recover damages for wrongful death is transitory in character and may be brought and tried in any county in the state, so that prohibition will not lie to restrain district court of a county other than that in which the accident took place from going forward with the case. State ex rel. Appelby v. District Court, 46 N.M. 376, 129 P.2d 338 (1942).

Law reviews. - For comment on Melfi v. Goodman, 69 N.M. 488, 368 P.2d 582 (1962); J.H. Silversmith, Inc. v. Keeter, 72 N.M. 246, 382 P.2d 720 (1963), see 3 Nat. Resources J. 348 (1963).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 8 Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 952 to 976.
61 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 502(5).

Part 3

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

§ 66-5-201. Short title.

Sections 66-5-201 through 66-5-239 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-201, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 277; 1983, ch. 318, § 1.

Cross-references. - For provisions relating to operator's and chauffeur's licenses generally, see 66-5-1 to 66-5-51 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - The following cases were decided under former law.

Legislative intent. - By enacting the financial responsibility laws, 64-24-42 through 64-24-107, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978), the legislature intended to eliminate the financially irresponsible driver from the highways and to provide for the giving of security and proof of financial responsibility by owners and operators of motor vehicles. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-119.

Scope of act's influence. - The Financial Responsibility Act, 64-24-42 to 64-24-104, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978), does not undertake to exert any statutory influence or compulsion upon all motorists to have and maintain proof of financial responsibility in compliance with its provisions. Its statutory influence or compulsion is exerted only upon motorists who have been involved in accidents or who fail to pay judgments rendered against them for damages resulting from the use and operation of motor vehicles. And it exerts influence or compulsion upon such motorists by denying to them driving privileges, registration certificates or plates unless and until they have and maintain such proof of financial responsibility. *Farmers Ins. Exch. v. Ledesma*, 214 F.2d 495 (10th Cir. 1954).

Liberal construction. - The purpose of the Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Law (64-24-42 to 64-24-104, 1953 Comp., similar to 66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978), is to provide protection to the public from injury and damage resulting from the operation of motor vehicles upon the public highways. The intended beneficiaries are the members of the general public who may be injured in automobile accidents. The act represents the considered public policy of the state, and it should be given a liberal construction to accomplish the intended objective. *Farmers Ins. Exch. v. Ledesma*, 214 F.2d 495 (10th Cir. 1954).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Automobile Insurance §§ 20 to 40; 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 156 to 160.

Liability of insurer under compulsory statutory vehicle liability policy, to injured third persons, notwithstanding insured's failure to comply with policy conditions, as measured

by policy limits or by limits of Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act, 29 A.L.R.2d 817.

Trailers as affecting automobile insurance, 31 A.L.R.2d 298; 65 A.L.R.3d 804.

Failure to give notice, or other lack of cooperation by insured, as defense to action against compulsory liability insurer by injured member of public, 31 A.L.R.2d 645.

Validity of Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Act, 35 A.L.R.2d 1011.

Operator's liability policy issued in compliance with financial responsibility statute, 88 A.L.R.2d 995.

Policy provision extending coverage to comply with Financial Responsibility Act as applicable to insured's first accident, 8 A.L.R.3d 388.

Temporary automobile insurance pending issuance of policy, 12 A.L.R.3d 1304.

Cancellation of compulsory or "financial responsibility" automobile insurance, 44 A.L.R.4th 13.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 110, 111.

§ 66-5-201.1. Purpose.

The legislature is aware that motor vehicle accidents in the state of New Mexico can result in catastrophic financial hardship. The purpose of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] is to require and encourage residents of the state of New Mexico who own and operate motor vehicles upon the highways of the state to have the ability to respond in damages to accidents arising out of the use and operation of a motor vehicle. It is the intent that the risks and financial burdens of motor vehicle accidents be equitably distributed among all owners and operators of motor vehicles within the state.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 2.

Legislative intent. - See note under same catchline under 66-5-201 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-202. Definitions.

As used in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978]:

A. "certified motor vehicle liability policy" means an owner's policy or a driver's policy of liability insurance, certified as provided in Section 66-5-219 NMSA 1978 and meeting the requirements of Section 66-5-221 NMSA 1978, as evidence of financial responsibility, and issued by an insurance carrier duly authorized to transact business in New Mexico to or for the benefit of the person named therein as insured;

B. "director" means the head of the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department;

C. "division" means the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department;

D. "driver" means every person who drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle, including a motorcycle, upon a highway, or who is exercising control over or steering a vehicle being towed by another vehicle;

E. "financial responsibility" means the ability to respond in damages for liability, on account of accidents arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a motor vehicle of a type subject to registration under the laws of New Mexico, in the amount specified in Sections 66-5-208, 66-5-221 and 66-5-226 NMSA 1978. The term includes a motor vehicle liability policy, a certified motor vehicle liability policy, a surety bond or evidence of a sufficient cash deposit with the state treasurer;

F. "license" means any license, temporary instruction permit or temporary license issued under the laws of New Mexico pertaining to the licensing of persons to operate motor vehicles;

G. "motor vehicle" means every vehicle which is self-propelled and every vehicle which is propelled by electric power obtained from batteries or from overhead wires but not operated upon rails. For the purposes of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, the term does not include "special mobile equipment" as defined in this section;

H. "motor vehicle liability policy" means an owner's policy or a driver's policy of liability insurance, providing limits of coverage at least to the dollar amounts set forth in Section 66-5-208 NMSA 1978 as evidence of financial responsibility, and issued by an insurance carrier duly authorized to transact business in New Mexico to or for the benefit of the person named therein as insured;

I. "nonresident" means every person who is not a resident of New Mexico;

J. "nonresident's operating privilege" means the privilege conferred upon a nonresident by the laws of New Mexico pertaining to the operation by him of a motor vehicle or the use of a motor vehicle owned by him in New Mexico;

K. "operator" means "driver" as defined in this section;

L. "owner" means a person who holds the legal title of a vehicle or, in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for conditional sale or lease with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, the conditional vendee, lessee or mortgagor is deemed the owner for the purposes of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act;

M. "person" means every natural person, firm, copartnership, association, corporation or other legal entity;

N. "registration" means registration certificates and registration plates issued under the laws of New Mexico pertaining to the registration of vehicles;

O. "special mobile equipment" means every vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including farm tractors, road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus, well-boring apparatus, traction engines, tractor cranes, power shovels and well drillers. The enumeration in this subsection shall be deemed partial and shall not operate to exclude other such vehicles which are within the general terms of this subsection;

P. "state" or "jurisdiction" means any state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or any province of the Dominion of Canada;

Q. "street" or "highway" means every way or place generally open to the use of the public as a matter of right for the purpose of vehicular travel, even though it may be temporarily closed or restricted for the purpose of construction, maintenance, repair or reconstruction; and

R. "vehicle" means every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, including any frame, chassis or body of any vehicle or motor vehicle, except devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-202, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 278; 1983, ch. 318, § 3; 1987, ch. 268, § 27.

Cross-references. - For general definitions, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-203. Director to administer act.

The director shall:

A. administer and enforce the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] and may make rules and regulations necessary for its administration;

B. receive and consider any pertinent information upon request of persons aggrieved by his orders or acts under any of the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act; and

C. prescribe and provide suitable forms requisite or deemed necessary for the purposes of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-203, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 279; 1983, ch. 318, § 4.

§ 66-5-204. Administrative and court review.

Any owner of a motor vehicle registered in New Mexico who is aggrieved by the decision of the director made under the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] may appeal to the hearing officer of the division for a hearing to be held within twenty days of the receipt by the division of the appeal. Any person who continues aggrieved after the decision made by the hearing officer may appeal that decision within twenty days to the district court. The court shall determine whether there is sufficient evidence to uphold the decision of the hearing officer.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-204, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 5.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 5, repeals former 66-5-204 NMSA 1978, relating to court review of orders or acts of the director of the motor vehicle division, and enacts the above section.

Review under former law. - Since the state has a legitimate interest in protecting the users of its highways by placing reasonable restrictions upon the driving privilege, the concept of requiring proof of financial responsibility from licensees was clearly constitutional, and such proof could be required, without a hearing to avoid suspension, following an accident; the judicial review provided for in 64-24-44, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), was adequate to assure compliance with the law by the administrative officials. *Quetawki v. Prentice*, 303 F. Supp. 737 (D.N.M. 1968).

§ 66-5-205. Vehicle must be insured or owner must have evidence of financial responsibility.

A. No owner shall permit the operation of an uninsured motor vehicle, or a motor vehicle for which evidence of financial responsibility as was affirmed to the division is not currently valid, upon the streets or highways of New Mexico unless the vehicle is specifically exempted from the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978].

B. No person shall drive an uninsured motor vehicle, or a motor vehicle for which evidence of financial responsibility as was affirmed to the division is not currently valid, upon the streets or highways of New Mexico unless he is specifically exempted from the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.

C. For the purposes of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, "uninsured motor vehicle" means a motor vehicle for which a motor vehicle liability policy or a certified

motor vehicle liability policy meeting the requirements of the laws of New Mexico and of the director is not in effect.

D. The provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act requiring the deposit of evidence of financial responsibility as provided in Section 66-5-218 NMSA 1978, subject to certain exemptions, may apply with respect to persons who have been convicted of or forfeited bail for certain offenses under motor vehicle laws or who have failed to pay judgments or written settlement agreements upon causes of action arising out of ownership, maintenance or use of vehicles of a type subject to registration under the laws of New Mexico.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-205, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 6.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 6, repeals former 66-5-205 NMSA 1978, relating to application of the provisions of the Financial Responsibility Act, and enacts the above section.

A state may require insurance as a precondition to issuance of a license, and consequently, the expense entailed in posting security after an accident is equally legitimate and does not discriminate against the poor without rational justification. *Trujillo v. DeBaca*, 320 F. Supp. 1038 (D.N.M. 1970) (decided under former 64-24-45 and 64-24-50, 1953 Comp.).

Law reviews. - For note, "Negligent Failure of an Insurer to Settle a Claim - New Mexico Does Not Recognize This Cause of Action: *Ambassador Insurance Company v. St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company*," see 17 N.M.L. Rev. 197 (1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Combining or "stacking" uninsured motorist coverages provided in policies issued by different insurers to different insureds, 28 A.L.R.4th 362.

§ 66-5-205.1. Uninsured motorist citation; requirements to be followed at time of accident; subsequent procedures.

A. When a law enforcement officer issues a driver who is involved in an accident a citation for failure to comply with the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978], the law enforcement officer shall personally at the same time:

(1) issue to the driver cited a temporary operation sticker, valid for thirty days after the date the sticker is issued, and forward by mail or delivery to the division a duplicate of the issued sticker; and

(2) remove the license plate from the vehicle and send it with the duplicate of the sticker to the division or, if it cannot be removed, permanently deface the plate.

B. The division shall return or replace, in its discretion, a license plate removed under the provisions of Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section or replace a license plate defaced under that paragraph when the person cited for failure to comply with the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act furnishes proof of compliance to the division and pays to the division a reinstatement fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). If a person to whom the temporary operation sticker is issued furnishes to the division within fifteen days after the issuance of the sticker evidence of financial responsibility in compliance with the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act and in effect on the date and at the time of the issuance of the sticker, the division shall replace or return the license plate and waive the twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) reinstatement fee.

C. The director shall adopt and promulgate regulations prescribing the form and use of the sticker required to be issued under Subsection A of this section.

D. The director may adopt and promulgate regulations requiring insurance carriers who terminate or cancel any motor vehicle liability policy or certified motor vehicle liability policy to report monthly each cancellation or termination to the division. Information pertaining to each motor vehicle shall be made a part of that vehicle file for one year. Notification of termination or cancellation made under such a regulation is not grounds for revocation of the motor vehicle registration.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 214, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 214 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 66-5-205.2. Uninsured motorist involved in accident; procedures for reporting possible civil claim.

Whenever a report of an accident is made under the provisions of Section 66-7-207 NMSA 1978 and that report contains information indicating that the driver or owner of any motor vehicle involved in the accident has violated the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] by not having the required evidence of financial responsibility described in Section 66-5-218 NMSA 1978 or a certificate of self insurance issued and in effect in accordance with Section 66-5-207.1 NMSA 1978, the state highway and transportation department shall mail an inquiry to each person involved in the report accident. The inquiry shall be in a form prescribed by regulations adopted by the director and shall request information about the intention of the person to pursue a civil claim. It shall require a return of the requested information to the division within ten days.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 214, § 2.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 214 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 66-5-206. Registration without insurance or evidence of financial responsibility prohibited; suspension required.

A. The division shall not issue or renew the registration for any motor vehicle not covered by a motor vehicle liability policy or a certified motor vehicle liability policy or by evidence of financial responsibility currently valid meeting the requirements of the laws of New Mexico and of the director, unless specifically exempted from the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978].

B. Upon a showing by its records or other sufficient evidence that the required insurance or evidence of financial responsibility has not been provided or maintained for a motor vehicle, the division shall suspend its registration of the motor vehicle.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-206, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 7.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 7, recompiles former 66-5-206 NMSA 1978, relating to the meaning of "proof of financial responsibility for the future," as 66-5-208 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

Automatic suspension provisions constitutional. - Provisions which provided for the automatic suspension of the license and vehicle registration of any person involved in an accident unless the person furnished proof of financial responsibility and deposited security with the state's division of motor vehicles without a prior determination of fault was not violative of due process of law in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the United States constitution but was a reasonable method of advancing the legislative purpose, and could not be attacked for over-breadth. *Trujillo v. DeBaca*, 320 F. Supp. 1038 (D.N.M. 1970) (decided under former law).

§ 66-5-207. Exempt motor vehicles.

The following motor vehicles are exempt from the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978]:

A. a motor vehicle owned by the United States government, any state or any political subdivision of a state;

B. an implement of husbandry or special mobile equipment which is only incidentally operated on a highway;

C. a motor vehicle operated upon a highway only for the purpose of crossing such highway from one property to another;

D. a commercial motor vehicle registered or proportionally registered in this and any other jurisdiction, provided such motor vehicle is covered by a motor vehicle liability policy or certified motor vehicle liability policy or other form of financial responsibility in compliance with the laws of any other jurisdiction in which it is registered;

E. a motor vehicle approved as self-insured by the superintendent of insurance pursuant to Section 66-5-207.1 NMSA 1978; and

F. any motor vehicle when the owner has submitted to the division a signed statement, in such form as may be prescribed by the division, declaring that the vehicle will not be operated on the highways of New Mexico and explaining the reasons therefor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-507, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 8; 1986, ch. 111, § 1.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 8, recompiles former 66-5-207 NMSA 1978, relating to the meaning of "judgment," as 66-5-209 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 111.

§ 66-5-207.1. Self-insurers.

A. The superintendent of insurance shall issue a certificate of self-insurance to any applicant with motor vehicles registered in his name in this state, provided that the applicant has met the same criteria for self-insurance as set by the superintendent of insurance for workmen's compensation liability.

B. Upon not less than five days' notice and a hearing pursuant to such notice, the superintendent upon reasonable grounds may cancel a certificate of self-insurance. Failure to pay any judgment within thirty days after the judgment is final constitutes a reasonable ground for the cancellation of a certificate of self-insurance.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-207.1, enacted by Laws 1986, ch. 111, § 2.

§ 66-5-208. Evidence of financial responsibility; amounts and conditions.

"Evidence of financial responsibility," as used in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978], means evidence of the ability to respond in damages for liability, on account of accidents occurring subsequent to the effective date of the evidence, arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of a vehicle of a type subject to registration under the laws of New Mexico, in the following amounts:

A. twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident;

B. subject to this limit for one person, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident;

C. ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident; and

D. if evidence is in the form of a surety bond or a cash deposit, the total amount shall be sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000).

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-206, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 282; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-206, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-208 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, §§ 7, 9.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 42, repeals former 66-5-208 NMSA 1978, relating to proof required upon certain convictions, effective January 1, 1984.

A policy covering insurance for the future pursuant to former provisions constituted proof of a driver's future financial responsibility necessary to his continued operation of a vehicle. The owner or person covered by the policy must have been brought within the scope of the statute by a prior accident before its provisions applied. *Larson v. Occidental Fire & Cas. Co.*, 79 N.M. 562, 446 P.2d 210 (1968), overruled on other grounds, 103 N.M. 110, 703 P.2d 887 (1985).

Tort-feasor driver whose policy limits were statutory minimum was not an uninsured motorist, so passengers of other car who divided up tort-feasor's insurance equally failed to recover under their host's uninsured motorist clause. The court also said that the legislative intent in providing limits of liability for bodily injury of \$10,000 each person, and \$20,000 each accident was not that each of the three passengers get \$10,000, but to require \$20,000 for each accident, and the division of this by three was the proper allocation. *Chafin v. Aetna Ins. Co.* 550 F.2d 575 (10th Cir. 1976).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 156, 160.

§ 66-5-209. Meaning of "judgment."

"Judgment," as used in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978], means any judgment which becomes final by expiration without appeal of the time within which an appeal might have been perfected or by final affirmation on appeal rendered by a court of competent jurisdiction of any state or of the United States, upon a cause of action arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of any motor vehicle of a type subject to registration under the laws of New Mexico, for

damages, including damages for care and loss of services, because of bodily injury to or death of any person or for damages because of injury to or destruction of property, including the loss of use thereof, or upon a cause of action on an agreement of settlement for such damages.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-207, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 283; 1978 Comp., 64-5-207, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-209 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, §§ 8, 10.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 42, repeals former 66-5-209 NMSA 1978, relating to suspension of license until proof is furnished, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-210. Settlement agreements for payment of damages.

A. Any two or more of the persons involved in or affected by a motor vehicle accident may at any time enter into a written settlement agreement for the payment of an agreed amount with respect to all claims of any of the persons because of bodily injury to or the death of any person or property damage arising from the accident, which agreement may provide for payment in installments, and may file a signed copy of the settlement agreement with the division.

B. In the event of a default in any payment under such settlement agreement and upon notice of default, the division shall take action suspending the license or registration, or both if the owner and driver are the same person, or any nonresident's operating privilege of the person in default.

C. The suspension shall remain in effect and the license or registration shall not be restored until:

(1) the person in default has paid the balance of the agreed amount; or

(2) one year has elapsed following the effective date of the suspension and evidence satisfactory to the division has been filed with it that during such period no action at law upon the settlement agreement has been instituted and is pending.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-24-70.1, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 59, § 2; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-212 by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 288; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-212, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-210 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 11.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 42, repeals former 66-5-210 NMSA 1978, relating to actions in respect to unlicensed persons, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-211. When courts to report nonpayment of judgments.

Whenever any person fails within thirty days to satisfy any judgment, then upon the

written request of the judgment creditor or his attorney it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court, or the judge of a court which has no clerk, in which any such judgment is rendered within this state to forward to the division immediately upon such request a certified copy of such judgment.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-213, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 289; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-213, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-211 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 41.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 43, repeals former 66-5-211 NMSA 1978, relating to actions in respect to nonresidents, effective January 1, 1984.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 158.

§ 66-5-212. Application to nonresidents, unlicensed drivers, unregistered vehicles and accidents in other states.

A. When a nonresident's operating privilege is suspended under the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] and Sections 66-5-301 through 66-5-303 NMSA 1978, the division may transmit a certified copy of the record of such action to the official in charge of the issuance of licenses and registration certificates in the state in which the nonresident resides if the law of the other state provides for action in relation thereto similar to that provided for in Subsection B of this section.

B. Upon receipt of certification that the driving privilege of a resident of New Mexico has been suspended or revoked in any other state pursuant to a law providing for its suspension or revocation for failure to pay settlement agreements or judgments arising out of a motor vehicle accident or for failure to give and maintain evidence of financial responsibility under circumstances which would require the division to suspend a nonresident's operating privilege had the accident occurred in New Mexico, the division may suspend the license of the resident if he was the driver and all of his registrations if he was the owner of a motor vehicle involved in the accident. The suspension shall continue until the resident furnishes evidence of his compliance with the law of the other state.

History: § 64-5-214 enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 290; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-214, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-212 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 12.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 11, recompiles former 66-5-212 NMSA 1978, relating to settlement agreements for payment of damages, as 66-5-210 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

Compiler's notes. - Although the catchline refers to "unlicensed drivers" and "unregistered vehicles," all such provisions were deleted by the 1983 amendment.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 107, 156.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 110, 152.

§ 66-5-213. Exception when consent granted by judgment creditor.

If the judgment creditor or party to a settlement agreement consents in writing in such form as the division may prescribe that the judgment debtor or other party to a settlement agreement be allowed license and registration or nonresident's operating privilege, the same may be allowed by the division, in its discretion, for six months from the date of the consent and thereafter until the consent is revoked in writing, notwithstanding default in the payment of the judgment or of any installments thereof prescribed in Section 66-5-216 NMSA 1978 or default in payment of a settlement agreement, provided the judgment debtor or the released party to a settlement agreement furnishes evidence of financial responsibility.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-218, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 294; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-218, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-213 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 13.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 41, recompiles former 66-5-213 NMSA 1978, relating to when courts are to report nonpayment of judgments, as 66-5-211 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-214. Discharge in bankruptcy.

A discharge in bankruptcy shall not relieve any person from any of the requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-24-78, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 182, § 315; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-221, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 297; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-221, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-214 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 14.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 12, recompiles former 66-5-214 NMSA 1978, relating to application of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act to nonresidents, unlicensed drivers, unregistered vehicles and accidents in other states, as 66-5-212 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

A motorist cannot obtain restoration of driver's license by obtaining discharge of the judgment taken against him in the bankruptcy court. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-76.

Because such intention is based on state's considered public policy. - This section intended that a driver's license should remain revoked regardless of whether the motorist had obtained his discharge in bankruptcy, and such is based on the considered public policy of this state. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-76.

§ 66-5-215. Payments sufficient to satisfy requirements.

A. Judgments herein referred to shall, for the purpose of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] only, be deemed satisfied when:

(1) twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) has been credited upon any judgment or judgments rendered in excess of that amount because of bodily injury to or death of one person as the result of any one accident;

(2) subject to the limit of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) because of bodily injury to or death of one person, the sum of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) has been credited upon any judgment or judgments rendered in excess of that amount because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons as the result of any one accident; or

(3) ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) has been credited upon any judgment or judgments rendered in excess of that amount because of injury to or destruction of property of others as a result of any one accident.

B. However, payments made in settlements of any claims because of bodily injury, death or property damage arising from the accident shall be credited in reduction of the amounts provided for in this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-222, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 298; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-222, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-215 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 15.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 42, repeals former 66-5-215 NMSA 1978, relating to suspension for nonpayment of judgment, effective January 1, 1984.

"Property". - The word "property", as that term is used in this section and in the uninsured motorist statute, included coverage of a house damaged when an uninsured motorist negligently drove his vehicle so as to cause damage to the house. *Richards v. Mountain States Mut. Cas. Co.*, 104 N.M. 47, 716 P.2d 238 (1986).

Policy held ambiguous. - Where on its face, a limitation clause appears to limit liability for bodily injury to the statutory minimum of \$15,000 per person or \$30,000 per occurrence, but nowhere in the contract is there any mention of the effect of multiple premiums paid under one policy insuring more than one vehicle, the policy is ambiguous. *Lopez v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 98 N.M. 166, 646 P.2d 1230 (1982).

§ 66-5-216. Installment payment of judgments; default.

A. A judgment debtor, upon due notice to the judgment creditor, may apply to the court in which the judgment was rendered for the privilege of paying the judgment in installments, and the court in its discretion and without prejudice to any other legal

remedies which the judgment creditor may have may so order and fix the amounts and times of payment of the installments.

B. The division shall not suspend a license, registration or nonresident's operating privilege and shall restore any license, registration or nonresident's operating privilege suspended following nonpayment of a judgment when the judgment debtor gives evidence of financial responsibility and obtains an order permitting the payment of the judgment in installments and while the payment of any installments is not in default.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-223, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 299; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-223, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-216 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 16.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 42, repeals former 66-5-216 NMSA 1978, relating to an exception in relation to government vehicles, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-217. Action if breach of agreement.

In the event the judgment debtor fails to pay any installment as specified by the order, upon notice of the default the division shall forthwith suspend the license, registration or nonresident's operating privilege of the judgment debtor until the judgment is satisfied as provided in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-224, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 300; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-224, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-217 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 17.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 42, repeals former 66-5-217, relating to limited licenses or registrations, effective January 1, 1984.

Ability to satisfy the judgment is essence of financial responsibility laws and if the judgment may be satisfied by the tort-feasor's own insurer, the driving privileges may not be suspended. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-119.

Purpose for suspension penalty. - Penalty imposed in suspension is not merely to protect accident victim, but to enforce a public policy that financially irresponsible motorists shall not be allowed to injure their fellows with impunity. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-119.

Suspension even though victim's insurance policy included uninsured motorist coverage. - The language of the former version of 64-24-76, 1953 Comp., did not preclude suspension of the driving privileges of an uninsured motorist adjudged liable for damages awarded to an accident victim merely because the victim's insurance policy included uninsured motorist risk coverage. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-119.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 158.

§ 66-5-218. Alternate methods of giving evidence.

Evidence of financial responsibility, when required under the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978], may be given by filing:

- A. evidence of a motor vehicle liability policy;
- B. evidence of a certified motor vehicle liability policy as provided in Section 66-5-219 NMSA 1978;
- C. a surety bond as provided in Section 66-5-225 NMSA 1978; or
- D. a certificate of deposit of money as provided in Section 66-5-226 NMSA 1978.

History: 1955 Comp., § 64-5-226, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 302; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-226, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-218 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 18.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 13, recompiles former 66-5-218 NMSA 1978, relating to an exception to revocation of license when consent is granted by a judgment creditor, as 66-5-213 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-219. Certificate of insurance as evidence.

Evidence of a certified motor vehicle liability policy may be furnished by filing with the division the written certificate of any insurance carrier duly authorized to do business in New Mexico certifying that there is in effect a certified motor vehicle liability policy for the benefit of the person required to furnish evidence of financial responsibility. The certificate shall give the effective date of the certified motor vehicle liability policy, which date shall be the same as the effective date of the certificate, and shall designate by explicit description or by appropriate reference all motor vehicles covered unless the policy is issued to a person who is not the owner of a motor vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-24-84, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 182, § 321; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-227, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 303; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-227, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-219 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 19.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 42, repeals former 66-4-219, relating to exceptions to suspension for nonpayment, effective January 1, 1984.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Automobile Insurance §§ 20 to 40; 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 156 to 160. 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 110, 111.

§ 66-5-220. Default by nonresident insurer.

If any insurance carrier not authorized to transact business in New Mexico which has qualified to furnish evidence of financial responsibility defaults in any undertakings or agreements, the division shall not thereafter accept as evidence any certificate of that carrier, whether previously filed or thereafter tendered as evidence, so long as the default continues.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-24-86, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 182, § 323; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-229, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 305; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-229, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-220 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 20.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 42, repeals former 66-5-220, relating to suspension continuing until judgments paid and proof given, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-221. Certified motor vehicle liability policy; provisions.

A. The owner's certified motor vehicle liability policy shall:

(1) designate by explicit description or by appropriate reference all motor vehicles with respect to which coverage is to be granted;

(2) insure the person named in the policy and any other person, as insured, using any such motor vehicle with the express or implied permission of the named insured, against loss from the liability imposed by law for damages arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of the motor vehicle within any jurisdiction specified in Section 66-5-202 NMSA 1978, subject to limits exclusive of interest and costs, with respect to each such motor vehicle, as follows: twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) because of bodily injury to or death of one person in any one accident and, subject to this limit for one person, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) because of bodily injury to or death of two or more persons in any one accident and ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) because of injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident[;]

B. The driver's certified motor vehicle liability policy shall insure the person named as insured against loss from the liability imposed upon him by law for damages arising out of the use by him of any motor vehicle not owned by him, within the same territorial limits and subject to the same limits of liability as are set forth in Subsection A of this section with respect to a certified motor vehicle liability policy.

C. The certified motor vehicle liability policy shall state the name and address of the

insured, the coverage afforded by the policy, the premium charged, the policy period and the limits of liability and shall contain an agreement, or be endorsed, that insurance is provided in accordance with this coverage defined in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] as respects bodily injury and death or property damage or both and is subject to all the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.

D. The certified motor vehicle liability policy need not insure any liability under any workmen's compensation law nor any liability on account of bodily injury to or death of an employee of the insured while engaged in the employment, other than domestic, of the insured or while engaged in the operation, maintenance or repair of any such motor vehicle nor any liability for damage to property owned by, rented to, in charge of or transported by the insured.

E. Every certified motor vehicle liability policy shall be subject to the following provisions which need not be contained in the policy:

(1) the liability of the insurance carrier with respect to the insurance required by the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act becomes absolute whenever injury or damage covered by the certified motor vehicle liability policy occurs. The policy may not be canceled or annulled as to such liability by any agreement between the insurance carrier and the insured after the occurrence of the injury or damage. No statement made by the insured or on his behalf and no violation of the policy shall defeat or void the policy;

(2) the satisfaction by the insured of a judgment for injury or damage shall not be a condition precedent to the right or duty of the insurance carrier to make payment on account of injury or damage;

(3) the insurance carrier has the right to settle any claim covered by the policy, and, if such settlement is made in good faith, the amount of the settlement is deductible from the limits of liability specified in Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section; and

(4) the policy, the written application therefor, if any, and any rider or endorsement which does not conflict with the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act constitute the entire contract between the parties.

F. Any policy which grants the coverage required for a certified motor vehicle liability policy may also grant any lawful coverage in excess of or in addition to the coverage specified for a certified motor vehicle liability policy, and excess or additional coverage is not subject to the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act. With respect to a policy which grants such excess or additional coverage, the term "certified motor vehicle liability policy" applies only to that part of the coverage which is required by this section.

G. Any certified motor vehicle liability policy may provide that the insured reimburse the

insurance carrier for any payment the insurance carrier would not have been obligated to make under the terms of the policy except for the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.

H. Any certified motor vehicle liability policy may provide for the prorating of the insurance under the policy with other valid and collectible insurance.

I. The requirements for a certified motor vehicle liability policy may be fulfilled by the policies of one or more insurance carriers whose policies together meet those requirements.

J. Any binder issued pending the issuance of a certified motor vehicle liability policy is deemed to fulfill the requirements for such a policy.

K. The certified motor vehicle liability policy may be endorsed to eliminate a named driver. Such endorsement must bear the signatures of the named insured. Forms for such named drivers exclusion must be substantially similar to the form provided in Section 66-5-222 NMSA 1978. Such endorsement applies only to private passenger motor vehicles.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-230, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 306; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-230, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-221 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 21.

I. General Consideration.

II. The Contract.

I. General Consideration.

Cross-references. - For workmen's compensation provisions, see Chapter 52 NMSA 1978. As to motor vehicle insurance generally, see 59A-38-1 to 59A-38-13 NMSA 1978. As to motor vehicle assigned risks, see 59A-32-1 to 59A-32-13 NMSA 1978.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 14, recompiles former 66-5-221 NMSA 1978, relating to discharge in bankruptcy, as 66-5-214 NMSA 1978 effective January 1, 1984.

Compiler's notes. - Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of this section, as amended in 1983, provided that an owner's certified motor vehicle liability policy shall provide insurance against uninsured and unknown motorists pursuant to the provisions of 66-5-301 NMSA 1978, but this provision was vetoed by the governor.

Uninsured motorist statutes attempt to have insurance coverage always available. - Uninsured motorist statutes direct that automobile liability policies include coverage for

damages caused by uninsured motorists, unless rejected by the insured, and are intended to eliminate circumstances where the indemnification of an innocent person involved in an automobile accident depends on the chance whether the negligent party was insured or not. It is thus an attempt to provide coverage in the insured's own policy where it does not exist on the other side, thus to have insurance coverage available in all events. *American Mut. Ins. Co. v. Romero*, 428 F.2d 870 (10th Cir. 1970).

Policy as proof of future financial responsibility. - Policy covering insurance for future constituted proof of driver's future financial responsibility necessary to his continued operation of a vehicle. The owner or person covered by the policy must have been brought within the scope of the statute by prior accident before its provisions applied. *Larson v. Occidental Fire & Cas. Co.*, 79 N.M. 562, 446 P.2d 210 (1968), overruled on other grounds, 103 N.M. 110, 703 P.2d 887 (1985).

Application of proration among several policies is not contrary to the statutory provisions for minimum coverage and is different from a policy provision for a dollar for dollar reduction of coverage. *American Mut. Ins. Co. v. Romero*, 428 F.2d 870 (10th Cir. 1970).

Financial Responsibility Law was not applicable to insurance provisions under a car rental agreement which had the effect of excluding drivers under the age of 21 years from coverage. *Peterson v. Romero*, 88 N.M. 483, 542 P.2d 434 (Ct. App. 1975).

Third party not insured where loan violates long-standing family prohibition. - Where father, owner of car, loaned car to son who loaned car to friend in violation of long-standing family prohibition, there was no implied or express permission as required by 64-24-87, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), and third person was not insured when involved in car accident. *Western Cas. & Sur. Co. v. Grice*, 422 F.2d 921 (10th Cir. 1970).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Automobile Insurance § 1 et seq.

Automobile liability insurance policy flight from police exclusion: validity and effect, 49 A.L.R.4th 325.

Validity, under insurance statutes, of coverage exclusion for injury to or death of insured's family or household members, 52 A.L.R.4th 18.

What constitutes "entering" or "alighting from" vehicle within meaning of insurance policy, or statute mandating insurance coverage, 54 A.L.R.4th 149.

What constitutes use of vehicle "in the automobile business" within exclusionary clause of liability policy, 56 A.L.R.4th 300.

What constitutes single accident or occurrence within liability policy limiting insurer's liability to a specified amount per accident or occurrence, 64 A.L.R.4th 668.

Automobile insurance: umbrella or catastrophe policy automobile liability coverage as affected by primary policy "other insurance" clause, 67 A.L.R.4th 14.

44 C.J.S. Insurance § 64.

II. The Contract.

Policy complying with any state's responsibility laws effectively incorporates New Mexico's. - Where a motor vehicle liability insurance policy provided in clear terms that the insurance which it afforded shall comply with the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law of any state or province which shall be applicable with respect to any such liability arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of the automobile to the extent of the coverage and limits of liability required by such law, but in no event in excess of the limits of liability stated in the policy, the pertinent provisions of the New Mexico Motor Vehicle Safety Responsibility Act, 64-24-42 to 64-42-104, 1953 Comp. (similar to this part), were effectively incorporated into the policy and the liability of the insurer was the same as though the policy had been written under and in compliance with such act. *Farmers Ins. Exch. v. Ledesma*, 214 F.2d 495 (10th Cir. 1954).

In spite of policy provisions to the contrary. - Although an endorsement or rider attached to a policy provides that the insurance afforded by the policy shall not apply while the automobile is being operated outside the limits of any established military or naval reservation unless it is being operated by the named insured or his spouse, unless it is being operated by a garage or service station in connection with repairing and movements incidental to service and repair, or unless it is being operated by any other qualified operator while accompanied by the named insured or his spouse, where the policy provides that the insurance should comply with the provisions of the motor vehicle financial responsibility law of any state which should be applicable with respect to such liability, at the time of the accident in which plaintiffs sustained injuries, the defendant was using and operating the automobile with the consent of the insured, a valid judgment was rendered against the defendant for such personal injuries, and the judgment has not been paid, under the policy with the provisions of the act incorporated therein, the liability of the insuree to pay plaintiffs the amount of such judgment is absolute. *Farmers Ins. Exch. v. Ledesma*, 214 F.2d 495 (10th Cir. 1954).

The obligation to deal fairly and honestly rests equally upon the insurer and the insured. *Modisette v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 661, 427 P.2d 21 (1967).

An application for insurance is a mere offer or proposal for a contract of insurance. Before a contract of insurance is effected and any contractual relationship exists between the parties, it is necessary that the application be accepted by the insurer, since insurance companies are not compelled to accept every application presented and may stipulate upon what terms and for what period of time the risk will be accepted. *Modisette v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 661, 427 P.2d 21 (1967).

A policy of insurance is a contract between insurer and insured. *Modisette v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 661, 427 P.2d 21 (1967).

Insurer has right to set up its own standards, to avail itself of its own experience and the experience of others, to secure information from the applicant, and to rely upon the information furnished as true and to govern its actions accordingly. *Modisette v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 661, 427 P.2d 21 (1967).

Parties' intent irrelevant if misrepresentations made. - The general rule, and the rule consistent with principles of contract and the duty of fair dealing, which is the duty imposed upon both the insurer and the insured, is that if misrepresentations be made, or information withheld, and such be material to the contract, then it makes no difference whether the party acted fraudulently, negligently or innocently. *Modisette v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 661, 427 P.2d 21 (1967).

A representation or concealment of a fact is material if it operates as an inducement to the insurer to enter into the contract, where, except for such inducement, it would not have done so, or would have charged a higher premium. *Modisette v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 661, 427 P.2d 21 (1967).

Question of materiality for trier of facts and burden on company. - The question of materiality or reliance by the defendant ordinarily is for the trier of the facts, and the burden of proof is on the defendant insurance company. *Tsosie v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 671, 427 P.2d 29 (1967).

Agent's disregard of information considered in determining issue of materiality. - Aside from any question which may be present as to the effect of the failure of defendant's agent to make further inquiry to avoid being misled, the agent's disregard of the information that was given may properly be considered by the court in determining the issue of materiality and reliance. *Tsosie v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 671, 427 P.2d 29 (1967).

In absence of waiver, policy voided if withheld information material. - If the information withheld, or the misrepresentations made, were material, then insurer was entitled to void the policy, in the absence of waiver or estoppel. *Modisette v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 661, 427 P.2d 21 (1967).

Policy voidable where information withheld and misrepresentations made were material. - The representations being false and material to the risk, and the defendant having relied thereon in entering into the contract, the necessary grounds to void the policy were present. *Modisette v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 661, 427 P.2d 21 (1967).

An insurer may waive right to assert forfeiture, or be estopped from asserting this right. Before an insurer can be held to have waived, or be estopped from asserting a right of forfeiture, it must have had knowledge of the facts. *Modisette v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 661, 427 P.2d 21 (1967).

Policy not cancelled for fraud if shown conduct would be unaltered. - When it is determined that the insurer's conduct would not have been altered in either accepting the risk, or in the premium that would have been charged, the conclusion follows that the policy should not be cancelled for fraud. *Tsosie v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 77 N.M. 671, 427 P.2d 29 (1967).

Insured and household exclusions invalid. - Insured and household exclusions contained in motor vehicle liability policies are contrary to public policy and are, therefore, invalid exclusions. *Estep v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 103 N.M. 105, 703 P.2d 882 (1985).

§ 66-5-222. Drivers exclusion endorsement form.

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

"Drivers Exclusion Endorsement

Nothing herein contained shall be held to alter, vary, waive or extend any of the terms, conditions, agreements or limits of the undermentioned policy other than as stated herein below.

Effective - 12:01 a.m., standard time. Attached to and forming part of Policy No. issued to

.....by
(name of insured)

.....
(insert name of insurance company)

In consideration of the premium for which the policy is written, it is agreed that the company shall not be liable and no liability or obligation of any kind shall be attached to the company for losses or damages sustained after the effective date of this endorsement while any motor vehicle insured hereinunder is driven or operated by

.....
(name of excluded driver(s))

Date: Name insured(s)

.....
(signature)

....."
(signature)

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-24-87.1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 61, § 2; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-231, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 307; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-231, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-222, by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 41.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 15, recompiles former 66-5-222 NMSA 1978, relating to amount of payments sufficient to satisfy requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, as 66-5-215 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

A clear and unambiguous drivers exclusion endorsement modeled on the one provided in this section relieves insurers from obligations of any kind under liability provisions of the policy such that insurers are not liable for injuries sustained by a passenger while an excluded driver is driving the insured's vehicle. *Garza v. Glen Falls Ins. Co.*, 105 N.M. 220, 731 P.2d 363 (1986).

§ 66-5-223. Notice of cancellation or termination of certified policy.

When an insurance carrier has certified a motor vehicle liability policy under Section 66-5-219 NMSA 1978 using the financial responsibility insurance certificate, the insurance so certified shall not be canceled or terminated until at least ten days after a notice of cancellation or termination of the certified policy is filed in the division, except that such a policy subsequently procured and certified shall, on the effective date of its certification, terminate the insurance previously certified with respect to any motor vehicle designated in both certificates.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-232, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 308; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-232, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-223 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 22.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 16, recompiles former 66-5-223 NMSA 1978, relating to installment payment of judgments and default, as 66-5-216 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Automobile Insurance §§ 36 to 40.

Rescission or avoidance, for fraud or misrepresentation, of compulsory, financial responsibility, or assigned risk automobile insurance, 83 A.L.R.2d 1104.

Cancellation of compulsory or "financial responsibility" automobile insurance, 44 A.L.R.4th 13.

Validity and construction of automobile insurance provision or statute automatically terminating coverage when insured obtains another policy providing similar coverage, 61 A.L.R.4th 1130.

45 C.J.S. Insurance §§ 444, 450.

§ 66-5-224. Act not to affect other policies.

A. The Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] does not apply to or affect policies of motor vehicle insurance against liability which may now or hereafter be required by any other law of New Mexico, and such policies, if they contain an agreement or are endorsed to conform with the requirements of the

Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, may be considered as evidence of financial responsibility under that act.

B. The Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act does not apply to or affect policies insuring solely the insured named in the policy against liability resulting from the maintenance or use by persons in the insured's employ or on his behalf of motor vehicles not owned by the insured.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-233, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 309; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-233, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-224 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 23.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 17, recompiles former 66-5-224 NMSA 1978, relating to actions in the case of breach of agreement, as 66-5-217 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-225. Bond as evidence.

Evidence of financial responsibility may be demonstrated by a surety bond of a surety company authorized to transact business within New Mexico.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-234, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 310; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-234, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-225 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 24.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 42, repeals former 66-5-225, relating to proof to be furnished for each registered vehicle, effective January 1, 1984.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 110, 111.

§ 66-5-226. Cash deposit as evidence.

Evidence of financial responsibility may be demonstrated by the certificate of the state treasurer that the person named in the certificate has deposited with him sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) in cash.

History: 1953 Comp., § 6A-24-93, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 182, § 330; 1965, ch. 13, § 5; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-237 by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 313; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-237, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-226 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 25.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 18, recompiles former 66-5-226 NMSA 1978, relating to alternate methods of giving proof, as 66-5-218 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-227. Application of cash deposit.

The cash deposit provided for in Section 66-5-226 NMSA 1978 shall be held by the state treasurer to satisfy, in accordance with the provisions of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978], any execution on a judgment issued against the person making the deposit, for damages, including damages for care and loss of services because of bodily injury to or death of any person or for damages because of injury to or destruction of property, including the loss of use thereof, resulting from the ownership, maintenance, use or operation of a motor vehicle of a type subject to registration under the laws of New Mexico after the deposit was made. Money so deposited shall not be subject to attachment or execution unless such attachment or execution arises out of a suit for damages as provided in this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-238, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 314; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-238, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-227 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 26.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 19, recompiles former 66-5-227 NMSA 1978, relating to certificate of insurance as proof, as 66-5-219 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-228. Substitution of evidence.

The division shall consent to the cancellation of any bond or certified motor vehicle liability policy or the division shall direct and the state treasurer shall return any money to the person entitled thereto upon the substitution and acceptance of any other adequate evidence of financial responsibility as set forth in Subsection B, C or D of Section 66-5-218 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-240, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 316; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-240, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-228 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 27.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 42, repeals former 66-5-228 NMSA 1978, relating to certificate furnished by nonresident as proof, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-229. Duration of evidence; when proof may be canceled or returned.

A. The division shall, upon request, consent to the immediate cancellation of any bond or certified motor vehicle liability policy or the division shall direct and the state treasurer shall return to the person entitled thereto any money deposited pursuant to the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] as evidence of financial responsibility or the division shall waive the requirement of filing evidence in any of the following events:

(1) after one year of providing satisfactory evidence as required in Subsection B, C or D

of Section 66-5-218 NMSA 1978 and upon the deposit with the division of evidence of financial responsibility as set forth in Subsection A of that section;

(2) in the event of the death of the person on whose behalf evidence was filed or the permanent incapacity of the person to operate a motor vehicle; or

(3) in the event the person who has given evidence surrenders his license and registration to the division.

B. Provided, however, that the division shall not consent to the cancellation of any bond or the return of any money in the event any action for damages upon a liability covered by the evidence is then pending or any judgment upon any such liability is then unsatisfied or in the event the person who has filed the bond or deposited the money has, within one year immediately preceding the request, been involved as a driver or owner in any motor vehicle accident resulting in injury or damage to the person or property of others. An affidavit of the applicant as to the nonexistence of such facts or that he has been released from all of his liability or has been finally adjudicated not to be liable for such injury or damage shall be sufficient evidence thereof in the absence of evidence to the contrary in the records of the division.

C. Every owner or operator of a vehicle subject to the requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act shall carry evidence of financial responsibility as defined by that act in the vehicle at all times while the vehicle is in operation on the highways of this state. The failure to comply with this subsection shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punishable by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100) or imprisonment in the county jail for a definite term of less than thirty days or by both such imprisonment and fine in the discretion of the judge; provided that no person charged with violating this section shall be convicted if he produces in court evidence of financial responsibility valid at the time of issuance of the citation.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-242, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 318; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-242, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-229 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 28.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 20, recompiles former 66-5-229 NMSA 1978, relating to default by a nonresident insurer, as 66-5-220 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-230. Surrender of license and registration.

A. Any person whose license or registration is suspended under any provision of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] or whose policy of insurance or bond, when required under the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, is canceled or terminated shall immediately return his license or registration to the division. If any person fails to return to the division the license or registration as provided in this section, the division shall forthwith notify the person by

certified mail that within ten days after receipt of such notice he shall return to the division by mail his license or registration or shall be subject to the full penalty prescribed by law.

B. Any person willfully failing to return the license or registration as required in Subsection A of this section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or imprisoned not to exceed six months or both.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-244, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 320; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-244, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-230 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 29; 1985, ch. 47, § 2.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 21, recompiles former 66-5-230 NMSA 1978, relating to the definition of "motor vehicle liability policy," as 66-5-221 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.23.

§ 66-5-231. Forged evidence.

Any person who forges or, without authority, signs any evidence of financial responsibility or who files or offers for filing any such evidence knowing or having reason to believe that it is forged or signed without authority shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or imprisoned for not more than one year or both.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-245, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 321; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-245, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-231 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 30.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 41, recompiles former 66-5-231 NMSA 1978, relating to drivers exclusion endorsement form, as 66-5-222 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-232. Sampling; letter to owner.

A. The division, at various times as it considers necessary or appropriate to assure compliance with the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978], shall select for financial responsibility affirmation an appropriate sample number of the motor vehicles registered in New Mexico. The division is authorized to emphasize, in accordance with rules adopted by the division, for affirmation of financial responsibility, individuals whose affirmations of financial responsibility have previously been found to be incorrect.

B. When a motor vehicle is selected for financial responsibility affirmation under Subsection A of this section, the division shall mail an affirmation form to the registered

owner of the motor vehicle notifying him that his motor vehicle has been selected for financial responsibility affirmation and requiring him to respond and to affirm, by at least one signature shown on the affirmation form, the existence of evidence satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act for the motor vehicle.

C. Failure by an owner to return the affirmation of financial responsibility to the division within fifteen days after mailing by the division or a determination by the division that an affirmation is not accurate constitutes reasonable grounds under Section 66-5-235 NMSA 1978 to believe that a person is operating a motor vehicle in violation of Section 66-5-205 NMSA 1978 or has falsely affirmed the existence of means of satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act.

D. The division may investigate all affirmations required by the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act returned to the division. If the owner affirms the existence of a motor vehicle liability policy or certified motor vehicle liability policy covering the motor vehicle, the division may forward the affirmation to the listed insurer to determine whether the affirmation is correct. An insurer shall mail notification to the division within twenty working days of receipt of the affirmation inquiry in the event the affirmation is not correct. The notification shall be prima facie evidence of failure to satisfy the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act. The division may determine the correctness of affirmation of other means of satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of that act for the motor vehicle.

E. The division may use accident reports as basic material for the construction of its sampling procedure.

F. No civil liability shall accrue to the insurer or any of its employees for reports made to the division under this section when the reports are made in good faith based on the most recent information available to the insurer.

G. The affirmation form used when sampling shall require the report of the name of the company issuing the policy, the policy number or any other information that identifies the policy.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-232, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 31.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 22, recompiles former 66-5-232 NMSA 1978, relating to notice of cancellation or termination of certified policy, as 66-5-223 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-233. Affirmation form.

The affirmation of financial responsibility required under Sections 66-5-208, 66-5-225 and 66-5-226 NMSA 1978 shall be in a form prescribed by the division and shall require

an applicant to provide such information as may be required by the division. If a person affirms the existence of a motor vehicle liability policy or certified motor vehicle liability policy, the affirmation form shall require him to report at least the name of the insurer issuing the policy and the policy number.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-233, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 32.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 23, recompiles former 66-5-233 NMSA 1978, relating to construction of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act so as not to affect other policies, as 66-5-224 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-234. Registration; application and renewal.

A. The division shall indicate in boldface print on every new application form for registration and every registration form that the owner of the motor vehicle affirms that he is financially responsible within the meaning of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978]. The payment of the registration fee and acceptance by the division of the application for registration shall be affirmation by the owner of the registered vehicle that he has complied with the requirements of that act.

B. The division shall not renew the registration of a motor vehicle unless the owner of the motor vehicle affirms the existence of a motor vehicle liability policy or certified motor vehicle liability policy covering the motor vehicle or the existence of some other means of satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act for the motor vehicle.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-234, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 33.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 24, recompiles former 66-5-234 NMSA 1978, relating to bond as proof, as 66-5-225 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-235. False affirmation; violation; penalties.

A. When the division has reasonable grounds to believe that a person is operating a motor vehicle in violation of Section 66-5-205 NMSA 1978 or has falsely affirmed the existence of a motor vehicle liability policy, a certified motor vehicle liability policy or the existence of some other means of satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978], the division shall demand satisfactory evidence from the person that the person meets the requirements of that act as provided in Section 66-5-233 NMSA 1978. If the person cannot provide evidence of financial responsibility within twenty days after receipt of the division's demand for satisfactory proof of financial responsibility, the division may notify the district attorney of the county in which the person resides of the division's belief that

violations of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act were or are being committed by that person.

B. Any person who violates Section 66-5-205 NMSA 1978 is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be sentenced to a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars (\$300).

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-235, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 34; 1989, ch. 235, § 1.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 34, repeals former 66-5-235 NMSA 1978, relating to when a bond shall constitute the lien, and enacts the above section.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added "penalties" to the catchline, designated the formerly undesignated provisions as Subsection A, and added Subsection B.

§ 66-5-236. Suspension for nonpayment of judgment or for false affirmation.

A. Except as otherwise provided, the director shall suspend:

(1) the motor vehicle registration for all motor vehicles and the driver's license of any person against whom a judgment has been rendered, the division being in receipt of a certified copy of the judgment on a form provided by the division; or

(2) the registration for a period not to exceed one year of a person who is operating a motor vehicle in violation of Section 66-5-205 NMSA 1978 or falsely affirms the existence of a motor vehicle liability policy, a certified motor vehicle liability policy or some other means of satisfying the financial responsibility requirements of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978], but only if evidence of financial responsibility is not submitted within thirty days after the date of the mailing of the division's demand therefor, under Section 66-5-232 NMSA 1978. The division shall notify the person that he may request a hearing within twenty days after the date of the mailing of the division's demand as provided under this subsection.

B. That registration shall remain so suspended and shall not be renewed, nor shall any registration be issued thereafter in the name of that person, unless and until every judgment is stayed, satisfied in full or to the extent provided in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act and evidence of financial responsibility as required in Section 66-5-218 NMSA 1978 is provided to the division.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-236, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 35.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 35, repeals former 66-5-236 NMSA 1978, relating to action on bond, and enacts the above section.

§ 66-5-237. Past application of act.

The Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] does not apply with respect to any accident or judgment arising therefrom or violation of the motor vehicle laws of New Mexico occurring prior to January 1, 1984.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-247, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 323; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-247, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-237 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 36.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 25, recompiles former 66-5-237 NMSA 1978, relating to money or securities as proof, as 66-5-226 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-238. Act not to prevent other process.

Nothing in the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act [66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978] shall be construed to prevent the plaintiff in any action at law from relying for relief upon the other processes provided by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-248, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 324; 1978 Comp., § 66-5-248, recompiled as 1978 Comp., § 66-5-238 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 37.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 26, recompiles former 66-5-238 NMSA 1978, relating to application of deposit, as 66-5-227 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-239. No civil liability.

No civil liability shall accrue to the division or any of its employees for reports made in good faith based on the most recent information available to the division.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-5-239, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 38.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 38, repeals former 66-5-239 NMSA 1978, relating to owner of a motor vehicle giving proof for others, and enacts the above section.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 45, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

§ 66-5-240. Recompiled.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 27, recompiles 66-5-240 NMSA 1978, relating to substitution of proof, as 66-5-228 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-241. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 43, repeals 66-5-241 NMSA 1978, relating to other proof of financial responsibility, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-242. Recompiled.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 28, recompiles 66-5-242 NMSA 1978, relating to duration of proof and when proof may be canceled or returned, as 66-5-229 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-243. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 43, repeals 66-5-243 NMSA 1978, relating to transfer of registrations to defeat purpose of the Financial Responsibility Act, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-244. Recompiled.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 29, recompiles 66-5-244 NMSA 1978, relating to surrender of license and registration, as 66-5-230 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-245. Recompiled.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 30, recompiles 66-5-245 NMSA 1978, relating to forged proof, as 66-5-231 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-246. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 43, repeals 66-5-246 NMSA 1978, relating to self-insurers, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-247. Recompiled.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 36, recompiles 66-5-247 NMSA 1978, relating to past application of the Mandatory Financial Responsibility Act, as 66-5-237 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§ 66-5-248. Recompiled.

Recompilations. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 37, recompiles 66-5-248 NMSA 1978, relating to construction of the Financial Responsibility Act so as not to prevent other process, as 66-5-238 NMSA 1978, effective January 1, 1984.

§§ 66-5-249 to 66-5-277. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 44, repeals 66-5-249 to 66-5-277 NMSA 1978 (Laws 1981, ch. 356, §§ 1 to 29), the Financial Security Act, effective May 18, 1983. For present provisions, see 66-5-201 NMSA 1978 et seq.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1983, ch. 16, §§ 1 and 2, purportedly amended 66-5-257 and 66-5-267 NMSA 1978, respectively. These amendments were not given effect because of the later repeal of 66-5-257 and 66-5-267 NMSA 1978 by Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 44. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Part 4

UNINSURED MOTORISTS' INSURANCE

§ 66-5-301. Insurance against uninsured and unknown motorists; rejection of coverage by the insured.

A. No motor vehicle or automobile liability policy insuring against loss resulting from liability imposed by law for bodily injury or death suffered by any person and for injury to or destruction of property of others arising out of the ownership, maintenance or use of

a motor vehicle shall be delivered or issued for delivery in New Mexico with respect to any motor vehicle registered or principally garaged in New Mexico unless coverage is provided therein or supplemental thereto in minimum limits for bodily injury or death and for injury to or destruction of property as set forth in Section 66-5-215 NMSA 1978 and such higher limits as may be desired by the insured, but up to the limits of liability specified in bodily injury and property damage liability provisions of the insured's policy, for the protection of persons insured thereunder who are legally entitled to recover damages from owners or operators of uninsured motor vehicles because of bodily injury, sickness or disease, including death, and for injury to or destruction of property resulting therefrom, according to the rules and regulations promulgated by, and under provisions filed with and approved by, the superintendent of insurance.

B. The uninsured motorist coverage described in Subsection A of this section shall include underinsured motorist coverage for persons protected by an insured's policy. For the purposes of this subsection, "underinsured motorist" means an operator of a motor vehicle with respect to the ownership, maintenance or use of which the sum of the limits of liability under all bodily injury liability insurance applicable at the time of the accident is less than the limits of liability under the insured's uninsured motorist coverage. No motor vehicle or automobile liability policy sold in New Mexico shall be required to include underinsured motorist coverage until January 1, 1980.

C. The uninsured motorist coverage shall provide an exclusion of not more than the first two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) of loss resulting from injury to or destruction of property of the insured in any one accident. The named insured shall have the right to reject uninsured motorist coverage as described in Subsections A and B of this section; provided that unless the named insured requests such coverage in writing, such coverage need not be provided in or supplemental to a renewal policy where the named insured has rejected the coverage in connection with a policy previously issued to him by the same insurer.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-301, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 325; 1979, ch. 96, § 1; 1981, ch. 356, § 30; 1983, ch. 318, § 39.

- I. General Consideration.
- II. Coverage.
 - A. Generally.
 - B. Amount.

I. General Consideration.

Cross-references. - As to the superintendent of insurance generally, see 59A-2-1 to 59A-2-5 NMSA 1978.

Severability clauses. - Laws 1983, ch. 318, § 45, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

Legislative purpose. - Legislative intent was to expand insurance coverage to protect the public from damage or injury caused by other motorists who were not insured and could not make the impaired party whole. *Sandoval v. Valdez*, 91 N.M. 705, 580 P.2d 131 (Ct. App. 1978).

Legislative purpose in creating compulsory uninsured motorist coverage was to place the injured policy-holder in the same position, with regard to the recovery of damages, that he would have been in if the tortfeasor had possessed liability insurance. *Sandoval v. Valdez*, 91 N.M. 705, 580 P.2d 131 (Ct. App. 1978); *Wood v. Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.*, 96 N.M. 525, 632 P.2d 1163 (1981).

The purpose of this statute is to assure that in the event of an accident with an underinsured vehicle an insured motorist entitled to compensation will receive at least the sum certain in underinsurance coverage purchased for his or her benefit. To the extent the amount of other available insurance proceeds from responsible underinsured tortfeasors does not equal or exceed the amount of coverage purchased, the underinsured motorist carrier must satisfy the difference. *Fasulo v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, N.M. , 780 P.2d 633 (1989).

Design of uninsured motorists' insurance. - The uninsured or unknown motorist statutes are designed to protect the injured party from the uninsured or unknown motorist. The statutes are not designed to protect the insurance company from the injured party. *Sandoval v. Valdez*, 91 N.M. 705, 580 P.2d 131 (Ct. App. 1978).

The policy behind uninsured motorist coverage is to compensate those persons injured through no fault of their own. *State Farm Auto. Ins. Co. v. Kiehne*, 97 N.M. 470, 641 P.2d 501 (1982).

Financial responsibility law distinguished. - Policy required under financial responsibility law is for protection of public generally, while uninsured motorist insurance is for individuals who have the foresight to protect themselves against a financially irresponsible motorist. *Farmers Alliance Mut. Ins. Co. v. Bakke*, 619 F.2d 885 (10th Cir. 1980).

"Legally entitled to recover" construed. - The phrase "legally entitled to recover" in Subsection A merely requires that the determination of liability be made by legal means, and does not constitute a barrier to court action where agreement and arbitration have failed to determine the amount the insured may recover. *Wood v. Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.*, 96 N.M. 525, 632 P.2d 1163 (1981).

Direct suit against insurance carrier authorized. - This section does not prohibit an insured from bringing a direct action against the insurer nor does it require an action against the uninsured motorist to establish liability and damages. The damages an

insured is legally entitled to recover can be determined as easily in a direct suit against the insurance carrier as in a suit against the uninsured motorist. Furthermore, the Rules of Civil Procedure allow the insurance company to demand a joinder of the tort-feasor. *Guess v. Gulf Ins. Co.*, 96 N.M. 27, 627 P.2d 869 (1981).

A direct action by an insured against an insurer for uninsured motorist benefits is permissible. *Wood v. Millers Nat'l Ins. Co.*, 96 N.M. 525, 632 P.2d 1163 (1981).

Provision in policy limiting insured's time for bringing action. - As this section contains no time limit in which the insured can exercise his rights, an exclusionary provision in the liability policy which limits the insured's time for bringing an action to one year violates the three-year statute of limitations of 37-1-8 NMSA 1978 for bringing a personal injury suit, deprives the insureds of their uninsured motorist coverage, and is void as against public policy. *Sandoval v. Valdez*, 91 N.M. 705, 580 P.2d 131 (Ct. App. 1978).

An insurer under an uninsured motorist clause in the policy is governed by the contract statute of limitations in 37-1-3 NMSA 1978. To allow an insurer to lessen the period of time to bring an action on an insurance policy from six years to one year by means of a contract provision would thwart the purpose of this section. *Sandoval v. Valdez*, 91 N.M. 705, 580 P.2d 131 (Ct. App. 1978) (specially concurring opinion).

Lawful delegation of authority to superintendent. - The authority granted by 64-24-105, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), to the superintendent of insurance to prescribe regulations relating to uninsured motorist insurance is a lawful delegation of authority to an administrative agency. *Willey v. Farmers Ins. Group*, 86 N.M. 325, 523 P.2d 1351 (1974).

Superintendent has power to prescribe endorsement. - Under this section, the superintendent of insurance has the power to prescribe a standard or uniform endorsement that governs uninsured motorist coverage. *Sandoval v. Valdez*, 91 N.M. 705, 580 P.2d 131 (Ct. App. 1978) (specially concurring opinion).

Option to reject coverage. - A motorist has the option of rejecting uninsured motorist coverage, or protecting his estate against a financially irresponsible motorist, and the coverage conditions of another driver's policy cannot be overlooked so as to provide protection that the motorist himself could have obtained on the ground that it is public policy to afford protection to the innocent public. *Lee v. General Accident Ins. Co.*, 106 N.M. 22, 738 P.2d 516 (1987).

Punitive damages after death of uninsured motorist. - An insured cannot recover punitive damages from his insurer when the uninsured motorist dies before an award is made, since he would not be legally entitled to recover those damages from the estate of the uninsured motorist. *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Maidment*, 107 N.M. 568, 761 P.2d 446 (Ct App. 1988).

Jurisdiction over appeal of punitive damages award. - The Court of Appeals has jurisdiction of an appeal of an award of punitive damages in an uninsured motorist claim. Although the obligations of an insurer are determined by application of contract law principles to the particular terms of an insurance policy, the court has jurisdiction over uninsured motorist claims against an insurer where the insurer's liability is contingent upon the tort liability of the uninsured motorist. *State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co. v. Maidment*, 107 N.M. 568, 761 P.2d 446 (Ct App. 1988).

Law reviews. - For note, "Uninsured Motorist Arbitration," see 3 N.M.L. Rev. 220 (1973).

For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to commercial law, see 13 N.M.L. Rev. 293 (1983).

For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to torts, see 13 N.M.L. Rev. 473 (1983).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Automobile Insurance §§ 293 to 298.

"Uninsured motorist" coverage, 79 A.L.R.2d 1252.

Right of insurer issuing "uninsured motorist" coverage to intervene in action by insured against uninsured motorist, 95 A.L.R.2d 1330.

What constitutes an "uninsured" or "unknown" vehicle or motorist with uninsured motorist coverage, 26 A.L.R.3d 883.

Time limitations as to claims based on uninsured motorist clause, 28 A.L.R.3d 580.

What constitutes an "automobile" for purposes of uninsured motorist provisions, 65 A.L.R.3d 851.

Coverage under uninsured motorist clause of injury inflicted intentionally, 72 A.L.R.3d 1161.

Insured's right to bring direct action against insurer for uninsured motorist benefits, 73 A.L.R.3d 632.

Who is "named insured" within meaning of automobile insurance policy, 91 A.L.R.3d 1280.

Who is "member" or "resident" of same "family" or "household," within no-fault or uninsured motorist provisions of motor vehicle insurance policy, 96 A.L.R.3d 804.

Operation or use of vehicle outside scope of permission as rendering it uninsured within meaning of uninsured motorist coverage, 17 A.L.R.4th 1322.

Uninsured motorist endorsement: validity and enforceability of policy provision purporting to authorize deduction of no-fault benefits from amounts payable under uninsured motorist endorsement, 20 A.L.R.4th 1104.

Combining or "stacking" uninsured motorist coverages provided in policies issued by different insurers to same insured, 21 A.L.R.4th 211.

Combining or "stacking" uninsured motorist coverages provided in single policy applicable to different vehicles of individual insured, 23 A.L.R.4th 12.

Combining or "stacking" uninsured motorist coverages provided in separate policies issued by same insurer to different insureds, 23 A.L.R.4th 108.

Uninsured and underinsured motorist coverage: recoverability, under uninsured or underinsured motorist coverage, of deficiencies in compensation afforded injured party

by tortfeasor's liability coverage, 24 A.L.R.4th 13.

Right to recover under uninsured or underinsured motorist insurance for injuries attributable to joint tortfeasors, one of whom is insured, 24 A.L.R.4th 63.

Validity, construction, and effect of "consent to sue" clauses in uninsured motorist endorsement of automobile insurance policy, 24 A.L.R.4th 1024.

Combining or "stacking" uninsured motorist coverages provided in separate policies issued by same insurer to same insured, 25 A.L.R.4th 6.

Combining or "stacking" uninsured motorist coverages provided in fleet policy, 25 A.L.R.4th 896.

Applicability of uninsured motorist statutes to self-insurers, 27 A.L.R.4th 1266.

Combining or "stacking" uninsured motorist coverages provided in policies issued by different insurers to different insureds, 28 A.L.R.4th 362.

Uninsured motorist coverage: validity of exclusion of injuries sustained by insured while occupying "owned" vehicle not insured by policy, 30 A.L.R.4th 172.

Right of insurer issuing "uninsured motorist" coverage to intervene in action by insured against uninsured motorist, 35 A.L.R.4th 757.

Statutory or policy exclusion, from automobile no-fault coverage, of property damage covered by homeowner's policy of household member who is owner, registrant, or operator of vehicle involved, 41 A.L.R.4th 973.

Uninsured motorist coverage: injuries to motorcyclists as within affirmative or exclusionary terms of automobile insurance policy, 46 A.L.R.4th 771.

Validity, under insurance statutes, of coverage exclusion for injury to or death of insured's family or household members, 52 A.L.R.4th 18.

What constitutes "entering" or "alighting from" vehicle within meaning of insurance policy, or statute mandating insurance coverage, 54 A.L.R.4th 149.

Punitive damages as within coverage of uninsured or underinsured motorist insurance, 54 A.L.R.4th 1186.

Right of insured, precluded from recovering against owner or operator of uninsured motor vehicle because of governmental immunity, to recover uninsured motorist benefits, 55 A.L.R.4th 806.

What constitutes use of vehicle "in the automobile business" within exclusionary clause of liability policy, 56 A.L.R.4th 300.

What constitutes single accident or occurrence within liability policy limiting insurer's liability to a specified amount per accident or occurrence, 64 A.L.R.4th 668.

Automobile insurance: umbrella or catastrophe policy automobile liability coverage as affected by primary policy "other insurance" clause, 67 A.L.R.4th 14.

II. Coverage.

A. Generally.

Scope of coverage. - When someone purchases general uninsured motorist coverage, he is insured against bodily injury in at least five situations: (1) as a pedestrian; (2) as a passenger in someone else's insured car; (3) as a passenger in an uninsured car; (4)

while in his own insured car; and (5) for injuries suffered by passengers riding in his own insured car. *Lopez v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 98 N.M. 166, 646 P.2d 1230 (1982).

"Coverage", in Subsection B, includes one or more policies depending on the number purchased for the insured's benefit; thus, an insured may stack two underinsured motorist policies for the purpose of determining a tortfeasor's underinsured status. *Schmick v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 103 N.M. 216, 704 P.2d 1092 (1985).

Coverage cannot be limited to particular location or vehicle. - An exclusion of uninsured motorist coverage, in an automobile insurance policy, when the insured is occupying an uninsured motor vehicle owned by him at the moment of injury is invalid, because it is not the intent of 64-24-105, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), to limit coverage for an insured to a particular location or a particular vehicle. *Chavez v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 87 N.M. 327, 533 P.2d 100 (1975).

Uninsured motor vehicle did not include vehicle owned by insured. - Insurance policy providing that an uninsured motor vehicle did not include a motor vehicle owned by or furnished for the regular use of the named insured, thus preventing recovery by estate of insured plaintiff who permitted uninsured person to drive her car and was killed in an accident caused by that driver's negligence, did not violate 64-24-105, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Willey v. Farmers Ins. Group*, 86 N.M. 325, 523 P.2d 1351 (1974).

Passenger, riding in noncovered vehicle not operated by named insured, not "insured". - Where the passenger was neither the named insured nor a relative thereof, and passenger's injuries were not incurred in a vehicle directly covered by the policy (or covered as a substitute vehicle under the policy), and the named insured (or a relative thereof) was not operating the vehicle, the passenger was not an "insured" under the policy. *Gamboa ex rel. Gamboa v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 104 N.M. 756, 726 P.2d 1386 (1986).

Coverage not limited to actual contact with uninsured motorist. - Insurance company could not contractually restrict its uninsured or unknown motorist coverage to situations in which there is physical contact between the insured and a "hit-and-run" vehicle without violating the remedial legislative policy of 64-5-105, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). Therefore, plaintiff who, in order to avoid an imminent head-on collision, swerved her vehicle to the right and collided with a stone wall off the right shoulder of the road, was not precluded from recovery by such provision in her policy. *Montoya v. Dairyland Ins. Co.* 394 F. Supp. 1337 (D.N.M. 1975).

Coverage of several vehicles insured under single policy. - This section requires only that each of several vehicles insured under a single policy be covered by one minimum coverage with no need for separate full coverage for each. *Lopez v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 98 N.M. 166, 646 P.2d 1230 (1982).

New Mexico requires minimum property damage coverage under its financial

responsibility law. This requirement may justify some additional premium charge for each additional vehicle, depending on the added risk incurred. *Lopez v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 98 N.M. 166, 646 P.2d 1230 (1982).

The additional risk accruing by covering passengers in additional insured vehicles may justify another premium for each additional vehicle. *Lopez v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 98 N.M. 166, 646 P.2d 1230 (1982).

"Property". - The word "property," as that term is used in this section and in 66-5-215 NMSA 1978, included coverage of a house damaged when an uninsured motorist negligently drove his vehicle so as to cause damage to the house. *Richards v. Mountain States Mut. Cas. Co.*, 104 N.M. 47, 716 P.2d 238 (1986).

"Occupant". - Driver, who was injured while assisting a friend in replacing a tire on the friend's automobile, was not an "occupant" of the driver's automobile within the meaning of the driver's policy at the time of the accident and, therefore, was not covered under the uninsured motorist provision of the policy. *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Graham*, 106 N.M. 779, 750 P.2d 1105 (1988).

Absent exclusionary clause, insurer liable for punitive damages. - Where the language of insured's policy was virtually identical to the language of this section, the insurer was on notice that the prevailing trend, absent an express exclusion in the policy, is to impose liability under uninsured motorists' insurance for punitive damages, and was therefore responsible for punitive damages up to the policy limit since it failed to incorporate an exclusionary clause into the policy. *Stewart v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 104 N.M. 744, 726 P.2d 1374 (1986).

Stacking. - Whether "stacking" is to be permitted depends on the evidence presented in each case. The insured has the initial burden of proving that he paid multiple premiums for uninsured motorist coverage. Once he makes that showing, the burden shifts to the insurance company to prove that it did not charge multiple premiums for the same coverage. *Lopez v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 98 N.M. 166, 646 P.2d 1230 (1982).

Where an insurance company charges a separate full uninsured motorist premium for each vehicle under a single or several policies, it is only fair that the insured be permitted to stack the coverages for which he has paid. *Lopez v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 98 N.M. 166, 646 P.2d 1230 (1982).

An insured is entitled to stack underinsured motorist policies for which separate premiums have been paid. *Konnick v. Farmers Ins. Co.*, 103 N.M. 112, 703 P.2d 889 (1985).

An injured insured may stack his "class one" coverage with coverage under which he is a "class two" insured, to determine his underinsured status. *Morro v. Farmers Ins. Group*, 106 N.M. 669, 748 P.2d 512 (1988).

An insured is entitled to stack the uninsured/underinsured motorist coverage applying to two cars for which he had purchased insurance under a single policy, and for which he has paid a separate premium for each car covered, despite a clear and unambiguous liability limitation clause in the policy prohibiting stacking of those coverages. *Jimenez v. Foundation Reserve Ins. Co.*, 107 N.M. 322, 757 P.2d 792 (1988).

B. Amount.

"Other insurance" provision limiting liability. - "Other insurance" provision in uninsured motorist clause limiting insurer's liability, in case of bodily injury to insured while occupying a highway vehicle not owned by the insured, to the excess amount over any other similar insurance available to such insured and applicable to such vehicle as primary insurance, and limiting total recovery to the amount by which the limit of liability for the insured exceeded the applicable limit of liability of such other insurance, was invalid, since 64-24-105, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), provided for a minimum, but not a maximum, amount of protection. Recovery of the total amount of the insured's policy was not a windfall where the total damages suffered exceeded the total recovery. *Sloan v. Dairyland Ins. Co.*, 86 N.M. 65, 519 P.2d 301 (1974).

Deduction of reimbursement from another insured. - The minimum cannot be invaded by the direct deduction from it of reimbursement to the insured from another insured. *American Mut. Ins. Co. v. Romero*, 428 F.2d 870 (10th Cir. 1970).

Dollar for dollar reduction in coverage. - An application of a policy provision as a dollar for dollar reduction in the coverage under the uninsured motorist clause which results in a direct reduction in its coverage below the minimum provided by statute is invalid. *American Mut. Ins. Co. v. Romero*, 428 F.2d 870 (10th Cir. 1970).

Where insurer seeks to directly reduce amount of its minimum statutory coverage by a reduction in such coverage to the exact amount that the insured may have received from other sources, this is not permitted under 64-24-105, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), and cannot be justified by the existence of or application of the doctrine of proration. *American Mut. Ins. Co. v. Romero*, 428 F.2d 870 (10th Cir. 1970).

Worker's compensation offset unenforceable. - An insurance company which provides both workers' compensation insurance and uninsured motorist coverage for a particular automobile accident is not entitled, under a written provision of the uninsured motorist policy, to offset the amount recovered by the injured party under the workers' compensation policy against any amount which may be payable under the uninsured motorist policy. The offset clause of the automobile liability policy contravenes both public policy and the express language of this section, uninsured motorist statute, and is therefore unenforceable. *Continental Ins. Co. v. Fahey*, 106 N.M. 603, 747 P.2d 249 (1987).

Recovery from underinsured motorist carrier. - Under Subsection B, an insured collects from his underinsured motorist carrier the difference between his uninsured motorist coverage and the tortfeasor's liability coverage or the difference between his damages and the tortfeasor's liability coverage, whichever is less. *Schmick v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, 103 N.M. 216, 704 P.2d 1092 (1985).

Regardless of the number of underinsured tortfeasors at fault, the legislature intended that the injured party's underinsurance recovery should be limited to the amount of underinsured motorist coverage purchased, less available liability proceeds. *Fasulo v. State Farm Mut. Auto. Ins. Co.*, N.M. , 780 P.2d 633 (1989).

§ 66-5-302. Uninsured motorist; payment of arbitration fee.

No arbitrator shall require the payment of a fee in advance of the arbitration of any controversy arising under an uninsured motorist provision of a motor vehicle or automobile liability insurance policy. The arbitrator may award the costs of arbitration to the prevailing party.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-24-106, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 18, § 3; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-302, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 326.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7 Am. Jur. 2d Automobile Insurance §§ 336 to 338.

What issues are arbitrable under arbitration provision of uninsured motorist insurance, 29 A.L.R.3d 328.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 563.19.

§ 66-5-303. Uninsured motorist; judicial review of arbitration award.

Any party aggrieved by an arbitration award entered in any controversy arising under an insured motorist provision of a motor vehicle or automobile liability insurance policy may, within thirty days after entry of the arbitration award, appeal to any district court having venue of the action. The appeal shall be "de novo."

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-24-107, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 18, § 4; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-303, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 327.

Section superseded by Uniform Arbitration Act. - Legislative history of this section and the New Mexico Uniform Arbitration Act, 44-7-1 to 44-7-22 NMSA 1978, lends support to the view that the latter is intended to supersede this section, which is the de novo trial provision of the uninsured motorist insurance law. *Dairyland Ins. Co. v. Rose*, 92 N.M. 527, 591 P.2d 281 (1979).

Law reviews. - For note, "Uninsured Motorist Arbitration," see 3 N.M.L. Rev. 220 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity and enforceability of provisions for binding arbitration, and waiver thereof, 24 A.L.R.3d 1325.

Part 5

IDENTIFICATION CARDS

§ 66-5-401. Identification cards.

Any person thirteen years of age or older who does not have a valid New Mexico driver's license may be issued an identification card by the division certified by the registrant and attested to by the division as to true name, correct age and other identifying data as the division may require. Every application for an identification card shall be signed. The director may, for good cause shown, revoke or deny the issuance of an identification card.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-401, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 328; 1985, ch. 11, § 1; 1989, ch. 318, § 18.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added the last sentence.

§ 66-5-402. Persons eligible for identification cards.

The division shall issue an identification card only to:

A. a person who is a New Mexico resident and who does not have a valid New Mexico driver's license and only upon the furnishing of a birth certificate, a certificate of baptism or other evidence which the director deems sufficient as documentary evidence of the age and identity of the person; or

B. a person over age sixty-five who is a New Mexico resident and who is surrendering a valid New Mexico driver's license, which license shall be sufficient documentary evidence of the age and identity of the person.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-402, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 329; 1987, ch. 10, § 1.

§ 66-5-403. Expiration of identification cards.

Every identification card shall be issued for a period not to exceed four years and shall expire on the last day of the month of the identified person's birth in the fourth year after

the effective date of the identification card. The identification card may be renewed within ninety days prior to its expiration.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-38-3, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 269, § 3; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-5-403, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 330.

§ 66-5-404. Duplicate cards.

In the event an identification card is lost, destroyed, [or] mutilated or a new name is acquired, the person to whom it was issued shall obtain a duplicate upon furnishing satisfactory proof of such fact to the division and paying the required fee. Any person who loses an identification card and who, after obtaining a duplicate, finds the original card, shall immediately surrender the original card to the division. The same documentary evidence shall be furnished for a duplicate as for an original identification card.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-404, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 331.

Cross-references. - As to the required fee, see 66-5-408 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-5-405. Contents of card.

The identification card shall adequately describe the registrant and bear his picture which shall show a full face or front view for all registrants. All identification cards of persons under the age of twenty-one shall have a printed legend indicating that the person is under twenty-one. The identification card shall bear the following statement: "STATE OF NEW MEXICO IDENTIFICATION CARD NO. -----"

This card is provided solely for the purpose of establishing that the bearer described on the card was not the holder of a New Mexico driver's license as of the date of issuance of this card. This identification card is not a license. ISSUED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY".

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-405, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 332; 1987, ch. 10, § 2.

§ 66-5-406. Public entities; no liability.

No public entity shall be liable for any loss or injury resulting directly or indirectly from false or inaccurate information contained in identification cards issued by the motor vehicle division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-406, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 333.

§ 66-5-407. Reliance upon information.

No person shall be held responsible in a court of law for any act or failure to act which is directly attributable to his reliance upon the information contained in an identification card issued pursuant to Section [Sections] 66-5-401 through 66-5-408 NMSA 1978; provided he has made a reasonable attempt to ascertain that the information is correct, has not been altered and the card belongs to the person presenting it.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-407, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 334.

§ 66-5-408. Fees.

A. Upon application for an identification card, there shall be paid to the division a fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

B. The receipts from the fees required in Subsection A of this section shall be deposited in the general fund.

C. The director with the approval of the governor may increase the amount of the identification card fee by an amount not to exceed three dollars (\$3.00) for the purpose of implementing an enhanced licensing system. The additional amounts collected pursuant to this subsection are appropriated to the division to defray the expense of the new system of licensing.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-5-408, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 335; 1985, ch. 66, § 3; 1987, ch. 10, § 3; 1987, ch. 278, § 2.

Cross-references. - As to the general fund, see 6-4-2 NMSA 1978.

Article 6

Fees

§ 66-6-1. Motorcycles; registration fees.

For the registration of motorcycles, the division shall collect the following fees:

A. for each motorcycle having not more than two wheels in contact with the ground, eleven dollars (\$11.00); and

B. for each motorcycle having three wheels in contact with the ground or having a sidecar, eleven dollars (\$11.00).

Two dollars (\$2.00) of each fee collected pursuant to Subsections A and B of this section shall be credited to the motorcycle training fund.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 336; 1983, ch. 266, § 2; 1987, ch. 347, § 17.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "motorcycle," see 66-1-4B(37) NMSA 1978. As to registration generally, see 66-3-1 to 66-3-27 NMSA 1978. As to creation of motorcycle training fund, see 66-10-10 NMSA 1978.

There is no statutory requirement that fees paid be shown upon the owner's copy of the registration certificate. There is a blank on the registration certificate for filling in such information but it is discretionary with the agent or employee issuing the registration certificate as to whether or not this information will be furnished on the certificate itself. The commissioner (now director) does have a regulation promulgated to the effect that on request by any applicant for registration and certificate of title, a separate receipt will be furnished him showing the amount of fees paid. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-76.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 63 to 73.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 136(1) to 145.

§ 66-6-2. Passenger vehicles; registration fees.

For registration of each motor vehicle other than motorcycles, trucks, buses and tractors, the division shall collect the following fees:

A. for a vehicle whose gross factory shipping weight is not more than two thousand pounds, twenty dollars (\$20.00); provided, however, that after five years of registration, calculated from the date when the vehicle was first registered in this or another state, the fee is sixteen dollars (\$16.00);

B. for a vehicle whose gross factory shipping weight is more than two thousand but not more than three thousand pounds, twenty-nine dollars (\$29.00); provided, however, that after five years of registration, calculated from the date when the vehicle was first registered in this or another state, the fee is twenty-three dollars (\$23.00); and

C. for a vehicle whose gross factory shipping weight is more than three thousand pounds, forty-two dollars (\$42.00); provided, however, that after five years of registration, calculated from the date when the vehicle was first registered in this or another state, the fee is thirty-four dollars (\$34.00).

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 337; 1987, ch. 347, § 18.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1989, ch. 214, § 3, effective June 16, 1989, provides that the motor vehicle division shall add and collect, for each of the fees authorized by Section 66-6-2 NMSA 1978, an additional fifteen cent fee for all registrations occurring on or after July 1, 1989, until December 31, 1990, and provides for the appropriation of fees so collected to the division for expenditure in the seventy-eighth and seventy-ninth fiscal years.

Laws 1989, ch. 214, § 4 provides that § 3 of the act is repealed on January 1, 1991.

Self-propelled go-carts. - The only classification which appears to be applicable to self-propelled go-carts is that of "motor vehicle," and therefore the utilization of 64-11-1.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), to determine the correct registration fee would probably be appropriate. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-148.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 63 to 73.

License tax or fee on automobiles as affected by interstate commerce clause, 52 A.L.R. 533; 115 A.L.R. 1105.

Validity of automobile registration or license fee as affected by classification or discrimination, 126 A.L.R. 1419.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 136(1) to 145.

§ 66-6-3. Trailers; registration fees.

A. For the registration of freight trailers and utility trailers the motor vehicle and motor transportation divisions, according to their appropriate jurisdictions, shall collect the following fees:

(1) for the permanent registration of freight trailers, ten dollars (\$10.00); and

(2) for the annual registration of each utility trailer, five dollars (\$5.00), plus one dollar (\$1.00) for each one hundred pounds or major fraction thereof of actual empty weight over five hundred pounds actual empty weight; except that in the case of travel trailers, actual empty weight shall be one-half of the gross factory shipping weight or, if gross factory shipping weight is not available, then actual empty weight shall be one-half of actual gross vehicle weight. This subsection shall not apply to any nonresident owner who shall use any vehicle mentioned in this subsection solely for transportation of farm produce purchased by such nonresident from the growers or producers thereof and transported in the trailer out of the state, and this subsection shall not apply to farmers or ranchers who transport to market only the produce, animals or fowls produced by them, or who transport back to their farms or ranches supplies for use thereon, or any persons who transport animals to and from fairs, rodeos or other places, except

racetracks, where the animals are exhibited or otherwise take part in performances, in trailers drawn by an automobile or truck of less than ten thousand pounds gross vehicle weight rating bearing a proper registration plate, but in no case shall the owner of such an unregistered trailer perform such uses for hire.

B. At the option of the owner of a fleet of fifty or more utility trailers wishing to register them in New Mexico, the motor vehicle division shall issue a registration and plate for each trailer in such fleet, the registration and plate to expire on the last day of the final month of a five-year period. Such registrations and plates shall be issued for five years only if the owner of the trailers meets the following requirements:

(1) application is made on forms prescribed by the motor vehicle division and payment of the proper fee is made;

(2) upon the option of the director, presentation is made at the time of registration of a surety bond, certificate of deposit or of other financial security; and

(3) payment is made by the fleet owner of all registration fees due each year prior to the expiration date. If such fees are not paid, all license plates and registrations in the fleet shall be canceled.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-3, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 338; 1979, ch. 370, § 1.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "freight trailers" and "utility trailers," see 66-1-4B(24), (72) NMSA 1978, respectively.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 63 to 73.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 136(1) to 145.

§ 66-6-4. Registration fees; trucks, truck tractors, road tractors and buses.

A. Within their respective jurisdictions, the motor vehicle and motor transportation divisions shall charge registration fees for trucks, truck tractors, road tractors and buses, except as otherwise provided by law, according to the schedule of Subsection B of this section.

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING FORM:

B. Declared Gross Weight

Fee

001 to 4,000

\$ 30
4,001 to 6,000
41
6,001 to 8,000
52
8,001 to 10,000
63
10,001 to 12,000
74
12,001 to 14,000
85
14,001 to 16,000
96
16,001 to 18,000
107
18,001 to 20,000
118
20,001 to 22,000
129
22,001 to 24,000
140
24,001 to 26,000
151
26,001 to 48,000
85
48,001 and over
123

C. All trucks whose declared gross weight or whose gross vehicle weight is less than twenty-six thousand pounds, after five years of registration, calculated from the date when the vehicle was first registered in this or another state, shall be charged registration fees at eighty percent of the rate set out in Subsection B of this section.

D. All trucks with a gross vehicle weight of more than twenty-six thousand pounds and all truck tractors and road tractors used to tow freight trailers shall be registered on the basis of combination gross vehicle weight.

E. All trucks with a gross vehicle weight of twenty-six thousand pounds or less shall be registered on the basis of gross vehicle weight. Any trailer, semitrailer or pole trailer towed by a truck of such gross vehicle weight shall be classified as a utility trailer for registration purposes unless otherwise provided by law.

F. All farm vehicles having a declared gross weight of more than six thousand pounds shall be charged registration fees of two-thirds of the rate of the respective fees provided in this section and shall be issued distinctive registration plates. "Farm vehicle" means any vehicle owned by a person whose principal occupation is farming or

ranching and which vehicle is used principally in the transportation of farm and ranch products to market and farm and ranch supplies and livestock from the place of purchase to farms and ranches in this state; provided that the vehicle is not used for hire.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-4, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 339; 1987, ch. 347, § 19.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 63 to 73.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 136 to 145.

§ 66-6-5. Bus registration fees.

All buses shall pay the registration fees provided in Section 66-6-4 NMSA 1978 except for school buses and buses operated by religious or nonprofit charitable organizations for the express purpose of the organization for which the annual registration fee is five dollars (\$5.00).

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-5, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 340; 1987, ch. 347, § 20.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "bus," see 66-1-4B(4) NMSA 1978. As to registration fee for bus carrying agricultural employees, see 66-6-8 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 63 to 73.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 136(1) to 145.

§ 66-6-6. Additional fees.

For the registration of any vehicle having solid tires the division shall charge the following additional fees:

- A. all vehicles having solid rubber tires, twenty-five percent additional; and
- B. all vehicles having solid tires of material other than rubber, one hundred percent additional.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-6, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 341.

§ 66-6-7. Exemptions.

A. Every person who, by the terms and provisions of Section 7-37-5 NMSA 1978, is entitled to a veteran exemption and who does not have sufficient real or personal property to claim the full exemption under that section may be eligible to pay motor vehicle registration fees at two-thirds the rates charged on vehicles which the veteran owns. The person claiming a reduced motor vehicle registration fee shall make an affidavit that in any claim of a veteran exemption thereafter during such year, he will set forth the amount of reductions so received which shall reduce the amount of benefits received from the real or personal property tax exemption to that extent. No person shall receive any reductions of registration fees in a greater sum during any one year than an amount equal to the property tax imposed on two thousand dollars (\$2,000) of net taxable value of property in the school district in which he resides.

B. The director shall certify to the proper county assessor the amount of reduction received under the provisions of this section by any person, and the assessor shall note the reduction on his valuation records.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-7, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 342; 1983, ch. 331, § 1.

Cross-references. - For definition of "director," see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

When veteran received exemption. - The only time a veteran was entitled to receive the benefits of 64-11-1.7, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section prior to 1983 amendment), was when he had not claimed his exemption on his real or personal property for the current year. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-107.

Effect of exemption on property tax. - If a veteran claimed his reduced motor vehicle registration fee, prior to claiming his exemption on real or personal property, he might have the tax liability for his real or personal property reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the amount of benefits he received as a result of his one-third tax exemption on motor vehicle registration fees and the amount of benefits he would have received if he had first claimed his \$2000 exemption on his real or personal property. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-107.

§ 66-6-8. Bus registration; agricultural labor fees.

A. Any bus having a normal seating capacity of forty passengers or less and which is used exclusively for the transportation of agricultural laborers may be registered upon payment to the division of a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

B. Application for registration of a bus under this section shall be made in the form prescribed by the division and shall be accompanied by an affidavit that the bus will be

used exclusively for the transportation of agricultural laborers. Upon registration, the bus is exempt from tariff-filing requirements of the state corporation commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-8, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 343.

§ 66-6-9. Fee for fertilizer trailers.

In lieu of the registration fee provided for in Section 66-6-3 NMSA 1978, the division shall collect a registration fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for each trailer used on the highways of this state by any commercial fertilizer company solely for the delivery or distribution of liquid fertilizer to a farmer; provided such trailer has an empty weight not in excess of three thousand five hundred pounds.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-9, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 344.

§ 66-6-10. Registration fees for manufactured homes and travel trailers; division to notify county assessor of manufactured home registration.

A. For the registration of each manufactured home, the division shall collect a fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

B. The division shall compile and transmit to each county assessor each year a list of the manufactured homes that are registered with the division showing his county as the principal location of the manufactured home. The listing shall include all data pertinent to and necessary for the county assessor to value the manufactured homes in accordance with valuation regulations promulgated by the property tax division under Section 7-36-26 NMSA 1978. The listing required by this subsection shall be transmitted no later than thirty days following the close of the annual registration process and shall be supplemented no less often than every thirty days to provide information to the appropriate county assessors on registrations occurring throughout the year.

C. At the time a person registers his manufactured home and pays the fee required by this section, he shall be notified in writing by the division that the information required by Subsection B will be furnished to the county assessor of the county of the principal location of the manufactured home and that the manufactured home is subject to property taxation under the Property Tax Code [Articles 35 to 38 of Chapter 7 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-10, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 345; 1983, ch. 295, § 30.

Cross-references. - For definition of "manufactured home," see 66-1-4B(32) NMSA 1978.

House trailers belonging to nonmilitary personnel must bear current registration plates of this or another state regardless of intended use so long as they maintain their characteristic of being a mobile home. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-53.

§ 66-6-11. Computation of weight.

The weight for determining registration fees shall be as follows:

- A. for trucks, truck tractors, road tractors and buses, the declared gross weight;
- B. for freight trailers, irrespective of their weight, a flat fee for permanent registration shall be charged as provided by law;
- C. for utility trailers, the actual empty weight, except that in the case of travel trailers the weights to be used are those specified in Section 66-6-3 NMSA 1978; and
- D. for all other vehicles, except as otherwise provided by law, the gross factory shipping weight.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-11, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 346.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 66.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 138.

§ 66-6-12. Fees for school buses.

A. Registration fees for school buses used solely for the purpose of transportation of school children and other school activities shall be five dollars (\$5.00) a year.

B. The application for registration of a school bus shall be accompanied by the certificate of the director of transportation of the state department of public education stating that the vehicle is used solely and exclusively as a school bus. No passenger car shall be considered as a school bus for the purposes of this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-12, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 347.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "school bus," see 66-1-4B(58) NMSA 1978.

§ 66-6-13. Reduced fees for portion of year; temporary permits; drive-out permit; fee.

A. Upon a showing satisfactory to the division that a vehicle has not been operated on the highways of this state:

(1) prior to April 1 of the year in which registration is sought, the registration fee shall be three-fourths of the annual fee;

(2) prior to July 1 of the year in which registration is sought, the registration fee shall be one-half of the annual fee;

(3) prior to October 1 of the year in which registration is sought, the registration fee shall be one-fourth of the annual fee.

B. Upon a showing satisfactory to the division that a nonresident who is the owner of a foreign vehicle is engaged in seasonal agricultural employment in the state, the division may issue a permit valid for thirty days upon payment of a temporary permit fee of one-tenth of the annual registration fee. This fee shall be in lieu of all other fees or taxes on such a vehicle.

C. Upon a showing satisfactory to the division that an unlicensed vehicle has been purchased by a nonresident for transportation out of the state, the division may issue a two-day drive-out permit for a fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

D. The provisions of this section shall not apply to house trailers and the registration fees for house trailers shall be as provided in Sections 66-6-3 and 66-6-10 NMSA 1978, regardless of date of registration.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-13, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 348.

Cross-references. - For other temporary permits, see 66-3-6 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 136(3).

§ 66-6-14. Vehicles of United States and other states.

Vehicles or trailers owned by and used in the service of the United States or of any other state or political subdivision thereof, other than the state of New Mexico, need not be registered but must continually display plates or signs setting forth the fact that they are in the service of the United States or of such other state or political subdivision thereof.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-14, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 349.

Official vehicles of Navajo tribal council are vehicles within the meaning of this section and may be given license plates with a "U.S." prefix. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6402.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 83.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 136(3).

§ 66-6-15. Vehicles of the state, county or municipality.

A. Vehicles or trailers owned by and used in the service of the state of New Mexico or of any county or municipality thereof need not be registered but must continually display plates furnished by the division.

B. Vehicles on loan from dealers and used in an approved driver-training program by the public schools need not be registered but must continually display plates furnished by the division.

C. Each state department or agency, each county and each municipality shall apply to the division for a plate for each vehicle or trailer in their [its] service, and shall provide identifying information concerning each vehicle or trailer for which a plate is applied for.

D. The division shall issue plates for vehicles and trailers in the service of the state or of any county or municipality thereof, and keep a record of plates issued and plates returned. Such plates shall be permanent and need not be a [sic] renewed from year to year. Such plates shall be numbered to identify the state department or agency, the county or municipality to which the plates are issued. Such plates shall be the same size as registration plates issued to private vehicles but shall be different in color from the registration plates issued to private vehicles.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-15, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 350.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978. As to driver training schools generally, see 66-10-1 to 66-10-10 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 83.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 65.

§ 66-6-16. Amputees and those who have lost use of limbs exempted.

A. For the purpose of this section "veteran" means a person who is a bona fide resident of New Mexico, who served in the armed forces of the United States between September 16, 1940, and July 1, 1946, or who served in such armed forces after June

1, 1950, and who suffered the loss, or complete and total loss of use of one or both legs at or above the ankle or one or both arms at or above the wrist while so serving or from a service-connected cause.

B. A veteran shall be exempt from payment of any motor vehicle registration fees to the state on one vehicle a year owned by said veteran.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-16, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 351.

Conditions required for exemption. - This section sets up three separate conditions which must be met by the claimant before he is entitled to an exemption from registration fees: (1) residency; (2) time of military service; and (3) the nature and result of the injury or disease. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-132.

Residency required at time of application. - The legislature intended a claimant under this section to be a bona fide New Mexico resident, but he need be only at the time he applies for the statutory exemption. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-132.

§ 66-6-17. Special plate fees; manufacturers, dealers and wreckers of vehicles.

A. Every manufacturer, dealer or wrecker of vehicles, except a dealer in motorcycles only, shall pay fifty dollars (\$50.00) for the first special plate issued to him and shall pay ten dollars (\$10.00) for each additional plate so issued; provided, however, that each such additional plate issued after June 30 of the licensing year shall be issued upon payment of five dollars (\$5.00).

B. Every dealer in motorcycles only shall pay ten dollars (\$10.00) for the first special plate issued to him and shall pay five dollars (\$5.00) for each additional plate so issued.

C. Notwithstanding all other provisions of law, a replacement plate for a special plate shall be issued upon the payment of ten dollars (\$10.00).

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-17, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 352; 1981, ch. 361, § 23.

§ 66-6-18. License fee for dealers, wholesalers, distributors and wreckers.

For a license to do business as a dealer, wholesaler, distributor or wrecker of vehicles or all four, there shall be paid a fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00) annually. The fee for such licenses issued after June 30 of any year shall be thirty dollars (\$30.00) for the remaining portion of the year.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-18, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 353; 1981, ch. 361, § 24.

§ 66-6-19. Vehicle transaction fees.

A. For any transaction concerning the issuance, transfer or revocation of a title or registration, including filing and recording documents, releasing liens and certifying copies, the division shall charge three dollars (\$3.00). As used in this subsection, "transaction" means all operations necessary at one time with respect to one vehicle, including the inspection required by Section 66-3-4 NMSA 1978.

B. No fee shall be charged by the division for the correction of documents or the issuance of documents in cases in which the division made errors in the original issuance of the documents.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-19, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 354.

§ 66-6-20. Distribution of vehicle transaction fees.

Fees collected under the provisions of Section 66-6-19 NMSA 1978 shall be distributed:

A. fifty percent to the state road fund; and

B. fifty percent to each county in the proportion that the total mileage of public roads maintained by the county bears to the total mileage of public roads maintained by all counties in the state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-20, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 355.

§ 66-6-21. Conflicting acts.

It is the intent of the legislature that Section 66-6-20 NMSA 1978 control over all conflicting acts passed in the 1965 session of the legislature.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-21, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 356.

§ 66-6-22. When fees returnable.

A. Whenever any application to the division is accompanied by any fee as required by law, and such application is refused or rejected, said fee shall be returned to said applicant.

B. Whenever the division through error collects any fee not required to be paid hereunder, the same shall be refunded to the person paying the same.

C. Whenever the occasion for a refund is not specifically provided for in the law, the director may authorize a refund which, in his judgment, is fair and justifiable.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-22, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 357.

When an applicant has erroneously registered his vehicle twice and purchased two sets of license plates, he is, upon request, entitled to a refund for the second set issued. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-233.

Intrastate operator becoming interstate not entitled to refund for overpayment. - Where an intrastate operator purchases his licenses from the local license distributor in his locality and is seeking a refund if he subsequently becomes an interstate operator entitled to prorate the licenses of his fleet in the various states in which he operates, he is not entitled to obtain a refund from this state for any overpayment that he might have made on original registration as it applies to a subsequent proration program. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-76.

Refunds made from 4% of fees collected. - The refunds referred to in 64-11-11, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), are a duty imposed upon the division by the law and thus should be made from the 4% of the fees collected. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-233.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 142.3.

§ 66-6-23. Disposition of fees.

A. The fees collected under the provisions of Sections 66-1-1 through 66-6-18 NMSA 1978 shall be paid to the state treasurer not later than the close of the second business day after their receipt. From this amount, each municipality, county or fee agent operating a motor vehicle field office shall be paid two dollars (\$2.00) per identification card, driver's license, registration or title transaction performed. The balance, after having been reduced by amounts otherwise distributed or transferred pursuant to Sections 66-5-44, 66-5-46, 66-5-47 and 66-5-408 NMSA 1978, shall be further reduced by a distribution of forty-three percent of the balance to the state road fund and the remainder of the balance shall be transferred or distributed by the state treasurer on or before the tenth day of the month next after its receipt, as follows:

(1) forty-one and three-tenths percent shall be distributed to the state road fund;

(2) seventeen and six-tenths percent shall be transferred to each county in the proportion, determined by the division in accordance with Subsection B of this section, that the registration fees for vehicles in that county are to the total registration fees for

vehicles in all counties;

(3) seventeen and six-tenths percent shall be transferred to the counties, each county receiving an amount equal to the proportion, determined by the secretary of highway and transportation in accordance with Subsection B of this section, that the mileage of public roads maintained by the county is to the total mileage of public roads maintained by all counties of the state. Amounts distributed to each county in accordance with this paragraph shall be credited to the respective county road fund and be used for the improvement and maintenance of the public roads in the county and to pay for the acquisition of rights-of-way and material pits. For this purpose, the board of county commissioners of each of the respective counties shall certify to the secretary of highway and transportation the total mileage as of January 1 of each odd-numbered year; provided that in their report the boards of county commissioners shall identify each of the public roads maintained by them, by name, route and location. By agreement and in cooperation with the state highway and transportation department, the boards of county commissioners of the various counties may use or designate any of the funds provided in this paragraph for any federal aid program;

(4) nine and four-tenths percent shall be allocated among the counties in the proportion, determined by the division in accordance with Subsection B of this section, that the registration fees for vehicles in that county are to the total registration fees for vehicles in all counties. The amount allocated to each county shall be transferred to the incorporated municipalities within the county in the proportion, determined by the department of finance and administration in accordance with Subsection B of this section, that the sum of net taxable value, as that term is defined in the Property Tax Code [Articles 35 to 38 of Chapter 7 NMSA 1978], plus the assessed value, as that term is used in the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act [Chapter 7, Article 32 NMSA 1978] and in the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act [Chapter 7, Article 34 NMSA 1978], determined for the incorporated municipality is to the sum of net taxable value plus assessed value determined for all incorporated municipalities within the county. Amounts transferred to incorporated municipalities under the provisions of this paragraph shall be used for the construction, maintenance and repair of streets within the municipality and for payment of paving assessments against property owned by federal, county or municipal governments. In any county in which there are no incorporated municipalities, the amount allocated under this paragraph shall be transferred to the county road fund and used in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (3) of this subsection; and

(5) fourteen and one-tenth percent shall be allocated among the counties in the proportion, determined by the division in accordance with Subsection B of this section, that the registration fees for vehicles in that county are to the total registration fees for vehicles in all counties. The amount allocated to each county shall be transferred to the county and incorporated municipalities within the county in the proportion, determined by the department of finance and administration in accordance with Subsection B of this section, that the computed taxes due for the county and each incorporated municipality within the county bear to the total computed taxes due for the county and incorporated

municipalities within the county; for the purposes of this paragraph, the term "computed taxes due" for any jurisdiction means the sum of the net taxable value, as that term is defined in the Property Tax Code, plus the assessed value, as that term is used in the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act and in the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act, for that jurisdiction multiplied by an average of the rates for residential and nonresidential property imposed for that jurisdiction pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978.

B. To carry out the provisions of this section, during the month of June of each year:

(1) the division shall determine and certify to the department of finance and administration the proportions which the division is required to determine by Subsection A of this section using information for the preceding calendar year on the number of vehicles registered in each county based on the address of the owner or place where the vehicle is principally located, the registration fees for the vehicles registered in each county, the total number of vehicles registered in the state and the total registration fees for all vehicles registered in the state; and

(2) the department of finance and administration shall determine the proportions which the department of finance and administration is required to determine by Subsection A of this section based upon the net taxable values, as that term is defined in the Property Tax Code, and assessed values, as that term is used in the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act and the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act, for the preceding tax year and the tax rates imposed pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978 in the preceding September.

C. By June 30 of each year, the department of finance and administration shall determine the appropriate percentage of money to be transferred to each county and municipality for each purpose in accordance with Subsection A of this section based upon the proportions determined by or certified to the department of finance and administration. The percentages determined shall be used to compute the amounts to be transferred to the counties and municipalities during the succeeding fiscal year.

D. The board of county commissioners of each of the respective counties shall by May 1, 1988 and by April 1 of every year thereafter certify reports to the secretary of highway and transportation of the total mileage of public roads maintained by each county as of May 1, 1988 and by April 1 of every year thereafter; provided that in their reports the boards of county commissioners shall identify each of the public roads maintained by them by name, route and location. By July 1 of every year, the secretary of highway and transportation shall verify the reports of the counties and revise, if necessary, the total mileage of public roads maintained by each county and the mileage verified by the secretary of highway and transportation shall be the official mileage of public roads maintained by each county. After August 1, 1988, distribution of amounts to any county for road purposes shall be made in accordance with this section.

E. If a county has not made the required mileage certification pursuant to Section 67-3-

28.3 NMSA 1978 by May 1, 1988 and by April 1 of every year thereafter, the secretary of highway and transportation shall estimate the mileage maintained by those counties for the purpose of making distribution to all counties, and the amount calculated to be distributed each month to those counties not certifying mileage shall be reduced by one-third each month for that fiscal year and that amount not distributed to those counties shall be distributed equally to all counties which have certified mileages.

F. The director shall review, at the end of each fiscal year, the aggregate total of motor vehicle transactions performed by each municipality, county or fee agent operating a motor vehicle field office, and for each office exceeding ten thousand aggregate transactions per year, that office shall be paid an additional one dollar (\$1.00) per identification card, driver's license, registration or title transaction performed during the next fiscal year.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-23, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 358; 1985, ch. 41, § 1; 1985 (1st S.S.), ch. 15, § 20; 1986, ch. 20, § 123; 1987, ch. 347, § 21; 1988, ch. 106, § 2; 1989, ch. 318, § 19.

Cross-references. - As to the state road fund, see 67-3-65 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendment, effective May 18, 1988, in Subsection A(3), substituted "secretary of highway and transportation" for "chief highway administrator" in the first and third sentences and "state highway and transportation department" for "state highway department" in the last sentence; deleted former Subsection B(2), regarding determination and certification of proportions required to be determined; redesignated former Subsection B(3) as present Subsection B(2); and added Subsections D and E.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection A substituted "two dollars (\$2.00)" for "one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50)" near the middle of the second sentence, and inserted "driver's license" near the end of that sentence; and added Subsection F.

Funds used for road plan if another municipal body does plan. - Funds designated by law for road improvement and maintenance purposes may be used for the preparation of a road plan if the planning is to be performed by another municipal body upon a reimbursable basis. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-121.

"Maintenance". - The term "maintenance" in 64-11-12B(2), 1953 Comp. (similar to Subsection A(3) of this section), is not limited to any specific means. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-62.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 73.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 143 to 145.

§ 66-6-24. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 85, § 1 repeals 66-6-24 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1986, ch. 20, § 124, relating to state road suspense fund, effective June 16, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1988 Cumulative Supplement to this pamphlet.

§ 66-6-25. Registration by county or municipality prohibited.

A. No county or municipality shall require registration or charge fees for any vehicle subject to registration under the Motor Vehicle Code.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, a county or municipality designated as an agent pursuant to Section 66-2-14.1 NMSA 1978 may impose a fee in an amount not to exceed five dollars (\$5.00) per year in addition to any other registration fee required. This fee shall not be imposed if the county or municipality has imposed a gasoline tax pursuant to the County and Municipal Gasoline Tax Act [7-24A-1 to 7-24A-21 NMSA 1978], the proceeds of which are used to fund a vehicle emission inspection program. Any money collected as a result of the imposition of an additional fee pursuant to this subsection shall be used only to fund a vehicle emission inspection program.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-25, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 360; 1985, ch. 95, § 5.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Motor vehicle inspection fee not valid exercise of localities' home rule power. *Chapman v. Luna*, 101 N.M. 59, 678 P.2d 687 (1984), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 947, 106 S. Ct. 345, 88 L. Ed. 2d 292 (1985).

Local emissions testing fee prohibited. - Where a city and county impose a fee to defray the administrative costs of vehicle emissions testing, such a fee is invalid because this section prohibits any fee regardless of the purpose. *Chapman v. Luna*, 101 N.M. 59, 678 P.2d 687 (1984), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 947, 106 S. Ct. 345, 88 L. Ed. 2d 292 (1985).

§ 66-6-25.1. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 95, § 7 repeals 66-6-25.1, as enacted by Laws 1984 (1st S.S.), ch. 9, § 3, relating to the prohibition of certain emission control fees, effective April 2, 1985. For provisions of former section, see 1984 Replacement Pamphlet. For present comparable provisions, see 74-2-4E NMSA 1978.

§ 66-6-26. Registered vehicle exempt from property tax; exception.

No vehicle upon which the registration fees provided for in the Motor Vehicle Code have been paid shall be assessed or taxed upon any property assessment rolls in this state for the period for which the fees are paid, except that mobile homes shall be subject to assessment and property tax in addition to the vehicle registration fee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-26, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 361.

Motor Vehicle Code. - See 66-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Only vehicles with paid registration exempt from personal property tax. - Laws 1929, ch. 119, § 32, relieved from separate assessment and taxation as personal property only those motor vehicles upon which the registration fees had been paid. *Oden Buick, Inc. v. Roehl*, 36 N.M. 293, 13 P.2d 1093 (1932).

Where equipment integral part of trailer both are exempt. - Evidence that certain equipment was bolted to taxpayer's trailer, that the trailer had no use apart from the equipment, that the equipment was an integral part of the trailer, and that the trailer and equipment constituted a single unit and was used as such, showed the equipment was a part of the trailer, and once the permanent registration on the trailer was paid, both trailer and equipment were exempt from property tax under 64-11-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Halliburton Co. v. Property Appraisal Dep't*, 88 N.M. 476, 542 P.2d 56 (Ct. App. 1975).

Since equipment on trailer was included in gross weight. - Since the registration fees for trucks are determined by declared gross weight, and since a gross weight was declared by taxpayer which included the equipment mounted on his vehicles, and registration fees were paid on that gross weight as provided in the motor vehicle code, the equipment mounted on the trucks was exempt from property tax under 64-11-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Halliburton Co. v. Property Appraisal Dep't*, 88 N.M. 476, 542 P.2d 56 (Ct. App. 1975).

Military personnel's trailers owned as personal property exempt. - Trailers owned by military personnel as personal property and not being motor vehicles are free from taxation under the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, § 514 (50 U.S.C. App. § 574) except by the state of domicile of the owner. It is possible that the vehicle could become real property so as to be taxable as such without regard to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act. The provisions of 64-11-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), contemplate this possibility, permitting ad valorem taxes to be assessed when a trailer has had its wheels removed and been placed on a permanent foundation. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-53.

Assessor's duty with trailer limited to assessing it as realty. - The duty of a county assessor to place a house trailer on the property tax rolls is limited to assessing it as a

part of the realty to which it has become affixed. This authority would exist even without the provisions of 64-11-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), although it provides a useful guide. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-53.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Taxation, as real estate, of trailers or mobile homes, 7 A.L.R.4th 1016.

§§ 66-6-27 to 66-6-29. Repealed.

Temporary provisions. - Laws 1988, ch. 73, § 57B, effective July 1, 1988, provides that the interest rate specified in Section 7-1-67 NMSA 1978 shall apply to any amounts due to the state under the provisions of the Special Fuels Act (7-16-1 to 7-16-26 NMSA 1978) and Section 66-6-28 NMSA 1978, as those laws were in effect immediately prior to July 1, 1988, only on or after July 1, 1988, and that amounts due under the provisions of the Specific Fuels Act and Section 66-6-28 NMSA 1978, as those laws were in effect immediately prior to July 1, 1988, shall bear interest as provided in applicable law until July 1, 1988, and thereafter at the rate specified in Section 7-1-67 NMSA 1978.

Laws 1988, ch. 73, § 57C, effective July 1, 1988, provides that the interest rate specified in Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 on amounts due to a taxpayer under the provisions of the Special Fuels Act (7-16-1 to 7-16-26 NMSA 1978) and Section 66-6-28 NMSA 1978, as those laws were in effect immediately prior to July 1, 1988, shall apply to the amounts only on or after July 1, 1988, and that any amounts due a taxpayer under the provisions of the Special Fuels Act and Section 66-6-28 NMSA 1978, as those laws were in effect immediately prior to July 1, 1988, shall bear interest as provided in applicable law.

Laws 1988, ch. 73, § 57D, effective July 1, 1988, provides that the penalties specified in the Tax Administration Act (Chapter 7, Article 1 NMSA 1978) "apply to any amounts due to the state under the provisions of the Special Fuels Act (7-16-1 to 7-16-26 NMSA 1978) and Section 66-6-28 NMSA 1978, as those laws were in effect immediately prior to July 1, 1988, only on or after July 1, 1988; provided that, if a penalty imposed by the Special Fuels Act or Motor Vehicle Code (Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978) with respect to a transaction occurring prior to July 1, 1988, exceeds the penalty that would otherwise be imposed by the Tax Administration Act, the penalty specified by the Special Fuels Act or the Motor Vehicle Code, as appropriate, shall be imposed and the Tax Administration Act penalty shall not be imposed. Any penalty specified in the Special Fuels Act or the Motor Vehicle Code with respect to amounts due under the Special Fuels Act or Section 66-6-28 NMSA 1978, as those laws were in effect immediately prior to July 1, 1988, shall remain in full force and effect for periods and transactions prior to July 1, 1988."

Laws 1988, ch. 73, § 57E, effective July 1, 1988, provides that all valid existing orders, rulings, rules and regulations promulgated by the secretary or any other competent official of the taxation and revenue department for the administration and enforcement of the trip tax, the Special Fuels Act (7-16-1 to 7-16-26 NMSA 1978) and Sections 66-6-

27 and 66-6-28 NMSA 1978, as those sections were in effect immediately prior to July 1, 1988, shall remain in full force and effect until repealed, replaced, superseded or amended.

Laws 1988, ch. 73, § 57F, effective July 1, 1988, provides that any protests, claims for refund, court proceedings or other actions ongoing under the provisions of Sections 7-15-1 through 7-15-4 NMSA 1978, the Special Fuels Act (7-16-1 to 7-16-26 NMSA 1978) or the Motor Vehicle Code (Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978) with respect to the provisions of former Section 66-6-27 and 66-6-28 NMSA 1978 on July 1, 1988, will be finally determined under the provisions of the applicable law in force at the time the tax or fee was due or action was taken.

Repeals. - Laws 1988, ch. 73, § 56 repeals 66-6-27 to 66-6-29 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1986, ch. 20, § 126 and Laws 1982, ch. 20, § 1, and as enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 364, relating to excise tax on issuance of certificates of title, use fees for vehicles weighing in excess of 26,000 pounds, and bond requirements for operators required to pay such use fees, effective July 1, 1988. For provisions of former sections, see 1987 Cumulative Supplement and 1984 Replacement Pamphlet.

§ 66-6-30. Recompiled.

Recompilations. - Laws 1988, ch. 73, § 36, recompiled this section as 7-15A-9 NMSA 1978.

§§ 66-6-31 to 66-6-33. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1988, ch. 73, § 56 repeals 66-6-31 to 66-6-33 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, §§ 366 and 368 and as amended by Laws 1985, ch. 45, § 2, relating to distribution of revenue from use fee and penalty and lien for nonpayment of use fee, effective July 1, 1988. For provisions of former sections, see 1984 Replacement Pamphlet and 1987 Cumulative Supplement.

§ 66-6-34. Motor vehicle division fees; dishonored checks; civil penalty.

A. Any person who pays any fee by check to the division and which check is dishonored upon presentation is liable to the division for the fees together with a penalty of five dollars (\$5.00) for each such check.

B. Any identification card, license, permit, registration, plate, title or other document issued by the division that requires payment and the payment is not made because the check offered in payment is dishonored upon presentation shall be canceled, suspended or revoked for failure to make payment. Any reinstatement fee due pursuant

to Section 66-5-33.1 or 66-5-223 NMSA 1978 shall be in addition to the five dollar (\$5.00) penalty provided for in Subsection A of this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-34, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 369; 1989, ch. 318, § 20.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, designated the formerly undesignated provisions as Subsection A, making a minor stylistic change therein, and added Subsection B.

§ 66-6-35. Motor vehicle division; written agreement with taxation and revenue department.

The taxation and revenue department shall enforce and collect all fees and penalties due and owing to the motor vehicle division of the transportation department when such fees and penalties have been so designated by the director of the division in a letter of agreement executed by the director of the division and the secretary of the taxation and revenue department.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-6-35, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 370.

Article 7

Traffic Laws; Signs, Signals and Markings; Accidents; Weight and Size; Traffic Safety

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- 66-7-2. Reference to vehicles upon the highways; exceptions.
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Part 6

Traffic Safety

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- 66-7-511. Acceptance of gifts; function of advisory committee.

Part 1

APPLICATION OF TRAFFIC LAWS

§ 66-7-1. Definitions for traffic regulation.

A. When in a specific section of the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] a different meaning is given for a term defined for general purposes in this section, the specific section's meaning and application of the term shall control.

B. As used in the Motor Vehicle Code:

(1) "authorized emergency vehicle" means any vehicle of the fire department, police vehicles, ambulances and such emergency vehicles of municipal departments or public service corporations as are designated or authorized by the chief of the New Mexico state police or the local authorities;

(2) "business district" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway and within three hundred feet from the highway where there are buildings in use for business or industrial purposes, including but not limited to hotels, banks or office buildings, railroad stations and public buildings which occupy at least fifty percent of the frontage on one side or fifty percent of the frontage collectively on both sides of the highway;

(3) "controlled-access highway" means every highway, street or roadway in respect to which owners or occupants of abutting lands and other persons have no legal right of access to or from the same except at such points only and in such manner as may be determined by the public authority having jurisdiction over the highway, street or roadway;

(4) "crosswalk" means:

(a) that part of a roadway at an intersection included within the connections of the lateral lines of the sidewalks on opposite sides of the highway measured from the curbs or, in the absence of curbs, from the edges of the traversable roadway; and

(b) any portion of a roadway at an intersection or elsewhere distinctly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines or other markings on the surface;

(5) "driveway-towaway operation" means any operation in which any motor vehicle, new or used, constitutes the commodity being transported when one set or more of wheels of any such motor vehicle is on the roadway during the course of transportation whether or not the motor vehicle furnishes the motive power;

(6) "explosives" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any oxidizing and combustible units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities or packing that an ignition by fire, friction, concussion, percussion or detonator of any part of the compound or mixture may cause such a sudden generation of highly heated gases that the resultant gaseous pressures are capable of producing destructive effects on contiguous objects or of destroying life or limb. A further definition of the types of explosives covered in the Motor Vehicle Code is contained in Section 66-3-861 NMSA 1978;

(7) "flammable liquid" means any liquid which has a flash point of seventy degrees Fahrenheit or less, as determined by a tagliabue or equivalent closed-cup test device;

(8) "intersection" means:

(a) the area embraced within the prolongation or connection of the lateral curb lines or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways of two highways which join one another at, or approximately at, right angles or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict; and

(b) where a highway includes two roadways thirty feet or more apart, every crossing of each roadway of such divided highway by an intersecting highway shall be regarded as a separate intersection. In the event the intersecting highway also includes two roadways thirty feet or more apart, every crossing of two roadways of such highways shall be regarded as a separate intersection;

(9) "laned roadway" means a roadway which is divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for vehicular traffic;

(10) "local authorities" means every county, municipal and other local board or body having authority to enact laws relating to traffic under the constitution and laws of this state;

(11) "official traffic-control devices" means all signs, signals, markings and devices not inconsistent with the Motor Vehicle Code placed or erected, by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of regulating, warning or guiding traffic;

(12) "park", when prohibited, means the standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading and unloading;

(13) "private road or driveway" means every way or place in private ownership used for vehicular travel by the owner and those having express or implied permission from the owner, but not other persons;

(14) "railroad sign or signal" means any sign, signal or device erected by authority of a public body or official or by a railroad and intended to give notice of the presence of railroad tracks or the approach of a railroad train;

(15) "residence district" means the territory contiguous to and including a highway not comprising a business district when the property on the highway for a distance of three hundred feet or more is in the main improved with residences or residences and buildings in use for business;

(16) "right-of-way" means the privilege of the immediate use of the roadway;

(17) "roadway" means that portion of a highway improved, designed or ordinarily used for vehicular travel, exclusive of the berm or shoulder. In the event a highway includes

two or more separate roadways, the term "roadway" as used in the Motor Vehicle Code refers to any such roadway separately but not to all such roadways collectively;

(18) "safety zone" means the area or space officially set apart within a highway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which is protected or is so marked or indicated by adequate signs as to be plainly visible at all times while set apart as a safety zone;

(19) "sidewalk" means that portion of a street between the curb lines, or the lateral lines of a roadway, and the adjacent property lines, intended for the use of pedestrians;

(20) "state highway" means any public highway which has been designated as a state highway by the legislature, the state highway commission or the chief highway administrator;

(21) "stop", when required, means complete cessation from movement;

(22) "stop, stopping or standing", when prohibited, means any stopping or standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the directions of a police officer or traffic-control sign or signal;

(23) "through highway" means every highway or portion thereof at the entrance to which vehicular traffic from intersecting highways is required by law to stop before entering or crossing the same when stop signs are erected as provided in the Motor Vehicle Code;

(24) "traffic" means pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles and other conveyances either singly or together using any highway for purposes of travel; and

(25) "traffic-control signal" means any device, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic is alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 371; 1989, ch. 318, § 21.

Cross-references. - For the general definitional section for the Motor Vehicle Code, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, deleted "the director or" preceding "the chief" in Subsection B(1); in Subsection B(6) substituted "66-3-861 NMSA 1978" for "64-3-861 NMSA 1953" in the last sentence; in Subsection B(17) substituted "in the Motor Vehicle Code refers" for "herein shall refer" in the second sentence; substituted "administrator" for "engineer" in Subsection B(20); and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

A police vehicle showing red lights or sounding a siren is an emergency vehicle and all approaching or pursued vehicles are required to stop. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-20 (see Subsection B(1) of this section).

Volunteer fireman's private vehicle can be "authorized emergency vehicle". - A privately owned vehicle of a volunteer fireman can be designated as an authorized emergency vehicle. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-71 (see Subsection B(1) of this section).

Frontage of buildings within 300-foot area is what determines whether the scene of an accident is within a residential or business district rather than the combined area of the buildings and yards. *Floek v. Hoover*, 52 N.M. 193, 195 P.2d 86 (1948) (see Subsection B(2), (15) of this section).

Neither business nor residential district exists where buildings away from highway. - An instruction on speed limits in business and residential districts was properly refused since evidence that there were three residences behind a filling station near which accident occurred, the houses being from 250 to 900 feet back from the highway with only one facing the highway, failed to indicate that the accident happened in either kind of district. *Floek v. Hoover*, 52 N.M. 193, 195 P.2d 86 (1948) (see Subsection B(2), (15) of this section).

Burden of proof on party alleging business district. - Party desiring instructions on speed limit has burden of proving by actual measurements that area taken up by buildings, excluding the vacant yard area, exceeded 50% of the statutory footage of 300 feet along the highway. *Floek v. Hoover*, 52 N.M. 193, 195 P.2d 86 (1948) (see Subsection B(2) of this section).

Not error to refuse instruction where definitional criteria not met. - When stated in direct testimony that of a total distance of 640.9 feet, 396.5 feet was found to be building frontage, yet when the witness was pinned down on cross-examination he asserted that within any given 300-foot distance the building frontage was less than 50%, and as there was no substantial evidence that the area in question was a business district, the trial judge's refusal to allow instruction on defining area as a business district was not error. *Stoll v. Galles Motor Co.*, 60 N.M. 186, 289 P.2d 626 (1955) (see Subsection B(2) of this section).

Driveaway-towaway saddle mount combinations towing over one vehicle illegal. - State highway commission cannot legally issue permits for the movement of trucks in driveaway-towaway saddle mount combinations of more than one towed vehicle. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-38 (see Subsection B(5) of this section).

No "intersection" where nonpublic alley meets highway. - Where record failed to disclose any evidence that an alley which ran into an east-west street from the south but did not cross to the north side of the street was open to the use of the public as a matter of right, the alley could not be brought within the definition of a highway under 64-14-16, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), for the purpose of determining whether there

existed at that point an intersection as defined under 64-14-17, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Sallee v. Spiegel*, 72 N.M. 145, 381 P.2d 425 (1963) (see Subsection B(8) of this section).

Two separate intersections where two lanes separated by 30 feet. - Where east-west street had two lanes separated by 30-foot wide grass parkway and intersected north-south street, two separate intersections were created, and southbound motorist had no duty to stop at southern roadway where there was no stop sign, even though there was a stop sign at the northern roadway, although he did have duty to operate his automobile in a careful and prudent manner. *Vargas v. Clauser*, 62 N.M. 405, 311 P.2d 381 (1957) (see Subsection B(8) of this section).

Accident 12 feet from alley entrance not in intersection. - Where plaintiff was struck by defendant's automobile while crossing east-west street some 12 and one-half feet west of where an alley ran into the street from the south but did not cross to the north side of the street, there was no evidence that the accident occurred in an intersection as defined by 64-14-17, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Sallee v. Spiegel*, 72 N.M. 145, 381 P.2d 425 (1963) (see Subsection B(8) of this section).

Both flashing yellow and flashing red signal lights may be "official traffic-control devices" within the meaning of 64-14-21, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Ward v. Ray*, 78 N.M. 566, 434 P.2d 388 (1967) (see Subsection B(11) of this section).

There is a distinction between "official traffic-control devices" and "traffic-control signals." *Ward v. Ray*, 78 N.M. 566, 434 P.2d 388 (1967) (see Subsection B(11), (25) of this section).

Where roadway is shown not to be a public road, then the statutory ban on passing other vehicles within 100 feet of an intersection of two roads does not apply. *Moore v. Armstrong*, 67 N.M. 350, 355 P.2d 284 (1960) (see Subsection B(13) of this section).

Pedestrian has right-of-way when no signal of traffic-control type. - Since there was no traffic signal in place or in operation of the "traffic-control signal" type, which would deprive plaintiff of the right-of-way as a pedestrian under 64-18-33, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-334 NMSA 1978), it was prejudicial error to give instruction stating that ". . . the presence of a crosswalk does not in itself give a pedestrian the right-of-way when there are traffic signals in operation at the intersection, as in this case." *Ward v. Ray*, 78 N.M. 566, 434 P.2d 388 (1967) (see Subsection B(4), (16), (25) of this section).

Neither flashing yellow nor flashing red signal lights are "traffic-control signals" within the meaning of 64-14-21, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), because by neither of them is traffic "alternately directed to stop and to proceed." *Ward v. Ray*, 78 N.M. 566, 434 P.2d 388 (1967) (see Subsection B(25) of this section).

Law reviews. - For comment on *Burnham v. Yellow Checker Cab, Inc.*, 74 N.M. 125, 391 P.2d 413 (1964), see 5 Nat. Resources J. 181 (1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 1, 2, 11, 205, 206, 211, 266.

Applicability of state or municipal traffic or vehicle regulations to those engaged in handling United States mail, 18 A.L.R. 1169.

Liability for personal injuries by tractor, 48 A.L.R. 939.

Motorcycle as within statute or ordinance in relation to motorcars, motor-driven cars, etc., 48 A.L.R. 1090; 70 A.L.R. 1253.

Term "highway" in statutory provision relative to vehicular traffic as including street, 54 A.L.R. 1250.

Applicability of regulations or rules governing vehicular traffic to driveways or other places not legal highways, 80 A.L.R. 469.

Airplanes as within terms "vehicle," "motor vehicle," etc., 165 A.L.R. 916.

Liability of motor vehicle owner for accident occasioned by blowout or other failure of tire, 24 A.L.R.2d 161.

Meaning of "residence district," "business district," "school area," and the like in statutes and ordinances regulating speed of motor vehicles, 50 A.L.R.2d 343.

Parking illegally at or near street corner or intersection as affecting liability for motor vehicle accident, 4 A.L.R.3d 324.

What is street or highway intersection within traffic rules, 7 A.L.R.3d 1204.

Entrapment to commit traffic offense, 34 A.L.R.4th 1167.

39A C.J.S. Highways, Streets and Bridges § 1; 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 1 to 8, 16.

§ 66-7-2. Reference to vehicles upon the highways; exceptions.

A. The provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978], relating to the operation of vehicles, refer exclusively to the operation of vehicles upon highways, except where a different place is specifically referred to in a given section.

B. The provisions of Sections 66-7-201 through 66-7-215, 66-8-102 and 66-8-113 NMSA 1978 shall apply upon highways and elsewhere throughout the state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 372.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 1, 2, 11, 204 to 206, 266.

Motorcycle as within statute or ordinance in relation to motorcars, motor-driven cars, etc., 48 A.L.R. 1090; 70 A.L.R. 1253.

Applicability of regulations governing vehicular traffic to driveways or other places not legal highways, 80 A.L.R. 469.

Law of road or traffic regulation as affected by closing of street or highway to general public or restriction of its use to special class of persons, 157 A.L.R. 1164.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 1 to 8, 16, 20.

§ 66-7-3. Required obedience to traffic laws.

It is unlawful and, unless otherwise declared in the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978] with respect to particular offenses, it is a misdemeanor for any person to do any act forbidden or fail to perform any act required in Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-3, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 373.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. As to duty of driver to take precautions when approaching blind person, see 28-7-4 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 204.

Validity and construction of statutes or ordinances which make noncompliance with motor vehicle regulations a penal offense without regard to intent, fault, or knowledge, 11 A.L.R. 1434.

Violation of statute or ordinance regulating movement of vehicles as affecting violator's right to recover for negligence, 12 A.L.R. 458.

Entrapment to commit traffic offense, 34 A.L.R.4th 1167.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 25.

§ 66-7-4. Obedience to police officers.

No person shall willfully fail or refuse to comply with any lawful order or direction of any police officer invested by law with authority to direct, control or regulate traffic.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2126, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 24; 1953 Comp., § 64-15-3; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-4, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 374.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 19.

Motorist's liability for injury to one in or about a street or highway for the purpose of directing or warning traffic, 98 A.L.R.2d 1169.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 43.

§ 66-7-5. Public officers and employees to obey act; exceptions.

A. The provisions of Article 7, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978], applicable to the drivers of vehicles upon the highways, shall apply to the drivers of all vehicles owned or operated by the United States, this state or any county, city, town, district or any other political subdivision of the state, except as provided in this section and subject to such specific exceptions as are set forth in Article 7, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 with reference to authorized emergency vehicles.

B. Unless specifically made applicable, the provisions of Article 7, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 shall not apply to persons, teams, motor vehicles and other equipment while actually engaged in work upon the surface of a highway but shall apply to such persons and vehicles when traveling to or from such work.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-5, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 375.

Cross-references. - For definition of "authorized emergency vehicle," see 66-7-1 B(1) NMSA 1978.

Even without express direction from the legislature that local traffic regulations should extend to drivers of federal, state or other vehicles, such drivers are amenable to them. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6313.

Provision creating exemption for work on highway should be strictly construed and the right of the defendant to the benefits of the exemption must be clear and unmistakable. *Sturgeon v. Clark*, 69 N.M. 132, 364 P.2d 757 (1961).

Provision recognizes fact that maintenance personnel cannot follow road rules. - The legislature incorporated 64-15-4, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), into the law in recognition of the fact that in constructing, repairing and maintaining highways there are circumstances under which men and equipment must be present on the surface of the highway without being held to comply with the rules of the road generally binding. *Sturgeon v. Clark*, 69 N.M. 132, 364 P.2d 757 (1961).

But actual work must be performed for exemption to apply. - While providing for performing necessary work without being in violation of provisions otherwise applicable, the legislature was careful to restrict the exemption to situations where actual work was being performed on the surface of the highway. It is not for the court to extend the application beyond the clear language used. *Sturgeon v. Clark*, 69 N.M. 132, 364 P.2d 757 (1961).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 207.

Responsibility of public officer for negligence of subordinate in operation of vehicles, 3 A.L.R. 149.

Criminal or penal responsibility of public officer or employee for violating speed regulation, 9 A.L.R. 367.

Applicability of state or municipal traffic or vehicle regulations to those engaged in handling United States mail, 18 A.L.R. 1169.

Applicability of motor vehicle regulations to public officials and employees, 19 A.L.R. 459; 23 A.L.R. 418.

Personal liability of public official for injury on highway, 40 A.L.R. 39; 57 A.L.R. 1037.

Use of municipal automobile as a corporate or as a governmental function, 110 A.L.R. 1117; 156 A.L.R. 714.

Inspection of motor vehicles by municipal authorities as pertaining to the governmental or to the proprietary functions of the municipality as regards liability for damage or injury, 133 A.L.R. 1216.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 21.

§ 66-7-6. Authorized emergency vehicles.

A. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected violator of the law or when responding to but not upon returning from a fire alarm, may exercise the privileges set forth in this section subject to the conditions stated. The chief of the New Mexico state police or the appropriate local agency may designate emergency vehicles and revoke the designation. When vehicles are so designated, they are authorized emergency vehicles.

B. The driver of an authorized emergency vehicle may:

(1) park or stand, irrespective of the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978];

(2) proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as necessary for safe operation;

(3) exceed the maximum speed limits so long as he does not endanger life or property; and

(4) disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

C. The exemptions granted to an authorized emergency vehicle apply only when the driver of the vehicle, while in motion, sounds an audible signal by bell, siren or exhaust whistle as reasonably necessary and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of the vehicle, except that an authorized emergency vehicle operated as a police vehicle need not be equipped with or display a red light visible from in front of the vehicle.

D. This section does not relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons nor does it protect the driver from the consequences of his reckless disregard for the safety of others.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-6, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 376; 1989, ch. 318, § 22.

Cross-references. - For definition of "authorized emergency vehicle," see 66-7-1 B(1) NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection A deleted "The director and" at the beginning of the second sentence and inserted "or the appropriate local agency" near the middle of that sentence.

A police vehicle showing red lights or sounding a siren is an emergency vehicle and all approaching or pursued vehicles are required to stop. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-20.

Fire department truck responding to call for an inhalator was not a public ambulance traveling in an emergency within purview of former statute; exemption applied only on fire runs. Tiedebohl v. Springer, 55 N.M. 295, 232 P.2d 694 (1951).

Standard of care stated not that of ambulance driver to passenger. - The standard of care provided by 64-15-5 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is not the standard of care owing by an ambulance driver to his passengers. Otero v. Physicians & Surgeons Ambulance Serv., Inc., 65 N.M. 319, 336 P.2d 1070 (1959).

Law reviews. - For note, "Municipal Assumption of Tort Liability for Damage Caused by Police Officers," see 1 N.M. L. Rev. 263 (1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 208.

Emergency vehicles as exempt from regulations requiring obedience of traffic signs or signals, 164 A.L.R. 219.

Liability of operator of ambulance service for personal injuries to person being transported, 68 A.L.R.4th 14.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 19.

§ 66-7-7. Traffic laws apply to persons riding animals or driving animal-drawn vehicles.

Every person riding an animal or driving any animal-drawn vehicle upon a roadway shall be granted all of the rights and shall be subject to all of the duties applicable to the driver of a vehicle by Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978], except those provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 which by their very nature can have no application, and except where otherwise specifically provided in Article [Article] 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-7, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 377.

Provision has no application to horses being driven across highway. Knox v. Trujillo, 72 N.M. 345, 383 P.2d 823 (1963).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability for damage to motor vehicle or injury to person riding therein from collision with runaway horse, or horse left

unattended or untied in street, 49 A.L.R.4th 653.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 43.

§ 66-7-8. Provisions uniform throughout state.

The provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978] shall be applicable and uniform throughout this state and in all political subdivisions and municipalities therein and no local authority shall enact or enforce any ordinance, rule or regulation in conflict with such provisions unless expressly authorized herein. Local authorities may, however, adopt additional traffic regulations which are not in conflict with such provisions.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-8, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 378.

Ordinance proscribing drunk driving solely on public highways not inconsistent. - A city ordinance which was construed by the court of appeals to proscribe drunk driving solely on public highways was not inconsistent with the broader state proscription. *City of Las Cruces v. Davis*, 87 N.M. 425, 535 P.2d 68 (Ct. App. 1975).

Albuquerque's ordinance making it unlawful for any person under the influence to operate vehicle is enforceable under and consistent with state law. The fact that the ordinance defines an attempted misdemeanor does not mean it is invalid because 30-28-1 NMSA 1978 prohibits sentencing for an attempted misdemeanor. The latter is a general law and is not applicable if a special law covers the same matter. Likewise, the last sentence of former 64-15-7, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), specifically authorizes Albuquerque to adopt additional traffic regulations. *City of Albuquerque v. Chavez*, 91 N.M. 559, 577 P.2d 457 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 91 N.M. 610, 577 P.2d 1256 (1978) (decided under former law).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 17, 206.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 43.

§ 66-7-9. Powers of local authorities.

A. The provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] shall not be deemed to prevent local authorities, with respect to streets and highways under their jurisdiction and within the reasonable exercise of the police power, from:

- (1) regulating the standing or parking of vehicles;
- (2) regulating traffic by means of police officers or traffic-control signals;
- (3) regulating or prohibiting processions or assemblages on the highways;

(4) designating particular highways as one-way highways and requiring that all vehicles thereon be moved in one specific direction;

(5) regulating the speed of vehicles in public parks;

(6) designating any highway as a through highway and requiring that all vehicles stop before entering or crossing it or designating any intersection as a stop intersection or a yield intersection and requiring all vehicles to stop or yield at one or more entrances to the intersection;

(7) restricting the use of highways as authorized in the Motor Vehicle Code;

(8) regulating the operation of bicycles and requiring their registration and licensing, including the requirement of a registration fee;

(9) regulating or prohibiting the turning of vehicles, or specified types of vehicles, at intersections;

(10) altering the maximum speed limits as authorized in the Motor Vehicle Code;

(11) adopting other traffic regulations as specifically authorized by the Motor Vehicle Code; or

(12) regulating the operation of snowmobiles on public lands, waters and property under their jurisdiction and on streets and highways within their boundaries by resolution or ordinance of their governing bodies and by giving appropriate notice, if such regulation is not inconsistent with the provisions of Sections 66-9-1 through 66-9-13 NMSA 1978.

B. No local authority shall erect or maintain any stop sign or traffic-control signal at any location so as to require the traffic on any state highway to stop or yield before entering or crossing any intersecting highway unless approval in writing has first been obtained from the state highway commission.

C. No ordinance or regulation enacted under Paragraph (4), (5), (6), (7) or (10) of Subsection A of this section shall be effective until signs giving notice of the local traffic regulations are posted upon or at the entrances to the highway or part thereof affected as may be most appropriate.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-9, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 379; 1983, ch. 271, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to local traffic-control devices, see 66-7-103 NMSA 1978. As to municipal powers with respect to streets, see 3-49-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto. As to municipal parking laws, see 3-50-1 to 3-50-22 NMSA 1978.

Provision is specific grant to enact ordinances conflicting therewith. - Section 64-15-8, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is a specific grant of power to enact ordinances in conflict therewith to the extent limited thereby. *State ex rel. Coffin v. McCall*, 58 N.M. 534, 273 P.2d 642 (1954).

A city has the power to regulate parking, even to the extent of prohibiting it in a proper case. *Farnsworth v. City of Roswell*, 63 N.M. 195, 315 P.2d 839 (1957).

A no-parking regulation normally represents an exercise by a municipality of its police power and it is a reasonable regulation. *Farnsworth v. City of Roswell*, 63 N.M. 195, 315 P.2d 839 (1957).

Municipalities could provide for higher prima facie speed. - Under former 64-18-3, 1953 Comp., municipalities could, under certain conditions, provide by ordinance for a higher prima facie speed upon through highways. *Danz v. Kennon*, 63 N.M. 274, 317 P.2d 321 (1957).

Agreement between municipality and highway department not bartering away power. - A municipal ordinance relative to widening a portion of state highway going through city and prohibiting parking on such portion of the highway which was enacted following the execution of a cooperative agreement between the city and state highway department was not void as a bartering away of the exercise of city's police power. *Farnsworth v. City of Roswell*, 63 N.M. 195, 315 P.2d 839 (1957).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 15 to 17, 213, 214, 219, 221.

Conflict between statutes and local regulations as to automobiles, 21 A.L.R. 1186; 64 A.L.R. 993; 147 A.L.R. 522.

Constitutionality of legislative delegation of powers to prescribe or vary regulations concerning motor vehicles used on highways, 87 A.L.R. 546.

Failure of municipality to adopt or enforce traffic regulations as ground of its liability for damage to property or person, 92 A.L.R. 1495; 161 A.L.R. 1404.

Construction and operation of regulations as to sudden stop or slowing of motor vehicle, 29 A.L.R.2d 5.

Validity and construction of statute or ordinance regulating vehicle towing business, 97 A.L.R.3d 495.

State or municipal towing, impounding, or destruction of motor vehicles parked or abandoned on streets or highways, 32 A.L.R.4th 728.

State and local government liability for injury or death of bicyclist due to defect or obstruction in public bicycle path, 68 A.L.R.4th 204.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 14, 23, 43.

§ 66-7-10. No interference with rights of owners of real property with reference thereto.

Nothing in Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978] shall be construed to prevent the owner of real property, used by the public for purposes of vehicular travel by permission of the owner and not as matter of right, from prohibiting such use, or from requiring other or different or additional conditions than those so specified or otherwise regulating such use as may seem best to such owner.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-10, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 380.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 232 to 234.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 26, 43.

§ 66-7-11. New Mexico state police power to close certain highways in emergencies.

Notwithstanding any rule, regulation or agreement of the state highway department, the New Mexico state police, in cases of emergency where the condition of a state highway presents a substantial danger to vehicular travel by reason of storm, fire, accident, spillage of hazardous materials or other unusual or dangerous conditions, may close such highway to vehicular travel until the New Mexico state police determines otherwise. The state highway department shall be notified of the highway closure as soon as practicable.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 280, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 280 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

Part 2

SIGNS, SIGNALS AND MARKINGS

§ 66-7-101. State highway commission to adopt sign manual.

The state highway commission shall adopt a manual and specifications for a uniform system of traffic-control devices consistent with the provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978] for use upon highways within this state. Such uniform system shall correlate with and so far as possible conform to the system then current as approved by the American association of state highway officials.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-101, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 381.

Traffic control manual given prospective effect only. - The manual of uniform traffic control adopted by the state highway commission as it relates to stop signs is to be given prospective effect only. *Sellman v. Haddock*, 66 N.M. 206, 345 P.2d 416 (1959).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 232 to 234.

Legal aspects of speed bumps, 60 A.L.R.4th 1249.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 43.

§ 66-7-102. State highway commission to sign all state highways.

A. The state highway commission shall place and maintain such traffic-control devices, conforming to its manual and specifications, upon all state highways as it shall deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978] or to regulate, warn or guide traffic.

B. No local authority shall place or maintain any traffic-control device upon any highway under the jurisdiction of the state highway commission except by the latter's permission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-102, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 382.

Cross-references. - For provisions preventing local authorities from enacting conflicting ordinances, see 66-7-8 NMSA 1978. As to powers of local authorities with respect to streets and highways, see 66-7-9 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Motorist's liability for collision at intersection of ordinary and arterial highways as affected by absence, displacement, or malfunctioning of stop sign or other traffic signal, 74 A.L.R.2d 242.

Liability of highway authorities arising out of motor vehicle accident allegedly caused by failure to erect or properly maintain traffic control device at intersection, 34 A.L.R.3d 1008.

Governmental liability for failure to post highway deer crossing warning signs, 54 A.L.R.4th 1217.

Highways: governmental duty to provide curve warnings or markings, 57 A.L.R.4th 342.

§ 66-7-102.1. State highway commission; speed limit signs.

The state highway commission shall erect billboard-size signs at entry points into New Mexico on interstate and major state highways warning and informing motorists of New Mexico speed limits, the fines for speeding in New Mexico and New Mexico's commitment to enforce its speed limits.

History: Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 7.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 8 makes the act effective on July 1, 1989.

Compiler's notes. - This section is not a part of the Motor Vehicle Code but has been compiled as part of the Motor Vehicle Code as a convenience to the user.

§ 66-7-103. Local traffic-control devices.

Local authorities in their respective jurisdiction [jurisdictions] shall place and maintain such traffic-control devices upon highways under their jurisdiction as they may deem necessary to indicate and to carry out the provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978] or local traffic ordinances or to regulate, warn or guide traffic. All such traffic-control devices hereafter erected shall conform to the state manual and specifications.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-103, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 383.

Cross-references. - As to priority of state highways over secondary roads as to stopping or yielding, see 66-7-9 NMSA 1978.

Driver charged with obeying stop sign or being found negligent. - Where stop sign had been erected and maintained by legally constituted authority and "was at least a de facto warning sign," the driver in the exercise of due care was charged with the duty to obey it, or run the risk of being found guilty of negligence. *Sellman v. Haddock*, 66 N.M. 206, 345 P.2d 416 (1959).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Constitutionality of legislative delegation of powers to prescribe or vary regulations concerning motor vehicles used on highways, 87 A.L.R. 546.

Conflict between statutes and local regulations as to automobiles, 147 A.L.R. 522.
Municipality's liability for failure to erect traffic warnings against entering or using street which is partially barred or obstructed by construction or improvement work, 52 A.L.R.2d 689.

Governmental liability for failure to post highway deer crossing warning signs, 54 A.L.R.4th 1217.

Legal aspects of speed bumps, 60 A.L.R.4th 1249.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 43.

§ 66-7-104. Obedience to any required traffic-control devices.

A. The driver of any vehicle shall obey the instructions of any official traffic-control device applicable thereto placed in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 [66-7-1 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978], unless otherwise directed by a traffic or police officer, subject to the exceptions granted the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle in Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978.

B. No provision of Article 7 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978 for which signs are required shall be enforced against an alleged violator if at the time and place of the alleged violation an official sign is not in proper position and sufficiently legible to be seen by an ordinarily observant person. Whenever a particular section does not state that signs are required, such section shall be effective even though no signs are erected or in place.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-104, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 384.

Cross-references. - For definition of "official traffic-control devices," see 66-7-1 B(11) NMSA 1978. As to the requirement of obedience to police officers, see 66-7-4 NMSA 1978.

Violation of section not conclusive proof of negligence. - A mere showing that decedent operated a motor vehicle negligently in violation of this section and 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 is not sufficient to warrant summary judgment as it does not conclusively establish that the decedent's negligence was a contributing proximate cause of the accident. *Sweenhart v. Co-Con, Inc.*, 95 N.M. 773, 626 P.2d 310 (Ct. App. 1981).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 232 to 235, 248 to 252, 255.

Reckless driving as affected by traffic signals, 52 A.L.R.2d 1352.

Liability for automobile accident other than direct collision with pedestrian as affected by reliance upon or disregard of stop-and-go signal, 2 A.L.R.3d 12.

Liability for collision of automobile with pedestrian at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of stop-and-go signal, 2 A.L.R.3d 155.

Liability for automobile accident at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of "yield" sign or signal, 2 A.L.R.3d 275.

Liability for automobile accident at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of unchanging stop signal or sign, 3 A.L.R.3d 180.

Liability for automobile accident at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of unchanging caution, slow, danger or like sign or signal, 3 A.L.R.3d 507.

Liability for collision of automobile with pedestrian at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of traffic sign or signal other than stop-and-go signal, 3 A.L.R.3d 557.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 714(3).

§ 66-7-105. Traffic-control signal legend.

Whenever traffic is controlled by traffic-control signals exhibiting different colored lights, or colored lighted arrows, succesively [successively], one at a time or in combination, only the colors green, yellow and red shall be used, except for special pedestrian control signals carrying a word legend, and the lights indicated [indicate] and apply to drivers of vehicles and pedestrians:

A. green alone:

(1) vehicular traffic facing the signal may proceed straight through or turn right or left unless a sign at the place prohibits either turn. Vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left, shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk at the time the signal is exhibited; and

(2) pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked or unmarked crosswalk;

B. yellow alone when shown following the green signal:

(1) vehicular traffic facing the signal is warned that the red signal will be exhibited immediately thereafter and the vehicular traffic shall not enter the intersection when the red signal is exhibited except to turn as hereinafter provided; and

(2) no pedestrian facing the signal shall enter the roadway until the green is shown alone unless authorized to do so by a pedestrian "walk" signal;

C. red alone:

(1) vehicular traffic facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, if there is no crosswalk, then before entering the intersection, and may turn right after standing until the intersection may be entered safely, provided that such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians and vehicles lawfully in or approaching the intersection. Whenever the local authorities in their respective jurisdictions determine on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that a turn as hereinabove provided should be prohibited at a particular intersection, such turn may be prohibited by the posting of signs at the intersection indicating that such a turn is prohibited;

(2) vehicular traffic on a one-way street facing the signal shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or if there is no crosswalk, then before entering the intersection, and if a left turn onto a one-way street in the proper direction is intended, may turn left after stopping until the intersection may be entered safely, provided that such vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to all pedestrians [pedestrians] and vehicles lawfully in or approaching the intersection;

(3) whenever the local authorities in their respective jurisdictions determine on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that a turn as hereinabove provided should be prohibited at a particular intersection, such turn may be prohibited by the posting of signs at the intersection indicating that such a turn is prohibited; and

(4) no pedestrian facing the signal shall enter the roadway until the green is shown alone unless authorized to do so by a pedestrian "walk" signal;

D. red with green arrow:

(1) vehicular traffic facing the signal may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by the arrow, but shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within a crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection; and

(2) no pedestrian facing the signal shall enter the roadway unless he can do so safely and without interfering with any vehicular traffic;

E. if an official traffic-control signal is erected and maintained at a place other than an intersection, the provisions of this section apply except as to those provisions which by their nature can have no application. Any stop required shall be made at a sign or marking on the pavement indicating where the stop shall be made, but in the absence of any such sign or marking, the stop shall be made at the signal; and

F. when a sign is in place permitting a turn, vehicular traffic facing a steady red signal may cautiously enter the intersection to make the turn indicated by the sign after stopping as required by Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection C of this section. Vehicular traffic shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2205, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 34; 1953 Comp., § 64-16-5; Laws 1969, ch. 169, § 3; 1971, ch. 37, § 1; 1973, ch. 158, § 1; 1977, ch. 72, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-105, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 385.

Cross-references. - For definitions applicable to this section, see 66-7-1 NMSA 1978. As to the penalty assessment for failure to obey signal, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Commission must approve all traffic-control devices. - By virtue of the specific provisions of this section, municipalities may not permit right turns on red lights unless the auxiliary signal provided by Subsection D thereof is also present, and insofar as highways under the jurisdiction of the state highway commission are concerned, all traffic control devices of whatever nature are subject to the approval of the state highway commission. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5837 (decided under former version of this section).

Pedestrian has right-of-way when no signal of traffic-control type. - Since there was no traffic signal in place or in operation of the "traffic-control signal" type, which would deprive plaintiff of the right-of-way as a pedestrian under 64-18-33, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-334 NMSA 1978), it was prejudicial error to give instruction stating that ". . . the presence of a crosswalk does not in itself give a pedestrian the right-of-way when there are traffic signals in operation at the intersection, as in this case." Ward v. Ray, 78 N.M. 566, 434 P.2d 388 (1967).

No contributory negligence where driver careful and did not hear siren. - Plaintiff who stopped in obedience to red light at street intersection, waited when green light went on

until cross traffic had come to stop, and not hearing any siren and seeing no obstacle in immediate pathway, proceeded through intersection at 10 miles per hour was not contributorily negligent as to intersectional collision with fire truck. *Tiedebohl v. Springer*, 55 N.M. 295, 232 P.2d 694 (1951).

§ 66-7-106. Pedestrian-control signals.

Whenever special pedestrian-control signals exhibiting the words "walk" or "don't walk" are in place:

A. "walk" indicates that pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal and shall be given the right-of-way by drivers of all vehicles; and

B. "don't walk" indicates that no pedestrian shall start to cross the roadway in the direction of the signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the "walk" signal shall proceed to a sidewalk or safety island while the "don't walk" signal is showing.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2206, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 35; 1953 Comp., § 64-16-6; Laws 1969, ch. 169, § 4; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-106, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 386.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability for collision of automobile with pedestrian as affected by reliance upon or disregard of stop-and-go signal, 2 A.L.R.3d 155.

Liability for collision of automobile with pedestrian at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of traffic sign or signal other than stop-and-go signal, 3 A.L.R.3d 557.

§ 66-7-107. Flashing signals.

A. Whenever an illuminated flashing red or yellow signal is used in a traffic sign or signal it shall require obedience by vehicular traffic as follows:

(1) flashing red (stop signal). When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles shall stop before entering the nearest crosswalk at an intersection or at a limit line when marked, or, if none, then before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the rules applicable after making a stop at a stop sign; or

(2) flashing yellow (caution signal). When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or past such signal only with caution.

B. This section shall not apply at railroad grade crossings. Conduct of drivers of vehicles approaching railroad grade crossings [crossings] shall be governed by the rules as set forth in Section 66-7-341 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-107, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 387.

Compiler's notes. - This section is similar to 64-16-7, 1953 Comp. Court decisions reached pursuant to the former, similar provisions have been placed under this section.

A flashing red signal light directs drivers of vehicles to stop, but it does not then alternately direct them to proceed as does the ordinary traffic light described in 66-7-105 NMSA 1978 which exhibits different colored lights successively, each color in turn directing drivers to stop, to go, etc. Similarly, a flashing yellow signal light directs drivers of vehicles to proceed with caution, but it does not alternately direct them to stop. *Ward v. Ray*, 78 N.M. 566, 434 P.2d 388 (1967).

Entering flashing yellow intersection with view obstructed may be violation. - Where first northbound truck slowed down, for a flashing yellow light, but not as much as the second truck, and as the first truck approached the intersection, its driver's view was obstructed by the second, more cautious, truck, there was a factual question as to whether the first truck's driver complied with 64-16-17, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Butcher v. Safeway Stores, Inc.*, 78 N.M. 593, 435 P.2d 212 (Ct. App. 1967).

Pedestrian has right-of-way where no signal of traffic-control type. - Since there was no traffic signal in place or in operation of the "traffic-control signal" type, which would deprive plaintiff of the right-of-way as a pedestrian under 64-18-33, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-334 NMSA 1978), it was prejudicial error to give instruction stating that ". . . the presence of a crosswalk does not in itself give a pedestrian the right-of-way when there are traffic signals in operation at the intersection, as in this case." *Ward v. Ray*, 78 N.M. 566, 434 P.2d 388 (1967).

§ 66-7-108. Display of unauthorized signs, signals or markings.

A. No person shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any highway any unauthorized sign, signal, marking or device which purports to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic-control device or railroad sign or signal, or which attempts to direct the movements of traffic, or which hides from view or interferes with the effectiveness of any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal, and no person shall place or maintain nor shall any public authority permit upon any highway any traffic sign or signal bearing thereon any commercial advertising.

B. Every such prohibited sign, signal or marking is hereby declared to be a public nuisance and the authority having jurisdiction over the highway is hereby empowered to remove the same or cause it to be removed without notice.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-108, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 388.

Cross-references. - As to definitions of "official traffic-control devices" and "railroad sign or signal," see 66-7-1 B(11), (14) NMSA 1978 respectively. As to abatement of a public nuisance, see 30-8-8 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-7-109. Interference with official traffic-control devices or railroad signs or signals.

No person shall without lawful authority attempt to or in fact alter, deface, injure, knock down or remove any official traffic-control device or any railroad sign or signal or any inscription, shield or insignia thereon, or any part thereof.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2209, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 38; 1953 Comp., § 64-16-9; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-109, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 389.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "official traffic-control devices" and "railroad sign or signal," see 66-7-1 B(11), (14) NMSA 1978 respectively.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Private person's negligent interference with traffic signs or signals, 64 A.L.R.2d 1364.

Railroad's duty as to low clearance signs at bridge or underpass, 67 A.L.R.2d 1370.

Part 3

ACCIDENTS

§ 66-7-201. Accidents involving death or personal injuries.

A. The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person shall immediately stop the vehicle at the scene of the accident or as close thereto as possible, but shall then immediately return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of the accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of Section 66-7-203 NMSA 1978. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary.

B. Any person failing to stop or to comply with the requirements of Section 66-7-203 NMSA 1978 where the accident results in great bodily harm or death is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

C. Any person who knowingly fails to stop or to comply with the requirements of Section 66-7-203 NMSA 1978 where the accident results in great bodily harm or death is guilty of a third degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-

18-15 NMSA 1978.

D. Any person failing to stop or comply with the requirements of Section 66-7-203 NMSA 1978 where the accident does not result in great bodily harm or death is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

E. The director shall revoke the license or permit to drive and any nonresident operating privilege of the person so convicted.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-201, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 390; 1987, ch. 97, § 2; 1987 ch. 101, § 1; 1989, ch. 383, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to mandatory revocation of driver's license, see 66-5-29 NMSA 1978. As to immediate appearance before magistrate for violation, see 66-8-122 NMSA 1978. As to settlements, releases and statements of injured patients, see 41-1-1, 41-1-2 NMSA 1978.

1987 amendments. - Laws 1987, ch. 97, § 2, effective April 7, 1987, in Subsection A substituting "66-7-203 NMSA 1978" for "64-7-203 NMSA 1953"; in Subsection B inserting "of Section 66-7-203 NMSA 1978" following "to comply with the requirements" and inserting "notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1978"; and making minor changes in language throughout the section, was approved April 7, 1987. However, Laws 1987, ch. 101, § 1 effective June 19, 1987, also amending this section in Subsection A by substituting "66-7-203 NMSA 1978" for "64-7-203 NMSA 1953" at the end of the first sentence and making minor language changes; by rewriting Subsection B; inserting the present Subsection C; and relettering the former Subsection C as the present Subsection D, was approved later April 7, 1987. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1987, ch. 101, § 1. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "immediately" for "forthwith" near the middle of the first sentence of Subsection A, added present Subsection C, and redesignated former Subsections C and D as present Subsections D and E.

Every legitimate inference will be drawn against a hit-and-run driver. *Lopez v. Townsend*, 42 N.M. 601, 82 P.2d 921 (1938).

Magistrates have jurisdiction of this misdemeanor offense and can impose the maximum penalty and/or a fine, the sentence, if imposed, to be served in the state penitentiary. 1973 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 73-67.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 289 to 295, 363, 382.

Duty and liability to persons struck by automobile while crossing street at usual place, or diagonally, 14 A.L.R. 1176; 67 A.L.R. 313.

Constitutionality, construction and effect of statute in relation to conduct of driver of

automobile after happening of an accident, 16 A.L.R. 1425; 66 A.L.R. 1228; 101 A.L.R. 911.

Sufficiency of indictment or information charging failure to stop after accident, give name, or to render assistance, 115 A.L.R. 361.

Failure to stop or other conduct after automobile accident as supporting claim for exemplary damages, 156 A.L.R. 1115.

Failure to comply with statute requiring one involved in automobile accident to stop or report as affecting question as to suspension or tolling statute of limitation, 10 A.L.R.2d 564.

Acquittal of driver of hit-and-run driving as bar to prosecution of one other than driver, 62 A.L.R.2d 1130.

Applicability of criminal "hit-and-run" statute to accidents occurring on private property, 77 A.L.R.2d 1171.

Violation of statute requiring one involved in an accident to stop and render aid as affecting civil liability, 80 A.L.R.2d 299.

Necessity and sufficiency of showing in a criminal prosecution under a "hit-and-run" statute accused's knowledge of accident, injury, or damage, 23 A.L.R.3d 497.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 674 to 683.

§ 66-7-202. Accidents involving damage to vehicle.

The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to a vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall immediately stop such vehicle at the scene of such accident or as close thereto as possible but shall forthwith return to and in every event shall remain at the scene of such accident until he has fulfilled the requirements of Section 66-7-203 NMSA 1978. Every such stop shall be made without obstructing traffic more than is necessary. Any person failing to stop or comply with said requirements under such circumstances shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-202, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 391.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. As to immediate appearance before magistrate for violation, see 66-8-122 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-7-203. Duty to give information and render aid.

The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person or damage to any vehicle which is driven or attended by any person shall give his name, address and the registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall upon request exhibit his driver's license to the person struck or the driver or occupant of or person attending any vehicle collided with and shall render to any person injured in such accident reasonable assistance, including the carrying, or the making of arrangements for the carrying, of such person to a physician, surgeon or hospital for

medical or surgical treatment if it is apparent that such treatment is necessary or if such carrying is requested by the injured person.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-203, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 392.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 289 to 295, 766.

Validity and construction of statute making it a criminal offense for the operator of a motor vehicle not to carry or display his operator's license or the vehicle registration certificate, 6 A.L.R.3d 506.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 652, 661, 674.

§ 66-7-204. Duty upon striking unattended vehicle.

The driver of any vehicle which collides with any vehicle which is unattended shall immediately stop and shall then and there either locate and notify the operator or owner of such vehicle of the name and address of the driver and owner of the vehicle striking the unattended vehicle or shall leave in a conspicuous place in the vehicle struck a written notice giving the name and address of the driver and of the owner of the vehicle doing the striking and a statement of the circumstances thereof.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2304, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 42; 1953 Comp., § 64-17-4; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-204, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 393.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability for injury to child by automobile left unattended in street or highway, 140 A.L.R. 538.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 43.

§ 66-7-205. Duty upon striking fixtures or other property upon a highway.

The driver of any vehicle involved in an accident resulting only in damage to fixtures or other property legally upon or adjacent to a highway shall take reasonable steps to locate and notify the owner or person in charge of such property of such fact and of his name and address and of the registration number of the vehicle he is driving and shall upon request exhibit his driver's license and shall make report of such accident when and as required in Section 66-7-207 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-205, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 394.

§ 66-7-206. Immediate notice of accidents.

The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in injury to or death of any person, or property damage to an apparent extent of one hundred dollars (\$100) or more, shall immediately, by the quickest means of communication, give notice of such accident to the police department if such accident occurs within a municipality, otherwise to the office of the county sheriff or the nearest office of the New Mexico state police.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2306, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 44; 1953 Comp., § 64-17-6; Laws 1967, ch. 12, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-206, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 395.

Cross-references. - As to snowmobile accidents and reports, see 66-9-11 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Construction and application of "amnesty" provision whereby automobile driver leaving scene of accident may report to police within stated time without risk of use of his report against him, 36 A.L.R.4th 907. Admissibility of police officer's testimony at state trial relating to motorist's admissions made in or for automobile accident report required by law, 46 A.L.R.4th 291.

§ 66-7-207. Written reports of accidents.

A. The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident resulting in bodily injury to or death of any person or total property damage to an apparent extent of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or more shall within five days after the accident forward a written report of the accident to the state highway and transportation department.

B. The state highway and transportation department may require any driver of a vehicle involved in an accident of which report must be made as provided in this section to file supplemental reports whenever the original report is insufficient in the opinion of the state highway and transportation department and may require witnesses of accidents to render reports to the state highway and transportation department.

C. Every law enforcement officer who, in the regular course of duty, investigates a motor vehicle accident of which report must be made as required in this section, either at the time of and at the scene of the accident or thereafter by interviewing participants or witnesses, shall, within twenty-four hours after completing the investigation, forward a written report of the accident to the state highway and transportation department.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-207, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 396; 1985, ch. 125, § 1; 1989, ch. 318, § 23.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "state highway and transportation department" for "division" throughout the section.

Police officer must forward written report of accident to division. - The driver of a vehicle involved in an accident must report the accident to the department of motor vehicles (now division of motor vehicles) if total property damage is \$25.00 (now \$250) or more and every law enforcement officer investigating the accident must forward a written report of the accident to the department of motor vehicles. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-87.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Failure to comply with statute requiring one involved in automobile accident to stop or report as affecting question as to suspension or tolling statute of limitation, 10 A.L.R.2d 564.

Admissibility of police officer's testimony at state trial relating to motorist's admissions made in or for automobile accident report required by law, 46 A.L.R.4th 291.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 43.

§ 66-7-208. When driver unable to report.

A. Whenever the driver of a vehicle is physically incapable of giving an immediate notice of an accident as required in Section 66-7-206 NMSA 1978 and there was another occupant in the vehicle at the time of the accident capable of doing so, such occupant shall give or cause to be given the notice not given by the driver.

B. Whenever the driver is physically incapable of making a written report of an accident as required in Section 66-7-207 NMSA 1978 and such driver is not the owner of the vehicle, then the owner of the vehicle involved in such accident shall within five days after learning of the accident make such report not made by the driver.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-208, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 397.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Construction and application of "amnesty" provision whereby automobile driver leaving scene of accident may report to police within stated time without risk of use of his report against him, 36 A.L.R.4th 907.

§ 66-7-209. Accident report form.

A. The state highway and transportation department shall prepare and, upon request, supply to police departments, district medical investigators, sheriffs, garages and other suitable agencies or individuals forms for accident reports required under Section 66-7-207 NMSA 1978 appropriate with respect to the persons required to make the reports and the purposes to be served. The written reports to be made by persons involved in accidents and by investigating officers shall call for sufficiently detailed information to disclose with reference to a traffic accident the cause, conditions then existing and the persons and vehicles involved. The report of the investigating officer shall also state whether the persons involved in the accident have motor vehicle or automobile liability insurance and the name and address of each insurance carrier.

B. Every accident report required to be made in writing shall be made on an appropriate form approved by the state highway and transportation department in conjunction with the state police division of the public safety department and shall contain all of the information required on the form unless not available.

C. Every accident report shall also contain information sufficient to enable the state highway and transportation department to determine whether the requirements for the deposit of security under any of the laws of this state are inapplicable by reason of the existence of insurance or other exceptions specified therein.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-209, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 398; 1989, ch. 318, § 24.

Cross-references. - As to the Financial Responsibility Act, see 66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "state highway and transportation department" for "division" in Subsections A and B; in Subsection A substituted "district medical investigators" for "coroners" near the beginning of the first sentence, and "66-7-207 NMSA 1978" for "64-7-207 NMSA 1953" near the middle of that sentence; in Subsection B inserted "in conjunction with the state police division of the public safety department" and made a minor stylistic change; and in Subsection C substituted "state highway and transportation department" for "director".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 43.

§ 66-7-210. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 37 repeals 66-7-210 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1979, ch. 328, § 1, relating to penalty for failure to report and false reports, effective July 1, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1987 Replacement Pamphlet.

§ 66-7-211. District medical investigators to report.

Every district medical investigator or other official performing like functions shall, on or before the tenth day of each month, report in writing to the state highway and transportation department the death of any person within his jurisdiction during the preceding calendar month as the result of a traffic accident, giving the time and place of the accident and the circumstances relating to the accident.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-211, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 400; 1989, ch. 318, § 25.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "District medical investigators" for "Coroners" in the catchline, "district medical investigator" for "coroner" near the beginning of the section, and "state highway and transportation department" for "division" near the middle of the section, and made minor stylistic changes near the end of the section.

Compiler's notes. - This section is similar to 64-17-11, 1953 Comp.

§ 66-7-212. Garages, dealers and wreckers of vehicles to report.

The person in charge of any garage or repair shop and dealers or wreckers of vehicles to whom is brought any motor vehicle which shows evidence of having been involved in an accident of which report must be made as provided in Section 66-7-207 NMSA 1978 or struck by any bullet shall report to the state highway and transportation department within twenty-four hours after the motor vehicle is received, giving the engine number, registration number and the name and address of the owner or operator of the vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-212, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 401; 1989, ch. 318, § 26.

Cross-references. - For the definitions of "dealer" and "wrecker of vehicles," see 66-1-4 B(11), (77) NMSA 1978 respectively.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "66-7-207 NMSA 1978" for "64-7-207 NMSA 1953" and "state highway and transportation department" for "division", and made minor stylistic changes.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 717.

§ 66-7-213. Accident reports confidential; exceptions.

A. All accident reports made by persons involved in accidents or by persons in charge of garages shall be without prejudice to the individual so reporting and shall be for the confidential use of the state highway and transportation department or other state agencies having use for the records for accident prevention purposes or for the administration of the laws of this state relating to the deposits of security and proof of financial responsibility by persons driving or the owners of motor vehicles, except that the state highway and transportation department may disclose:

(1) the identity of a person involved in an accident when his identity is not otherwise known or when the person denies his presence at the accident; or

(2) the fact that the owner or operator of a motor vehicle involved in the accident is or is not insured and if he is insured the name and address of his insurance carrier.

B. Except as otherwise provided in this section, no accident report shall be used as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident.

C. The state highway and transportation department shall furnish upon demand of any person who has or claims to have made a report or upon demand of any court a certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has not been made to the state highway and transportation department solely to prove a compliance or a failure to comply with the requirement that a report be made to the state highway and transportation department.

D. A certified copy of the investigating officer's accident report may be introduced into evidence in any arbitration or civil action involving the insurer's liability under a motor vehicle or automobile liability policy containing uninsured motorist coverage as required by Section 66-5-301 NMSA 1978 to prove that the owner or operator of the other motor vehicle involved in the accident is either insured or uninsured. The investigating agency shall furnish a certified copy of the investigating officer's accident report to either party to the arbitration or civil action or to the court on request. The certified copy of the investigating officer's report is prima facie evidence that the owner or operator of the other motor vehicle is either insured or uninsured.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-213, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 402; 1989, ch. 318, § 27.

Cross-references. - As to the financial responsibility provisions generally, see 66-5-201 to 66-5-239 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, inserted "persons in charge of" near the beginning of the introductory paragraph of Subsection A, substituted "state highway and transportation department" for "division" several times in Subsections A and C, and in Subsection D substituted "66-5-301 NMSA 1978" for "64-5-301 NMSA 1953" in the first sentence and "investigating agency" for "division" in the second sentence.

Reports made confidential limited to persons involved or garages. - Since the reports made confidential are limited to those made by persons involved in accidents or by garages, the reports made by police officers regarding an accident would not be considered confidential and would be subject to inspection by persons interested. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5840.

Thus police officer's accident reports considered public records. - Accident reports made by police officers as a part of their regular course of duty are considered public records. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-213.

Procurement of these accident reports by an insurance adjuster constitutes a lawful purpose and one may not restrict the furnishing of these reports to only the parties involved or their attorneys. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-213.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 289.

Admissibility of report of police or other public officer or employee, or portions of report, as to cause of or responsibility for accident, injury to person, or damage to property, 69 A.L.R.2d 1148.

Admissibility of police officer's testimony at state trial relating to motorist's admissions made in or for automobile accident report required by law, 46 A.L.R.4th 291.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 43.

§ 66-7-214. Agency to tabulate and analyze accident reports.

The state highway and transportation department shall tabulate and may analyze all accident reports and shall publish annually or at more frequent intervals statistical information based thereon as to the number and circumstances of traffic accidents.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2314, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 51; 1953 Comp., § 64-17-14; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-214, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 403; 1989, ch. 318, § 28.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, substituted "Agency" for "Division" in the catchline and "state highway and transportation department" for "division" near the beginning of the section.

§ 66-7-215. Any incorporated city may require accident reports.

Any incorporated city, town, village or other municipality may by ordinance require that the driver of a vehicle involved in an accident shall also file with a designated city department a report of such accident or a copy of any report herein required to be filed with the division. All such reports shall be for the confidential use of the city department and subject to the provisions of Section 66-7-213 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-215, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 404.

Part 4

TRAFFIC LAWS GENERALLY

§ 66-7-301. Speed regulation.

A. No person shall drive a vehicle on a highway or detour at a speed greater than:

(1) fifteen miles per hour on all highways when passing a school while children are going to or leaving school and when the school zone is properly posted;

(2) thirty miles per hour in any business or residence district;

(3) fifty-five miles per hour on urban interstate highways which are part of the national system of interstate and defense highways and officially so designated by the state highway and transportation department and on highways other than interstate highways;

(4) sixty-five miles per hour on rural interstate highways which are part of the national system of interstate and defense highways and officially so designated by the state highway and transportation department; and

(5) the posted speed limit in construction zones provided that the posted speed limit shall be determined by an engineering study performed by the state highway and transportation department.

B. The maximum speed limit established in Paragraphs (3) and (4) of Subsection A of this section shall remain in effect until the federal government authorizes a different maximum speed limit and such different maximum speed limit has been adopted by proclamation of the governor.

C. In every event, speed shall be so controlled by the driver as may be necessary:

(1) to avoid colliding with any person, vehicle or other conveyance on or entering the highway;

(2) to comply with legal requirements as may be established by the state highway and transportation department or the New Mexico state police division of the public safety department and the duty of all persons to use due care; and

(3) to protect workers in a construction zone.

D. The speed limits set forth in Subsection A of this section may be altered as authorized in Section 66-7-303 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-301, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 405; 1985, ch. 188, § 1; 1989, ch. 318, § 29; 1989, ch. 320, § 1.

I. General Consideration.

- II. School Zones.
- III. Negligence.
 - A. Due Care.
 - B. Per Se.
 - C. Contributory.

I. General Consideration.

Cross-references. - As to construction zones, see 66-7-303.1 NMSA 1978. As to the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendments. - Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 29, effective July 1, 1989, adding new Subsections A(3) and A(4), deleting former Subsections A(3) through A(5); redesignating Subsection A(6) as Subsection A(5); inserting "and transportation" in Subsections A(5) and B(2); deleting Subsection B; and redesignating Subsections C and D as Subsections B and C, was approved on April 7, 1989. However, Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 1, also effective July 1, 1989, rewriting the section to the extent that a detailed comparison would be impracticable, was approved later on April 7, 1989. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 1. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Altered speed becomes speed limit after alteration. - Sections 64-18-1.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) and 66-7-301 NMSA 1978 authorize the alteration of speed limits. The altered speed then becomes the speed limit. *Dahl v. Turner*, 80 N.M. 564, 458 P.2d 816 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 80 N.M. 608, 458 P.2d 860 (1969).

"Rule of reason" criminal statute sufficiently definite. - A statute defining what some courts refer to as a "rule of reason" in making it a crime to drive an automobile in such an uncontrolled manner as to collide with some object, including the roadbed, and making it a crime to operate a motor vehicle without due care, is sufficiently definite to apprise the defendant of the charges against him when he is complained against under such a statute. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-148.

Violation is offense against public health and safety. - A criminal statute, to be valid, must contain sufficiently definite warning as to the proscribed conduct as to permit a person of common understanding to determine what acts he must or must not do. Section 64-18-1.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) meets more than the minimal requirements for definiteness. A violation of 64-18-1.1, 1953 Comp., is an offense against the public health and safety and is therefore a "public offense." 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-154.

And is a misdemeanor. - Since a violation of the speeding laws is a public offense and does not meet the definition of a felony, it is a misdemeanor under the statutory definition contained in 30-1-6 NMSA 1978. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-154.

Court acquired jurisdiction over speeding prosecution even though the citation was not made under oath and the complaint failed to allege the speed and speed limit and that the appellant was the person who committed the offense. *State v. Mesecher*, 74 N.M. 510, 395 P.2d 233 (1964).

Can prosecute two offenses if one felony and other misdemeanor. - If in a prosecution for reckless driving and failure to use due care arising out of the same facts a conviction of one such offense would be a conviction of a misdemeanor, and a conviction of the other offense would be a conviction of a felony (as where the driver has previously been convicted of reckless driving), there would be no bar to a prosecution for both offenses, even though based on the same facts, since there would not be concurrent jurisdiction. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-147.

However cannot prosecute if both offenses grant concurrent jurisdiction. - The offense of failure to use due care is considered a lesser offense and that of reckless driving is considered a greater offense, such that if there is concurrent jurisdiction over either offense, prosecution for one would be a bar to prosecution for the other, assuming that both are misdemeanors, with either a justice court (now magistrate court) or a district court able to exercise jurisdiction. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-147.

Truck speed limit formerly based on manufacturer's rated capacity. - The former language of 64-18-1.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) is clear and unambiguous. It sets a speed limit on trucks based on the manufacturer's rated capacity of the vehicle. No reference is made in the statute to the overall weight or size of the unit, nor is any distinction made as to trucks and trailers. All trucks of a rated capacity of less than two tons may operate on highways in open country during the day at a speed of 70 miles per hour regardless of the weight or size of the overall unit. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-194.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 218, 317.

Experimental evidence as to speed of motor vehicle, 8 A.L.R. 18; 85 A.L.R. 479.

Criminal or penal responsibility of public officer or employee for violating speed regulation, 9 A.L.R. 367.

Violation of speed law as affecting violator's right to recover for negligence, 12 A.L.R. 463.

Officers or employees of public as bound by speed regulations, 19 A.L.R. 459; 23 A.L.R. 418.

Conflict between statutes and local regulations as to speed, 21 A.L.R. 1186; 64 A.L.R. 993; 147 A.L.R. 522.

Excuse for exceeding speed limit for automobiles, 29 A.L.R. 883.

Driving automobile at a speed which prevents stopping within length of vision as negligence, 44 A.L.R. 1403; 58 A.L.R. 1493; 87 A.L.R. 900; 97 A.L.R. 546.

Excessive speed not proximate cause of automobile accident, but which aggravates its consequences, as affecting extent of liability, 66 A.L.R. 1134.

Liability for injury by trailer as affected by speed, 84 A.L.R. 284.

Driving at illegal speed as reckless driving within statute making reckless driving a criminal offense, 86 A.L.R. 1281; 52 A.L.R.2d 1337.

Delegation of legislative power to regulate speed, 87 A.L.R. 554.

Homicide or assault in connection with operation of automobile at unlawful speed, 99 A.L.R. 756.

Indictment or information which charges offense as to speed in language of statute, 115 A.L.R. 357.

"Assured clear distance" statute or rule as applied at hill or curve, 133 A.L.R. 967.

Expert opinion evidence of speed not based upon view of vehicle, 156 A.L.R. 382.

Custom or practice of motor vehicles as affecting question of negligence as regards speed, 172 A.L.R. 1141; 77 A.L.R.2d 1327.

Duty of motor vehicle driver approaching place where children are playing or gathered, as to speed or control of car, 30 A.L.R.2d 46.

Application of "assured clear distance ahead" or "radius of lights" doctrine to accident involving pedestrian crossing street or highways, 31 A.L.R.2d 1424.

Meaning of "residence district," "business district," "school area," and the like, in statutes and ordinances regulating speed of motor vehicles, 50 A.L.R.2d 343.

Reckless driving as affected by speed of vehicle, 52 A.L.R.2d 1344.

Instructions to jury as to unavoidable accident involving speed of automobile, 65 A.L.R.2d 12.

Construction, application and effect, in civil motor vehicle accident cases, of "slow speed" traffic statutes prohibiting driving at such a slow speed as to create danger, 66 A.L.R.2d 1194.

Contributory negligence in riding or driving with insufficient or no lights as affected by speed of automobile, 67 A.L.R.2d 118; 62 A.L.R.3d 560; 62 A.L.R.3d 771; 62 A.L.R.3d 844.

Indefiniteness of automobile speed regulations as affecting validity, 6 A.L.R.3d 1326.

Speeding prosecution based on observation from aircraft, 23 A.L.R.3d 1446.

Competency of nonexpert's testimony, based on sound alone, as to speed of motor vehicle involved in accident, 33 A.L.R.3d 1405.

Motor vehicle operator's liability for accident occurring while driving with vision obscured by smoke or steam, 32 A.L.R.4th 933.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 641 to 650.

II. School Zones.

Provision applies to children under 18 years old. - Section 64-18-1.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), applies to children who are under 18 years of age. The speed limit of 15 m.p.h. would apply "while children [under the age of 18 years] are going to, or leaving school, and when the school zone is properly posted." *Weiland v. Vigil*, 90 N.M. 148, 560 P.2d 939 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 90 N.M. 255, 561 P.2d 1348 (1977).

Posting of school zone sign is condition precedent to establishment of a school zone. *Weiland v. Vigil*, 90 N.M. 148, 560 P.2d 939 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 90 N.M. 255, 561 P.2d 1348 (1977).

School authorities responsible for placing and removing signs. - The responsibility for placing and removing the signs provided for is squarely upon the school authorities. It should be brought to their attention that these signs may be upon the streets only at certain times throughout the day and that they should be removed when not authorized. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6297.

III. Negligence.

A. Due Care.

Due care necessity not obviated merely because not exceeding limit. - Even though motorist was not exceeding speed limit, need for the exercise of due care was not thereby obviated, particularly in view of statutory provision that automobile should only be operated at such speed as was consistent with safety and proper use of the highways. *Langenegger v. McNally*, 50 N.M. 96, 171 P.2d 316 (1946).

Nor because driver has right-of-way. - Fact that right-of-way was in plaintiff's favor did not obviate duty of plaintiff's exercising due care when defendant motorist entered intersection while plaintiff was still some 200 feet away. *Langenegger v. McNally*, 50 N.M. 96, 171 P.2d 316 (1946).

Traveling five m.p.h. through yellow flashing light intersection not negligence. - Two trucks approximately 100 yards from an intersection were traveling 35 to 40 m.p.h. and were slowing down so that by the time the trucks reached the intersection (controlled by a yellow flashing light) one truck was going five m.p.h. and the other slightly faster. These facts show neither a lack of ordinary care nor speed amounting to a failure to use due care in violation of 64-18-1.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *Butcher v. Safeway Stores, Inc.*, 78 N.M. 593, 435 P.2d 212 (Ct. App. 1967).

Not slowing or stopping not failure to exercise ordinary care. - Where automobile was being driven between 40 or 45 m.p.h. at night and driver, on seeing an approaching truck which did not attempt to keep a straight course, but meandered and weaved, and did not dim light, dimmed the lights on his automobile and pulled over to the right in order to give the truck all of the room possible, it cannot be said that the driver of such automobile failed to exercise ordinary care in not slowing or stopping his automobile. *Cain v. Bowlby*, 114 F.2d 519 (10th Cir.), cert. denied, 311 U.S. 710, 61 S. Ct. 319, 85 L. Ed. 462 (1940).

Not error to find excessive speed even when within limit. - A finding that motorist was traveling too fast may not be erroneous even though he was not driving in excess of the speed limit. *Langenegger v. McNally*, 50 N.M. 96, 171 P.2d 316 (1946).

Failure to use due care even if not exceeding limit. - A charge of failure to use due care can be made even though the driver was not exceeding a posted speed limit and even though no accident resulted from such overt actions. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-147.

Motorists held to see what person exercising due care sees. - Motorists are responsible for seeing that which a reasonably prudent person, exercising due care, should have seen. Failure properly to evaluate what is seen is as much an element of negligent lookout as not to see the course of danger at all. A motorist must exercise care commensurate with the situation confronting him. *Horrocks v. Rounds*, 70 N.M. 73, 370 P.2d 799 (1962).

Negligence to fail to be able to avoid discernible obstruction. - Failure of driver to operate vehicle at such a speed that it can be stopped in time to avoid an obstruction discernible within his length of vision ahead of him may constitute negligence. *Duncan v. Madrid*, 44 N.M. 249, 101 P.2d 382 (1940); *Lopez v. Townsend*, 42 N.M. 601, 82 P.2d 921 (1938).

Jury question whether speed was too great to avoid collision. - Defendant, having difficulty seeing the road because of the snow, traveled about 25 to 30 feet behind plaintiff's car. Plaintiff's car traveled over into the oncoming lanes of traffic and when she saw this she brought her car to a stop. Defendant saw no brake lights and was unable to stop his car. These facts created a jury question on issue of defendant's negligence (going too fast) or plaintiff's contributory negligence (improper stopping). *Tafoya v. Whitson*, 83 N.M. 23, 487 P.2d 1093 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 22, 487 P.2d 1092 (1971).

"Unavoidable accident" is an accident not occasioned in any degree, either directly or remotely, by want of such care or prudence as the law holds every man bound to exercise; and if the accident complained of could have been prevented by either party by means suggested by common prudence, it is not unavoidable. *Horrocks v. Rounds*, 70 N.M. 73, 370 P.2d 799 (1962).

Facts justifying reckless driving charge also sustain due care failure. - If the facts of a particular case could justify filing of a charge of reckless driving, the facts necessary to sustain a charge of failure to use due care would also be present so that either charge would be justified. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-147.

Person may be cited for failure to use due care. - A person can validly be cited, under 64-18-1.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), for failure to use due care, provided that the act or acts constituting the offense are set out in the complaint. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-147.

B. Per Se.

Negligence per se to operate vehicle at prohibited speed. - Operation of an automobile at a speed prohibited by statute or ordinance is negligence per se. *Clay v. Texas-Arizona Motor Freight, Inc.*, 49 N.M. 157, 159 P.2d 317 (1945).

Exceeding speed limit does not mandate finding of negligence. - The fact that the defendant was exceeding the speed limit does not mandate or preclude a finding of negligence. *Marcus v. Cortese*, 98 N.M. 414, 649 P.2d 482 (Ct. App. 1982).

Operating truck at speed in violation of statute constituted negligence per se. *H.W. Bass Drilling Co. v. Ray*, 101 F.2d 316 (10th Cir. 1939).

One who violates a statute is negligent as a matter of law, unless excused from such violation. *Dahl v. Turner*, 80 N.M. 564, 458 P.2d 816 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 80 N.M. 608, 458 P.2d 860 (1969).

Failure to reduce speed to statutory requirement constituted negligence per se in case where truck brakes were insufficient to slow truck on downhill and truck ran into roadblock, even though government was assumed guilty of negligence for posting insufficient warning. *United States v. Byers*, 225 F.2d 774 (10th Cir. 1955).

Proof of statute violation is one method of proving negligence. - Section 66-7-307B NMSA 1978 indicates that in cases concerned with posted speed limits plaintiff must still meet his traditional burden of proof. It says that a case involving posted speed limits is not a special category just because posted speed limits are involved. Even if posted speed limits are involved, plaintiff must still prove negligence as a proximate cause of the accident. Section 66-7-307B NMSA 1978, however, does not state how negligence is to be proved. Proof of violation of a statute is one method of proving negligence. *Dahl v. Turner*, 80 N.M. 564, 458 P.2d 816 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 80 N.M. 608, 458 P.2d 860 (1969).

Driving in excess of limit establishes negligence due to speed. - Facts establishing that defendant was driving in excess of the speed limit and that she failed to control her speed to avoid colliding with a pickup which was entering the highway is evidence of negligence due to speed. *Dahl v. Turner*, 80 N.M. 564, 458 P.2d 816 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 80 N.M. 608, 458 P.2d 860 (1969).

But excessive speed not inferable from mere fact accident happened. - The mere fact that the law requires that vehicles may only be operated at such speed as shall be consistent at all times with safety and the proper use of the roads did not compel the giving of instruction on excessive speed. There is no evidence that either defendant was violating the maximum speed limit and there is no evidence that either was driving at a speed inconsistent with the exercise of due care and the proper use of the highway.

Excessive speed under the prevailing conditions is not inferable from the mere fact that the accidents happened. *Lopez v. Maes*, 81 N.M. 693, 472 P.2d 658 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 81 N.M. 721, 472 P.2d 984 (1970).

Instruction of excessive speed not given when no evidence thereof. - Where there was no evidence received in the trial of the case indicating speed in excess of the lawful limit, or speed indicative of lack of due care under the circumstances and as the evidence established that the defendant's vehicle was engaged in, or had just completed, a left turn and was moving very slowly, the jury would logically conclude that the force of this instruction was directed at the speed of the plaintiff and since there was no evidence of excessive speed given by any witness, the issue thus raised by the instruction was not only false, but it was prejudicial. *Embrey v. Galentin*, 76 N.M. 719, 418 P.2d 62 (1966).

C. Contributory.

Contributory negligence possibly denied where speed limit violation is factor. - Where defendant's negligent act is committed under extremely aggravated circumstances in the establishment of which violation of the statutory speed limit is a factor, contributory negligence may be denied as a defense. *Gray v. Esslinger*, 46 N.M. 421, 130 P.2d 24 (1942).

Must show limit violation not contributing cause of injury. - Where defendant in action for death of driver of truck interposed defense of contributory negligence, if driver was exceeding statutory speed limit, plaintiff would have been required to show that such speed was not the contributing cause of the injury. *H.W. Bass Drilling Co. v. Ray*, 101 F.2d 316 (10th Cir. 1939).

Jury question whether speed was too great to avoid collision. - See same catchline in notes under III A above.

§ 66-7-302. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 37 and Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 15 repeal 66-7-302 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1987, ch. 73, § 1, relating to maximum speed limit, effective July 1, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1987 Replacement Pamphlet.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 2 purported to amend this section, as amended by Laws 1987, ch. 73, § 1, but, because of the earlier repeal by Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 37 and Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 15, that amendment could not be given effect. For present comparable provisions, see 66-7-302.1 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-7-302.1. Speed limit; conviction; use limited.

A. The division shall not use a violation under Paragraph (3) or (4) of Subsection A of Section 66-7-301 NMSA 1978 for the purpose of suspending or revoking a driver's license unless the driver was exceeding the speed of seventy miles an hour.

B. An insurer shall not consider a violation under Paragraph (3) or (4) of Subsection A of Section 66-7-301 NMSA 1978 as a moving traffic violation against a person, unless the person was exceeding the speed of seventy miles an hour, for the purpose of establishing rates of motor vehicle insurance charged by the insurer nor shall the insurer cancel or refuse to renew any policy of insurance for such a violation.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-7-302.1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 8.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 16 makes the act effective on July 1, 1989.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 30 and Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 8 enacted identical versions of this section. The section is treated as enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 8.

§ 66-7-303. Establishment of speed zones.

A. Whenever the state highway commission determines upon the basis of an engineering survey and traffic investigation, a detailed report of which is filed with the supreme court librarian, that any speed established by law is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist upon any part of a state highway, the commission may declare the speed limit for that part which is effective at times determined when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected at the particular part of the highway.

B. Whenever a local authority determines upon the basis of an engineering survey and traffic investigation that any speed limit permitted under state law or local ordinance is greater or less than is reasonable or safe under the conditions found to exist upon any part of a highway within its jurisdiction, it may declare a speed limit for that part which is effective at times determined when appropriate signs giving notice thereof are erected at the particular part of the highway.

C. Engineering surveys and traffic investigations made by local authorities shall be on a form approved by the chief highway administrator. If engineers are not available to the local authorities, the state highway department may make the surveys and investigations for the local authorities.

D. Speed zones may be marked by a sign containing a flashing yellow light and, when the light is in operation, the speed limit, instructions or regulations on the sign are in

effect.

E. Alteration of speed limits on state highways by local authorities is not effective until approved by the state highway commission.

F. The provisions of Subsections A and B of this section shall not apply to changes of speed limit in construction zones authorized pursuant to Section 3 [66-7-303.1 NMSA 1978] of this act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-18-2.1, enacted by Laws 1957, ch. 73, § 2; 1963, ch. 145, § 2; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-303, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 407; 1985, ch. 188, § 2.

Cross-references. - For the supreme court law librarian generally, see 18-1-7 to 18-1-12 NMSA 1978. As to state highway commissioners, see 67-3-2 NMSA 1978. As to the appointment of the state highway engineer, see 67-3-7 NMSA 1978. As to chief highway administrator, see 67-3-23 NMSA 1978.

Altered speed becomes speed limit after alteration. - Section 64-18-1.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-301 NMSA 1978) and this section authorize the alteration of speed limits. The altered speed then becomes the speed limit. *Dahl v. Turner*, 80 N.M. 564, 458 P.2d 816 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 80 N.M. 608, 458 P.2d 860 (1969).

§ 66-7-303.1. Construction zones; traffic control devices; penalty.

A. When construction, repair or reconstruction of any street or highway is being done, the state highway department or the local authority with jurisdiction over that street or highway is authorized to designate as a construction zone that portion of the street or highway where construction, reconstruction or repair is being done and to close the construction zone to traffic or to provide for a single lane of traffic on any two-lane or four-lane highway in the construction zone.

B. The state highway department or any local authority closing all or a portion of a street or highway or providing for a single lane of traffic on any two-lane or four-lane street or highway pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall erect or cause to be erected traffic-control devices or barricades to warn and notify the public of any change in speed limit and that such street or highway is closed or limited to a single lane of traffic.

C. Every pedestrian or person who operates a vehicle on any street or highway shall obey all signs, signals, markings, flagmen or other traffic-control devices which are placed to regulate, control and guide traffic through a construction zone.

D. No person shall remove, change, modify, deface or alter any traffic-control device or barricade which has been erected on any street or highway pursuant to this section.

E. Any person who violates any provision of Subsection C or D of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200) or imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed thirty days, or both.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 188, § 3.

Cross-references. - As to the state highway department, see 67-3-6 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-7-304. County roads; authority to regulate speed limits.

A. The board of county commissioners of each county may alter and establish speed limits lower than those established by law on county roads within its county, provided that:

(1) the speed limit is reasonable and safe under local conditions on the basis of an engineering survey and traffic investigation;

(2) the alteration of a speed limit is approved by the highway commission; and

(3) the county posts speed-limit signs that conform to the specifications as set forth in the manual adopted by the state highway commission before enforcing the speed limit.

B. As used in this section "county roads" means any streets, roads or highways built and maintained by the county or the control of which has been given to the county by the state highway commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-304, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 408.

Cross-references. - As to the adoption of a manual and specifications for a uniform system of traffic-control devices, see 66-7-101 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Conflict between statutes and local regulations as to automobiles, 21 A.L.R. 1186; 64 A.L.R. 993; 147 A.L.R. 522.

§ 66-7-305. Minimum speed regulation.

A. No person shall drive a motor vehicle at such a slow speed as to impede the normal and reasonable movement of traffic except when reduced speed is necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law.

B. Whenever the state highway commission or local authorities within their respective jurisdictions determine on the basis of an engineering and traffic investigation that slow speeds on any part of a highway consistently impede the normal and reasonable

movement of traffic, the commission or the local authority may determine and declare a minimum speed limit below which no person shall drive a vehicle except when necessary for safe operation or in compliance with law; provided that local authorities in municipalities of more than one hundred thousand population may prohibit vehicles which by virtue of weight or design are slow moving on local arterials during peak hours of traffic.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-305, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 409.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Violation is proper question for jury. - Violations of 64-18-4, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) (driving so slow as to impede traffic), 64-18-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-349 NMSA 1978) (stopping on a highway) and 66-7-318 A NMSA 1978 (following too closely), which were enacted for the benefit of the public, were proper questions for jury. *Archuleta v. Johnston*, 83 N.M. 380, 492 P.2d 997 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 379, 492 P.2d 996 (1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Civil cases involving law against slow speed, 66 A.L.R.2d 1194.
61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 588.

§ 66-7-306. Special speed limitations [limitations].

A. Subject to the requirements of Section 66-3-847 NMSA 1978, no person shall drive any vehicle equipped with solid rubber or cushion tires at a speed greater than a maximum of ten miles per hour.

B. No person shall drive a vehicle over any bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway at a speed which is greater than the maximum speed which can be maintained with safety to such bridge or structure, when such structure is signposted as provided in this section.

C. The state highway commission upon request from any local authority shall, or upon its own initiative may, conduct an investigation of any bridge or other elevated structure constituting a part of a highway, and if it shall thereupon find that such structure cannot with safety to itself withstand vehicles traveling at the speed otherwise permissible under the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978], the commission shall determine and declare the maximum speed of vehicles which such structure can withstand, and shall cause or permit suitable signs stating such maximum speed to be erected and maintained at a minimum distance of three hundred feet before each end of such structure.

D. Upon the trial of any person charged with a violation of this section, proof of said determination of the maximum speed by said commission and the existence of said

signs shall constitute conclusive evidence of the maximum speed which can be maintained with safety to such bridge or structure.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-306, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 410.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 246.

§ 66-7-307. Charging violations; rule in civil actions.

A. In every charge of violation of any speed regulation under the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978], the complaint and the uniform traffic citation shall specify the speed at which the defendant is alleged to have driven and the maximum speed applicable within the district or at the location.

B. Provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code for maximum speed limitations shall not be construed to relieve the plaintiff in any civil action from the burden of proving negligence on the part of the defendant as the proximate cause of an accident.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2407, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 62; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-7; Laws 1969, ch. 169, § 5; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-307, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 411.

Statutory violation one method of proving negligence. - Subsection B of this section indicates that in cases concerned with posted speed limits plaintiff must still meet his traditional burden of proof. It says that a case involving posted speed limits is not a special category just because posted speed limits are involved. Even if posted speed limits are involved, plaintiff must still prove negligence as a proximate cause of the accident. Subsection B of this section, however, does not state how negligence is to be proved. Proof of violation of a statute is one method of proving negligence. *Dahl v. Turner*, 80 N.M. 564, 458 P.2d 816 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 80 N.M. 608, 458 P.2d 860 (1969).

Court acquired jurisdiction over speeding prosecution even though citation was not made under oath and the complaint failed to allege the speed and speed limit and that the appellant was the person who committed the offense. *State v. Mesecher*, 74 N.M. 510, 395 P.2d 233 (1964).

§ 66-7-308. Drive on right side of roadway; exceptions.

A. Upon all roadways of sufficient width a vehicle shall be driven upon the right half of the roadway, and where practicable, entirely to the right of the center thereof, except as follows:

(1) when overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction under the rules governing such movement;

(2) when the right half of a roadway is closed to traffic while under construction or repair;

(3) upon a roadway divided into three marked lanes for traffic under the rules applicable thereon; or

(4) upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic.

B. Upon all roadways any vehicle proceeding at less than the normal speed of traffic at the time and place and under the conditions then existing shall be driven in the right-hand lane then available for traffic, or as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway, except when overtaking and passing another car proceeding in the same direction or when preparing for a left turn at an intersection or into a private road or driveway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-308, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 412.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Provision does not apply to one-car accident. - Although the legislature did not explicitly state whom it sought to protect in 64-18-8, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) and 64-18-16, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-317 NMSA 1978), it is reasonable to assume that it was the motoring public in general, including passengers and that the harm sought to be prevented was head-on collisions or sideswiping the opposite moving traffic; since it is doubtful that the provision could have been intended by the legislature to apply to a one-car accident of unknown cause in which driver and passenger were killed (regardless of the fact that evidence showed the car crossed into the left-hand lane before its final plunge) the district court properly refused to submit a negligence per se instruction based on these provisions to the jury. *Archibeque v. Homrich*, 88 N.M. 527, 543 P.2d 820 (1975).

No violation when on left side to avoid accident. - Where inference possible from the testimony was that motorcyclist either slammed on the brakes which threw his motorcycle to the left because of slippery street or else that he attempted to turn with the other vehicle to avoid the impact, it does not follow that he had been traveling on the left side of the street. *White v. Montoya*, 46 N.M. 241, 126 P.2d 471 (1942).

Violation in dense fog is negligence per se. - It is negligence per se for a motorist to drive on left side of highway in a dense fog. *Silva v. Waldie*, 42 N.M. 514, 82 P.2d 282 (1938).

Driving on wrong side on steep incline reckless. - Inadvertently allowing an automobile to encroach upon the wrong side of the road while going up an incline so steep cars beyond its crest may not be seen constitutes a reckless, willful and wanton disregard of consequences to others, and will support conviction for manslaughter if one be killed as a result thereof. *State v. Rice*, 58 N.M. 205, 269 P.2d 751 (1954).

Violation not proximate cause of injury as matter of law. - A violation of 64-18-8, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) does not necessarily justify the trial court in ruling as a matter of law that the violation was the proximate cause of the injury, and the trial court was correct in leaving the issue of causation to the jury in an action for damages for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff when run over by defendant. *Martin v. Gomez*, 69 N.M. 1, 363 P.2d 365 (1961).

But violation negligence as matter of law unless justified. - Where there are facts showing a violation of 64-18-8, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), such a violation is negligence as a matter of law where the violation was neither excused nor justified. *Paddock v. Schuelke*, 81 N.M. 759, 473 P.2d 373 (Ct. App. 1970).

Even if plaintiff speeding defendant's wrong-side driving proximate cause. - Where it was not the speed of plaintiff's car that was the proximate cause of the accident, but the position of the defendant's car on that side of the road where it did not belong and where there was no danger at all, regardless of the speed of plaintiff's car, until the defendant suddenly turned to the left-hand side of the road, it was not error to refuse to find the plaintiff guilty of contributory negligence. *McDonald v. Linick*, 58 N.M. 65, 265 P.2d 676 (1954).

Burden on driver on wrong side to explain presence there. - Where it was shown that defendant's car was on the wrong side of the road at the instant of the collision, the burden was on defendant to explain his presence there. *Pavlos v. Albuquerque Nat'l Bank*, 82 N.M. 759, 487 P.2d 187 (Ct. App. 1971); *Paddock v. Schuelke*, 81 N.M. 759, 473 P.2d 373 (Ct. App. 1970).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 260.

Right or duty to turn in violation of law of road to avoid traveler or obstacle, 24 A.L.R. 1304; 63 A.L.R. 277; 113 A.L.R. 1328.

Validity of regulations as to part of street to be used by moving vehicles, 29 A.L.R. 1348.

Responsibility for collision at night of automobiles, one of which, with lights on, is moving on wrong side of road, 59 A.L.R. 590.

Speed of automobile as proximate cause of accident where it or colliding vehicle is on wrong side of road, 77 A.L.R. 598.

Liability for injury by trailer, as affected by noncompliance with rules of road, 84 A.L.R. 286.

Sufficiency of indictment or information charging failure to keep on proper side of road or in proper place, 115 A.L.R. 361.

Keeping to right on street or highway divided by parkway or other neutral strip, 165 A.L.R. 1418.

Duties imposed by statute where motor vehicle, passing on left of other vehicle proceeding in same direction, cuts back to the right, 48 A.L.R.2d 233.

Reckless driving in failing to keep to right, 52 A.L.R.2d 1352.

Driving on wrong side of road with insufficient or no lights as contributory negligence, 67 A.L.R.2d 118; 62 A.L.R.3d 560; 62 A.L.R.3d 771; 62 A.L.R.3d 844.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 274 to 283.

§ 66-7-309. Passing vehicles proceeding in opposite direction [directions].

Drivers of vehicles proceeding in opposite directions shall pass each other to the right, and upon roadways having width for not more than one line of traffic in each direction each driver shall give to the other at least one-half of the main-traveled portion of the roadway as nearly as possible.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2409, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 64; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-9; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-309, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 413.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 266, 839, 842.

Rights, duties and liability with respect to narrow bridge or passage as between motor vehicles approaching from opposite directions, 47 A.L.R.2d 142.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 306, 307; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 686.

§ 66-7-310. Overtaking a vehicle on the left.

The following rules shall govern the overtaking and passing of vehicles proceeding in the same direction, subject to those limitations, exceptions and special rules hereinafter stated:

A. the driver of a vehicle overtaking another vehicle proceeding in the same direction shall pass to the left thereof at a safe distance and shall not again drive to the right side of the roadway until safely clear of the overtaken vehicle; and

B. except when overtaking and passing on the right is permitted, the driver of an overtaken vehicle shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on audible signal and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-310, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 414.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Left lane truck not proximate cause when right lane car swerving. - Where car signaled for a right turn and veered to the right, then suddenly signaled for a left turn and went from the right to the left side of the road, thereby creating a sudden emergency which truck driver in left lane could not reasonably avoid, truck driver exercised ordinary care in the circumstances and did not violate any statutory or customary rule of the road, so as to proximately contribute to the accident. *Watts v. Roberts*, 282 F.2d 565 (10th Cir. 1960).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 262, 859.

Reciprocal duties of drivers of automobiles or other vehicles proceeding in same direction, 24 A.L.R. 507; 47 A.L.R. 703; 62 A.L.R. 970; 104 A.L.R. 485.

Rights and liabilities as between drivers of motor vehicles proceeding in same direction, where one or both attempt to pass on left of another vehicle so proceeding, 27 A.L.R.2d 317.

Reciprocal rights, duties and liabilities where driver of motor vehicle attempts to pass on right of other motor vehicle proceeding in same direction, 38 A.L.R.2d 114.

Proximate cause as question for jury where motor vehicle driver, passing on left of other vehicle proceeding in same direction, cuts back to the right, 48 A.L.R.2d 232.

Duty and liability of overtaken driver with respect to adjusting speed to that of passing vehicle, 91 A.L.R.2d 1260.

Duty and liability with respect to giving audible signal when driver's view ahead is obstructed at curve or hill, 16 A.L.R.3d 897.

Duty and liability with respect to giving audible signal before passing, 22 A.L.R.3d 325. 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 324 to 326; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 686.

§ 66-7-311. When overtaking on the right is permitted.

A. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass upon the right of another vehicle only under the following conditions:

(1) when the vehicle overtaken is making or about to make a left turn;

(2) upon a street or highway with unobstructed pavement not occupied by parked vehicles of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles in each direction; or

(3) upon a one-way street, or upon any roadway on which traffic is restricted to one direction of movement, where the roadway is free from obstructions and of sufficient width for two or more lines of moving vehicles.

B. The driver of a vehicle may overtake and pass another vehicle upon the right only under conditions permitting such movement in safety. In no event shall such movement be made by driving off the pavement or main-traveled portion of the roadway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-311, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 415.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Where highway was four lanes, overtaking and passing on right was permissible. *Sapp v. Atlas Bldg. Prods. Co.*, 62 N.M. 239, 308 P.2d 213 (1957).

Passing on right within flashing yellow intersection is negligence question for jury. - See *Butcher v. Safeway Stores, Inc.*, 78 N.M. 593, 435 P.2d 212 (Ct. App. 1967).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 265.

Right-of-way at street or highway intersections, 21 A.L.R. 974; 37 A.L.R. 493; 47 A.L.R. 595; 89 A.L.R. 838; 136 A.L.R. 1497.

Violation of regulation requiring one intending to turn left at intersection to approach in traffic lane nearest to center of street or highway, 87 A.L.R. 1165.

Cutting corners as negligence, 115 A.L.R. 1178.

Liability arising from collision between automobile making U-turn and another vehicle, 6 A.L.R.2d 1244.

Operation of statutory regulations where driver of motor vehicle attempts to pass on right of another vehicle proceeding in the same direction, 38 A.L.R.2d 123.

Violation of statute by motorist's failure to give signal for left turn at intersection with respect to motor vehicle proceeding in same direction, 39 A.L.R.2d 32.

Failure of motorist to give signal for left turn between intersections, liability for accident arising from, 39 A.L.R.2d 103.

Reckless driving in overtaking and passing vehicle, 52 A.L.R.2d 1344.

Duty to keep to right at intersection, 53 A.L.R.2d 852.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 326; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 686.

§ 66-7-312. Limitations on overtaking on the left.

No vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the roadway in overtaking and passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and free of oncoming traffic for a sufficient distance ahead to permit such overtaking and passing to be completely made without interfering with the safe operation of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction or any vehicle overtaken. In every event the overtaking vehicle must return to the right-hand side of the roadway before coming within one hundred feet of any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-312, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 416.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Passing on hill approaching sharp curve constitutes negligence per se. - Where a violation of these provisions constitutes negligent conduct per se, in an action for damages and where third truck attempting to pass on sharp curve caused collision between two other trucks, the fact that the third truck did not actually collide with either of the vehicles or that the driver did not know that a collision had occurred would be immaterial if his negligence in passing a vehicle on a hill and when approaching a curve was the proximate cause of the collision. *Wilsey-Bennett Trucking Co. v. Frost*, 275 F.2d 144 (10th Cir. 1960).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Duty in operating automobile at curve or on hill, 57 A.L.R. 589.

Reciprocal duties of drivers of automobiles or other vehicles proceeding in the same direction, 104 A.L.R. 485.

Rights and liabilities as between drivers of motor vehicles proceeding in same direction, where one or both attempt to pass on left of another vehicle so proceeding, 27 A.L.R.2d 317.

Reciprocal rights, duties and liabilities where driver of motor vehicle attempts to pass on right of other motor vehicle proceeding in same direction, 38 A.L.R.2d 114.

Construction, applicability and effect of traffic regulation prohibiting vehicles from passing one another at street or highway intersection, 53 A.L.R.2d 850.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 326.

§ 66-7-313. Further limitations on driving to left of center of roadway.

A. No vehicle shall at any time be driven to the left side of the roadway under the following conditions:

(1) when approaching the crest of a grade or upon a curve in the highway where the driver's view is obstructed within such distance as to create a hazard in the event another vehicle might approach from the opposite direction;

(2) when approaching within one hundred feet of or traversing any intersection or railroad grade crossing; or

(3) when the view is obstructed upon approaching within one hundred feet of any bridge, viaduct or tunnel.

B. The foregoing limitations shall not apply upon a one-way roadway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-313, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 417.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Passing on hill approaching sharp curve constitutes negligence per se. - Where a violation of these provisions constitutes negligent conduct per se, in an action for damages and where third truck attempting to pass on sharp curve caused collision between two other trucks, the fact that the third truck did not actually collide with either of the vehicles or that the driver did not know that a collision had occurred would be immaterial if his negligence in passing a vehicle on a hill and when approaching a curve was the proximate cause of the collision. *Wilsey-Bennett Trucking Co. v. Frost*, 275 F.2d 144 (10th Cir. 1960).

Left lane truck not proximate cause when right lane car swerving. - Where car signaled for a right turn and veered to the right, then suddenly signaled for a left turn and went from the right to the left side of the road, thereby creating a sudden emergency which truck driver in left lane could not reasonably avoid, truck driver exercised ordinary care in the circumstances and did not violate any statutory or customary rule of the road, so as to proximately contribute to the accident. *Watts v. Roberts*, 282 F.2d 565 (10th Cir. 1960).

Some passing bans not applicable to private roads. - Where roadway was shown not to be a public road, then the statutory ban on passing other vehicles within 100 feet of an intersection of two roads did not apply. *Moore v. Armstrong*, 67 N.M. 350, 355 P.2d 284 (1960).

Custom and usage right-of-way evidence admitted for private road accidents. - See *Irwin v. Graham*, 62 N.M. 72, 304 P.2d 875 (1956).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Right or duty to turn in violation of law of road to avoid traveler or obstacle, 24 A.L.R. 1304; 63 A.L.R. 277; 113 A.L.R. 1328. Responsibility for collision at night of automobiles, one of which, with lights on, is standing or moving on wrong side of road, 59 A.L.R. 590.

Negligence of motorist as to injury or damage occasioned in avoiding collision with vehicle approaching in wrong lane, 47 A.L.R.2d 119.

Construction and application of statutes regulating or forbidding passing on hill by vehicle, 60 A.L.R.2d 211.

What is a street or highway intersection within traffic rules, 7 A.L.R.3d 1204.

Duty and liability with respect to giving audible signal where driver's view ahead is obstructed at curve or hill, 16 A.L.R.3d 897.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 268.

§ 66-7-314. Movement of hazardous vehicle; escort to be furnished.

A. When, in the judgment of the motor transportation division or local authorities with respect to highways under their jurisdiction, the movement of any vehicle is deemed a hazard to traffic upon a highway over which the vehicle is to travel, the granting of permission for the movement of the vehicle may be conditioned upon a special escort accompanying the hazardous vehicle.

B. The chief of the New Mexico state police, upon request from the proper authority, shall furnish a special police car escort to safeguard traffic during the movement of the hazardous vehicle. There shall be paid by the applicant, to move such vehicle, the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) for each police car for each day police escort is required. All sums so paid are appropriated to the New Mexico state police division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-314, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 418; 1988, ch. 14, § 7.

Cross-references. - As to movement of vehicles or loads of excessive size and weight, see 66-7-413 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendment, effective July 1, 1988, made a minor stylistic change in Subsection A and, in Subsection B, substituted "three hundred dollars (\$300)" for "fifty dollars (\$50)" and "New Mexico state police division" for "state police".

Private escort service may be used. - If a load is 20 feet wide or over (a house), the option lies with the motor transportation department (now motor transportation division of the transportation department) to allow the carrier to furnish his own escort, as opposed to a police escort, such as that provided by a private business escort service. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-21.

§ 66-7-315. No-passing zones.

A. The state highway commission and local authorities may determine those portions of any highway under their respective jurisdictions where overtaking and passing or driving on the left of the roadway would be especially hazardous and may, by appropriate signs or markings on the roadway, indicate the beginning and end of such zones. When the signs or markings are in place and clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person, every driver of a vehicle shall obey the direction thereof.

B. Where signs or marking are in place to define a no-passing zone as set forth in Subsection A of this section, no driver shall at any time drive on the left side of the roadway within the no-passing zone or on the left side of any pavement striping designed to mark the no-passing zone throughout its length.

C. This section does not apply under the conditions described in Section 66-7-308A(2) NMSA 1978, or to the driver of a vehicle turning left into or from an alley, private road or driveway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-315, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 419.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Crossing over yellow line places driver in hazardous position. - If from the point where a motorist passes into the left side of the highway the yellow line can be seen on the right hand side of the road, or as 64-18-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) puts it, the marking is "clearly visible to an ordinarily observant person," then if thereafter before crossing over to his proper lane there appears a yellow line in that lane, then he has violated the provision. He has placed himself in a position on the highway which has been determined to be hazardous. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6297.

Negligence per se to change lanes in marked no-passing zone. - Where the defendant had turned from the right driving lane of the highway over into the left driving lane at a place which was marked by appropriate markings by the New Mexico state highway department to indicate there was a no-passing zone, and such markings were visible to an ordinarily observant man, then the defendant was guilty of negligence per se. *Maestas v. Christmas*, 63 N.M. 447, 321 P.2d 631 (1958).

Section not lesser included offense of reckless driving or vehicular homicide. - Section 64-18-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) is not a lesser included offense of 64-22-1 to 64-22-3, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-101 and 66-8-113 NMSA 1978, respectively). *State v. Villa*, 85 N.M. 537, 514 P.2d 56 (Ct. App. 1973).

Left lane truck not proximate cause when right lane car swerving. - Where car signaled for a right turn and veered to the right, then suddenly signaled for a left turn and went from the right to the left side of the road, thereby creating a sudden emergency which truck driver in left lane could not reasonably avoid, truck driver exercised ordinary care in the circumstances and did not violate any statutory or customary rule of the road, so as to proximately contribute to the accident. *Watts v. Roberts*, 282 F.2d 565 (10th Cir. 1960).

No-passing zone regulations effective without filing where defendant admitted understanding. - Rules and regulations of state highway department regarding no-passing zones were effective although not filed with supreme court library as required by former 4-10-13 1953 Comp. et seq., where defendant admitted that he understood the significance of yellow barrier lines and that they designated no-passing zones. *Maestas v. Christmas*, 63 N.M. 447, 321 P.2d 631 (1958).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 16.

§ 66-7-316. One-way roadways and rotary traffic islands.

A. The state highway commission may designate any highway or any separate roadway under its jurisdiction for one-way traffic and shall erect appropriate signs giving notice thereof.

B. Upon a roadway designated and signposted for one-way traffic a vehicle shall be driven only in the direction designated.

C. A vehicle passing around a rotary traffic island shall be driven only to the right of such island.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-316, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 420.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 217.

Duty and liability of vehicle driver approaching intersection of one-way street with other street, 62 A.L.R.2d 275.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 33.

§ 66-7-317. Driving on roadways laned for traffic.

Whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic the following rules in addition to all others consistent herewith shall apply:

A. a vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lane until the driver has first ascertained that such movement can be made with safety;

B. upon a roadway which is divided into three lanes a vehicle shall not be driven in the center lane except when overtaking a [and] passing another vehicle where the roadway is clearly visible and such center lane is clear of traffic within a safe distance, or in preparation for a left turn or where such center lane is at the time allocated exclusively to traffic moving in the direction the vehicle is proceeding and is signposted to give [give] notice of such allocation; and

C. official signs may be erected directing slow-moving traffic to use a designated lane or designating those lanes to be used by traffic moving in a particular direction regardless of the center of the roadway and drivers of vehicles shall obey the directions of every such sign.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-317, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 421.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Provision does not apply to one-car accident. - Although the legislature did not explicitly state whom it sought to protect in 64-18-8, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-307 NMSA 1978) and 64-18-16, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), it is reasonable to assume that it was the motoring public in general, including passengers and that the harm

sought to be prevented was head-on collisions or sideswiping the opposite moving traffic; since it is doubtful that the provision could have been intended by the legislature to apply to a one-car accident of unknown cause in which driver and passenger were killed (regardless of the fact that evidence showed the car crossed into the left-hand lane before its final plunge), the district court properly refused to submit a negligence per se instruction based on these provisions to the jury. *Archibeque v. Homrich*, 88 N.M. 527, 543 P.2d 820 (1975).

Person travelling upon multi-lane roadway has right to assume, in the absence of indication to the contrary, that a fellow motorist will continue in his lane of travel. *Aragon v. Speelman*, 83 N.M. 285, 491 P.2d 173 (Ct. App. 1971).

Before lane change driver must ascertain safety of such move. - Before a motorist travelling on a multi-lane highway changes lanes he must first ascertain if he can do so safely without endangering following or approaching traffic. *Aragon v. Speelman*, 83 N.M. 285, 491 P.2d 173 (Ct. App. 1971).

Crossing center line is not a per se traffic violation under New Mexico traffic laws. If the movement can be made with safety it is not unlawful. *United States v. Borcich*, 460 F.2d 1391 (10th Cir. 1972).

Lane change instruction improper if no evidence of unsafety. - Where there was no evidence that defendant automobile driver who struck child on bicycle on divided four-lane highway could not safely switch from outside to unobstructed inside lane 200 to 300 yards from decedent when driver observed decedent in outside lane, instruction of change of lane raised false issue. *Aragon v. Speelman*, 83 N.M. 285, 491 P.2d 173 (Ct. App. 1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 274.

§ 66-7-318. Following too closely.

A. The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for the speed of such vehicles and the traffic upon and the condition of the highway.

B. The driver of any motor truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle when traveling upon a roadway outside of a business or residence district shall not follow another motor truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle within three hundred feet, except that this shall not prevent a motor truck or motor vehicle drawing another vehicle from overtaking and passing by any like vehicle or other vehicle.

C. Motor vehicles being driven upon any roadway outside of a business or residence district in a caravan or motorcade whether or not towing other vehicles shall not follow the preceding vehicle closer than three hundred feet. This provision shall not apply to

funeral processions, nor shall it apply within or outside of a business or residence district to motor vehicle escort vehicles of a motor vehicle escort service, which may, if necessary to maintain the continuity of the escorted unit or units, precede or follow at a distance closer than three hundred feet to the escorted unit or units.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2417, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 72; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-17; Laws 1971, ch. 255, § 2; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-318, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 422.

Cross-references. - For the definitions of "business district" and "residence district," see 66-7-1 B(2) and (15) NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Plaintiff's principal duty under Subsection A was to keep lookout ahead and this she fulfilled when she did not collide with garbage truck in front of her even though it made an unexpected stop. Thus, where plaintiff was struck from behind by defendant's automobile, there was no evidence that plaintiff was guilty of negligence proximately contributing to the accident and the trial court erred in not granting her motion for a directed verdict on this issue of contributory negligence. *Kight v. Butscher*, 90 N.M. 386, 564 P.2d 189 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 90 N.M. 636, 567 P.2d 485 (1977).

Left lane vehicle not proximate cause when right lane car swerving. - Where car signaled for a right turn and veered to the right, then suddenly signaled for a left turn and went from the right to the left side of the road, thereby creating a sudden emergency which truck driver in left lane could not reasonably avoid, truck driver exercised ordinary care in the circumstances and did not violate any statutory or customary rule of the road, so as to proximately contribute to the accident. *Watts v. Roberts*, 282 F.2d 565 (10th Cir. 1960).

Violation is proper question for jury. - Violations of 64-18-4, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-305 NMSA 1978) (driving so slow as to impede traffic), 64-18-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-349 NMSA 1978) (stopping on a highway) and Subsection A of this section (following too closely), which were enacted for the benefit of the public, were proper questions for jury. *Archuleta v. Johnston*, 83 N.M. 380, 492 P.2d 997 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 379, 492 P.2d 996 (1971).

Violation is negligence per se. - Where an ordinance, in force at the time of a collision, is substantially the same as Subsection A of this section, and there is substantial evidence of its violation, it is error not to instruct the jury that violation of the ordinance constitutes negligence per se, or as a matter of law. *Rogers v. Thomas*, 81 N.M. 723, 472 P.2d 986 (Ct. App. 1970).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 261.

Reciprocal duties of drivers of automobiles or other vehicles proceeding in the same

direction, 104 A.L.R. 485.
60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 323(2), 326.

§ 66-7-319. Driving on divided highways.

Whenever any highway has been divided into two roadways by leaving an intervening space or by a physical barrier or clearly indicated dividing section so constructed as to impede vehicular traffic, every vehicle shall be driven only upon the right-hand roadway and no vehicle shall be driven over, across or within any such dividing space, barrier or section, except through an opening in such physical barrier or dividing section or space or at a crossover or intersection established by public authority.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2418, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 73; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-18; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-319, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 423.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Not lack of care if in proper lane. - Truck driver in west northbound lane of four-lane divided highway was proceeding in compliance with this section; he was in a lane where he had a right to be. He, therefore, cannot be held liable for lack of ordinary care, even though his truck blocked the view of the truck beside his. *Butcher v. Safeway Stores, Inc.*, 78 N.M. 593, 435 P.2d 212 (Ct. App. 1967).

Accident not unavoidable where obstruction seen moments before. - The presence of an island dividing traffic to right and left in a roadway traveled moments before when proceeding in the opposite direction is a far cry from a pedestrian suddenly appearing in the path of a car. The court was unable to follow defendant's argument that he was so surprised by the sudden appearance and unanticipated presence of the island and divided roadway as to make what followed an unavoidable accident. *Baros v. Kazmierczuk*, 68 N.M. 421, 362 P.2d 798 (1961).

Negligence not predicated upon mere intent to violate section. - Where it is undisputed that the plaintiff's car was standing still in her right-hand roadway and that at the time of the collision no part of her automobile had crossed any intervening space, physical barrier or dividing section of the roadway, her mere intention to cross the dividing line, even if such a crossing would violate this section, does not constitute a violation of it. Certainly negligence cannot be predicated upon a mere intention to do a prohibited act. *McKeough v. Ryan*, 79 N.M. 520, 445 P.2d 585 (1968).

"Working on highway" exemption strictly construed. - The provisions of 64-15-4, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-5 NMSA 1978) creating the exemption for work on the highway should be strictly construed and the right of the defendant to the benefits of the exemption must be clear and unmistakable. *Sturgeon v. Clark*, 69 N.M. 132, 364 P.2d 757 (1961).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 260.

Automobile accidents on street or highway divided by parkway or other neutral strip, 165 A.L.R. 1418.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 278.

§ 66-7-320. Restricted access.

No person shall drive a vehicle onto or from any controlled-access roadway except at such entrances and exits as are established by public authority.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2419, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 74; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-19; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-320, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 424.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "controlled-access highway," see 66-7-1 B(3) NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to the unlawful use of controlled-access facilities, see 67-11-10 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-7-321. Restrictions on use of controlled-access roadway.

A. The state highway commission, by resolution or order entered in its minutes, and local authorities, by ordinance, may regulate or prohibit the use of any controlled-access roadway within their respective jurisdictions by any class or kind of traffic which is found to be incompatible with the normal and safe movement of traffic.

B. The state highway commission or the local authority adopting any such prohibition shall erect and maintain official traffic-control devices on the controlled-access roadway on which the prohibitions are applicable, and when in place, no person shall disobey the restrictions stated on the devices.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2420, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 75; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-20; Laws 1969, ch. 169, § 7; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-321, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 425.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to provision that snowmobiles are not to be operated on limited access highways, see 66-9-9 NMSA 1978.

Section proper exercise of police power and proper delegation thereof. - The legislature's enactment of this section was a proper exercise of the state's police power and further was a proper delegation thereof. It certainly cannot be controverted that the regulation of animals on public highways is necessary to promote the public safety especially in this day of heavy automobile traffic and high highway traffic death tolls. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-226.

Highway commission has power to prohibit ridden or herded animals on controlled-access highways by a duly passed resolution. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-226.

It may also prevent passing across or through right-of-way. - The state highway commission has the power, by duly passed resolution, to prohibit animals from passing across, along, over or through the right-of-way of a public controlled access highway within the state. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-226.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Motorist's liability for collision at intersection of ordinary and arterial highways as affected by absence, displacement or malfunctioning of stop sign or other traffic signal, 74 A.L.R.2d 242.

§ 66-7-322. Required position and method of turning at intersections.

The driver of a vehicle intending to turn at an intersection shall do so as follows:

- A. both the approach for a right turn and a right turn shall be made as close as practicable to the right-hand curb or edge of the roadway;
- B. at any intersection where traffic is permitted to move in both directions on each roadway entering the intersection, an approach for a left turn, except where left-turn provisions are made, shall be made in that portion of the right half of the roadway nearest the center line thereof and by passing to the right of such center line where it enters the intersection and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection to the right of the center line of the roadway being entered. Whenever practicable the left turn shall be made in that portion of the intersection to the left of the center of the intersection;
- C. upon a roadway with two or more lanes for through traffic in each direction, where a center lane has been provided by distinctive pavement markings for the use of vehicles turning left from both directions, no vehicle shall turn left from any other lane. A vehicle shall not be driven in this center lane for the purpose of overtaking or passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction. Any maneuver other than a left turn from this center lane will be deemed a violation of this section;
- D. at any intersection where traffic is restricted to one direction on one or more of the roadways, the driver of a vehicle intending to turn left at any such intersection shall approach the intersection in the extreme left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in the direction of travel of such vehicle and after entering the intersection the left turn shall be made so as to leave the intersection, as nearly as practicable, in the left-hand lane lawfully available to traffic moving in such direction upon the roadway being entered; and

E. local authorities in their respective jurisdictions may cause markers, buttons or signs to be placed within or adjacent to intersections and thereby require and direct that a different course from that specified in this section be traveled by vehicles turning at an intersection, and when markers, buttons or signs are so placed no driver of a vehicle shall turn a vehicle at an intersection other than as directed and required by the markers, buttons or signs.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2421, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 76; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-21; Laws 1965, ch. 108, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-322, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 426.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Subsection D was not intended to avoid collision between two vehicles where both are making a left turn, one following the other, and therefore was not applicable to the question of contributory negligence in such a situation. *Kight v. Butscher*, 90 N.M. 386, 564 P.2d 189 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 90 N.M. 636, 567 P.2d 485 (1977).

Right to assume obedience to laws. - A motorcycle rider has a right to assume that an approaching automobile will obey the law in making a left turn. *Greenfield v. Bruskas*, 41 N.M. 346, 68 P.2d 921 (1937).

Driver was negligent per se in making right turn, where the right turn was not made as near as practicable to the right hand curb or edge of the highway. *Sapp v. Atlas Bldg. Prods. Co.*, 62 N.M. 239, 308 P.2d 213 (1957).

Failure to yield right-of-way to oncoming traffic negligence per se. - Where appellees' vehicle was some 40 to 50 feet east of the intersection, traveling 25 to 30 miles per hour, as the left turn was started, appellant was legally bound to look and see westbound traffic so near the intersection and yield the right-of-way. She admittedly failed to do so, and a violation of these statutory standards of conduct was negligence per se. *Danz v. Kennon*, 63 N.M. 274, 317 P.2d 321 (1957).

Violation of this and other provisions negligence per se. - An automobile driver who turned left at a street intersection and failed to pass the center of the intersection before turning, and failed to look to see if she could turn across the lane of traffic with safety, violated various traffic control provisions and was negligent per se. Her negligence was the proximate cause of a collision. *Greenfield v. Bruskas*, 41 N.M. 346, 68 P.2d 921 (1937).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 256, 257, 259.

Cutting corners as negligence, 6 A.L.R. 321; 115 A.L.R. 1178.

Violation of statute or ordinance regulating movement of vehicles as affecting violator's right to recover for negligence, 12 A.L.R. 458.

Drivers of automobiles or other vehicles proceeding in same direction, reciprocal duties of, with respect to turning at intersections, 24 A.L.R. 513; 47 A.L.R. 703; 62 A.L.R. 970; 104 A.L.R. 485.

Violation of traffic regulation requiring one intending to turn left at intersection to approach in traffic lane nearest to center of highway, 87 A.L.R. 1165.

Custom or practice of drivers of motor vehicles as affecting question of negligence as regards right-of-way at intersections, 172 A.L.R. 1141; 77 A.L.R.2d 1327.

Right-of-way as between vehicles as affected by relative distances or time of reaching intersection, 175 A.L.R. 1013.

Liability arising from collision of automobile making U-turn and another vehicle, 6 A.L.R.2d 1244.

Sudden or un signaled stop or slowing of motor vehicle as negligence as to crossing vehicle, 29 A.L.R.2d 94.

Duty of motor vehicle driver approaching place where children are crossing or are about to cross, 30 A.L.R.2d 87.

Violation of statute by motorist's failure to give signal for left turn at intersection with respect to motor vehicle proceeding in same direction, 39 A.L.R.2d 32.

Liability for accident arising from failure of motorist to give signal for left turn at intersection, as against oncoming or intercepting motor vehicle, 39 A.L.R.2d 65.

Failure of motorist to give signal for left turn between intersections, liability for accident arising from, 39 A.L.R.2d 103.

Liability for damage or injury by stranger starting automobile left unattended in street, 51 A.L.R.2d 633.

Reckless driving on curve, 52 A.L.R.2d 1362.

What is street or highway intersection within traffic rules, 7 A.L.R.3d 1204.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 365 to 368.

§ 66-7-323. Turning on curve or crest or [of] grade prohibited.

No vehicle shall be turned so as to proceed in the opposite direction upon any curve, or upon the approach to, or near the crest of a grade, where such vehicle cannot be seen by the driver of any other vehicle approaching from either direction within one thousand feet.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-323, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 427.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 259.

Duty in operating automobile at or on curve or hill, 57 A.L.R. 589.

Gross negligence, recklessness or the like, within "guest" statute or rule, predicated upon manner of operating car on curve or hill, 136 A.L.R. 1270.

Liability arising from collision between automobile making U-turn and another vehicle, 6 A.L.R.2d 1244.

Automobiles: liability for U-turn collisions, 53 A.L.R.4th 849.
60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 303(7), 367.

§ 66-7-324. Starting parked vehicle.

No person shall start a vehicle which is stopped, standing or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2423, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 78; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-23; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-324, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 428.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 282.

Liability for injury or damage caused by accidental starting up of parked motor vehicle, 16 A.L.R.2d 979; 43 A.L.R.3d 930; 55 A.L.R.3d 1254.

Liability of owner or operator of automobile for injury to one assisting in extricating or starting his stalled or ditched car, 3 A.L.R.3d 780.

Failure of motorist to cramp wheels against curb or turn them away from traffic, or to shut off engine, as causing accidental starting up of parked motor vehicle, 42 A.L.R.3d 1283.

Contributory negligence as defense to action for injury or damage caused by accidental starting up of parked motor vehicle, 43 A.L.R.3d 930.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 334.

§ 66-7-325. Turning movements and required signals.

A. No person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway as required in Section 66-7-322 NMSA 1978, or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety. No person shall so turn any vehicle without giving an appropriate signal in the manner hereinafter provided in the event any other traffic may be affected by such movement.

B. A signal of intention to turn right or left when required shall be given continuously during not less than the last one hundred feet traveled by the vehicle before turning.

C. No person shall stop or suddenly decrease the speed of a vehicle without first giving an appropriate signal in the manner provided herein to the driver of any vehicle immediately to the rear when there is opportunity to give such signal.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-325, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 429.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Reasonable compliance with provision makes driver free from contributory negligence. - The evidence that plaintiff stopped, looked and found cemetery road free of traffic for a distance of 300 feet before entering it establishes reasonable compliance with 64-18-24 and 64-18-30, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section and 66-7-331 NMSA 1978, respectively) and is therefore free from contributory negligence. *International Serv. Ins. v. Ortiz*, 75 N.M. 404, 405 P.2d 408 (1965).

If person looks and does not see, reasonable inference follows that lights did not turn on, but quite the contrary is true when the person who would have seen had he been looking testifies that he was not looking. *Turner v. McGee*, 68 N.M. 191, 360 P.2d 383 (1961).

Inability to stop not actionable when properly excused. - Car, which had signaled turn and was turning, was struck by defendant's car after it had come over a rise in the road from the opposite direction approximately 100 to 150 feet away. The defendant was traveling at a speed of 50 m.p.h. and due to icy road conditions was unable to stop, therefore, the jury could find that there had been no wrong committed by the defendant. *Jensen v. Allen*, 63 N.M. 407, 320 P.2d 1016 (1958).

Turning without signaling negligence per se. - If a truck was proven to be of a certain size, mechanical turning signals would be required and their absence, or nonuse, would be negligence per se from which liability could be found if this negligence was the proximate cause of the accident. *Mills v. Southwest Bldrs., Inc.*, 70 N.M. 407, 374 P.2d 289 (1962).

Negligence per se not to yield right-of-way to oncoming traffic. - Where appellees' vehicle was some 40 to 50 feet east of the intersection, traveling 25 to 30 miles per hour, as the left turn was started, appellant was legally bound to look and see westbound traffic so near the intersection and yield the right-of-way. She admittedly failed to do so, and a violation of these statutory standards of conduct was negligence per se. *Danz v. Kennon*, 63 N.M. 274, 317 P.2d 321 (1957).

Negligence relied upon must be proximate cause of accident for liability to ensue even though the negligence asserted is negligence as a matter of law for failure to comply with a statutory requirement. *Turner v. McGee*, 68 N.M. 191, 360 P.2d 383 (1961).

Whether person negligent for failing to look for fact finder. - Where the minds of reasonable men might differ as to whether the driver of a bakery truck was negligent in failing to look at the last moment before turning, the causal relationship in a "chain reaction" accident was clearly one for the determination of the fact finder. *Brown v. Hayes*, 69 N.M. 24, 363 P.2d 632 (1961).

Section instruction proper where nonsignaling car causes collision among others. - It was not error for the trial court to instruct the jury in the language of 64-18-24, 1953

Comp. (similar to this section), which requires the giving of a signal before stopping, decreasing the speed or turning right or left from a public highway, where plaintiff motorist who had stopped his automobile in time to avoid striking a nonsignaling vehicle was struck from rear by defendant; the court did not interject a false issue into the case in that the lead car's failure to signal went to the issue of proximate cause with respect to this lawsuit, and another instruction informed the jury that a statutory violation must have been the proximate cause. *Sandoval v. Cortez*, 88 N.M. 170, 538 P.2d 1192 (Ct. App. 1975).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 257, 268.

Construction and operation of regulations as to sudden stop or slowing of motor vehicle, 29 A.L.R.2d 5.

Duty of motor vehicle driver approaching place where children are playing or gathered to stop or slow down, 30 A.L.R.2d 1030.

Liability for accident arising out of motorist's failure to give signal for right turn, 38 A.L.R.2d 143.

Liability for accident arising from failure of motorist to give signal for left turn between intersections, 39 A.L.R.2d 103.

Reckless driving in failure to make arm and hand signals, 52 A.L.R.2d 1367.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 301, 354; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 653.

§ 66-7-326. Signals by hand and arm or signal device.

A. Any stop or turn signal when required herein shall be given either by means of the hand and arm or by a signal lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device except as otherwise provided in Subsection B.

B. Any motor vehicle in use on a highway shall be equipped with, and required signal shall be given by, a signal lamp or lamps or mechanical signal device when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the left outside limit of the body, cab or load of such motor vehicle exceeds twenty-four inches, or when the distance from the center of the top of the steering post to the rear limit of the body or load thereof exceeds fourteen feet. The latter measurement shall apply to any single vehicle, also to any combination of vehicles.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-326, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 430.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Requirements apply to trucks only operated within city limits. - Section 64-18-25, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) provides an option for the giving of turn signals by means of the hand or mechanical device in the case of automobiles but makes mandatory the

use of the mechanical device on trucks which fall within the classifications set forth in Subsection B, and the fact that the vehicle is operated only within city limits has no effect upon this requirement. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5743.

Measurement does not include fenders. - The 24 inches tolerance provided for in Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 80 B does not include, in the computation of the distance, the fenders of a vehicle, but only the body, cab or load. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5875.

Lack of required signal negligence per se. - If the truck was proved to be of a certain size, mechanical turning signals were required and their absence would be negligence per se from which liability could be found if this negligence was the proximate cause of the accident. *Mills v. Southwest Bldrs., Inc.*, 70 N.M. 407, 374 P.2d 289 (1962).

But even statutory violation must be proximate cause of accident. - Even though a motorist is negligent in entering an intersection without stopping or signaling as required by law or in violation of a right-of-way regulation, it remains a jury question whether such violation was a proximately contributing factor in bringing about the accident. *Williams v. Haas*, 52 N.M. 9, 189 P.2d 632 (1948).

If person is looking and does not see, reasonable inference follows that lights did not turn on, but quite the contrary is true when the person who would have seen had he been looking testifies that he was not looking. *Turner v. McGee*, 68 N.M. 191, 360 P.2d 383 (1961).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability for accident arising from failure of motorist to give signal for left turn between intersections, 39 A.L.R.2d 103.

§ 66-7-327. Method of giving hand and arm signals.

All signals herein required given by hand and arm shall be given from the left side of the vehicle in the following manner and such signal shall indicate as follows:

- A. left turn: hand and arm extended horizontally;
- B. right turn: hand and arm extended upward; and
- C. stop or decrease speed: hand and arm extended downward.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-327, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 431.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Both drivers in collision guilty of proximate negligence per se. - Where it appeared that automobile had not been equipped with proper rear view mirror to enable driver to see distance of 200 feet in rear and that driver had not signaled that he was reducing speed

or stopping and driver of truck which struck rear of first driver's automobile admitted he followed at distance of only 50 to 100 feet, both drivers were guilty of negligence per se and accident proximately resulted from such negligence. *Pacific Greyhound Lines v. Alabam Freight Lines*, 55 N.M. 357, 233 P.2d 1044 (1951).

§ 66-7-328. Vehicle approaching or entering intersection.

A. The driver of a vehicle approaching an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to a vehicle which has entered the intersection from a different highway.

B. When two vehicles enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

C. The right-of-way rules declared in Subsections A and B are modified at through highways and otherwise as hereinafter stated in Sections 66-7-328 through 66-7-332 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-328, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 432.

Cross-references. - For the definitions of "intersection" and "right-of-way," see 66-7-1 B(8) and (16) NMSA 1978, respectively. As to the traffic-control signal legend, see 66-7-105 NMSA 1978. As to red and yellow flashing lights, see 66-7-107 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Driver entering intersection safe distance from oncoming traffic given priority. - Where plaintiff entered an intersection at such interval of time and distance as to safely cross ahead of the vehicle approaching from the east, had its driver been exercising due care, 64-18-27 A, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section's Subsection A) secured to him the prior use of the intersection. *Brizal v. Vigil*, 65 N.M. 267, 335 P.2d 1065 (1959).

And negligence per se not to yield to him. - Instruction to the effect that if the plaintiff had entered an intersection prior to the entry thereof by the defendant's vehicle, and that if plaintiff was driving his automobile on the right hand side of the highway and in a reasonable and prudent manner, then the plaintiff, in so driving, was in a favored position and it was the duty of the defendant driver to yield the right-of-way to the plaintiff's vehicle, and if he failed to yield the right-of-way, the defendant would be guilty of negligence per se. *Scofield v. J.W. Jones Constr. Co.*, 64 N.M. 319, 328 P.2d 389 (1958).

Driver on left must always yield if danger of collision. - A driver entering an intersection from the left though he reaches the intersection ahead of the driver on the right is nevertheless obligated to yield to the driver on the right in a situation where there would be danger of collision if both vehicles continued the same course at the same speed. *Sivage v. Linthicum*, 76 N.M. 531, 417 P.2d 29 (1966).

Right-of-way provision inapplicable where only one driver applies brakes. - Subsection B of 64-18-27, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section's Subsection B) defining the duty of drivers of vehicles entering an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time did not apply to collision where driver of northbound vehicle did not. *Brizal v. Vigil*, 65 N.M. 267, 335 P.2d 1065 (1959).

Vehicle on right has right-of-way inapplicable to through highways. - Requirement that driver on left shall yield right-of-way to vehicle on right when the two vehicles reach intersection at about the same time applies only when neither road is a through highway; it is not applicable when one of the intersecting roads is a through highway and the other is a "stop" road. *Bunton v. Hull*, 51 N.M. 5, 177 P.2d 168 (1947).

And driver on through highway can assume other driver's stopping. - The driver on a through highway has the right to assume that motorist on an intersecting stop road will obey the law by coming to a full stop before entering the intersection so as to permit the driver on the through highway to proceed across the intersection. *Bunton v. Hull*, 51 N.M. 5, 177 P.2d 168 (1947).

Due care must be exercised even if have right-of-way. - Even though right-of-way was in plaintiff's favor such fact did not obviate plaintiff from exercising due care when defendant motorist entered intersection while plaintiff was still some 200 feet away. *Langenegger v. McNally*, 50 N.M. 96, 171 P.2d 316 (1946).

And if at an intersection. - A motorist who has the right-of-way at an intersection is not excused from the exercise of due care to prevent collision. *Schoen v. Schroeder*, 53 N.M. 1, 200 P.2d 1021 (1948).

Failing to see other car not necessarily contributory negligence. - Merely because plaintiff drove his automobile into intersection from the left when the defendant was driving down the street at undisclosed point on his right it cannot be established as matter of law that such plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence, even though he did not see defendant's automobile when, before entering the intersection, he looked in his direction. *Schoen v. Schroeder*, 53 N.M. 1, 200 P.2d 1021 (1948).

Even where defendant had right-of-way, plaintiff's failure to yield right-of-way did not constitute such contributory negligence as would relieve the negligent defendant of liability for his negligence after he entered the intersection and for cutting corner and stopping suddenly in the line of traffic. *Miller v. Marsh*, 53 N.M. 5, 201 P.2d 341 (1948).

Causal relationship between negligence and injury must be shown. - Even if it is granted that driver was negligent in entering intersection without stopping or signaling as required by former statute, a causal relationship between it and the injury must be shown. *Williams v. Haas*, 52 N.M. 9, 189 P.2d 632 (1948).

Weight of presumption. - Presumption which arises in favor of person having right-of-way is of little weight except in absence of any other evidence. *Langenegger v. McNally*, 50 N.M. 96, 171 P.2d 316 (1946).

Failure of driver on left to yield when entering intersection simultaneously with driver to the right held to support direct verdict finding no negligence on part of driver to the right. *Monden v. Elms*, 73 N.M. 256, 387 P.2d 458 (1963).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic, §§ 236, 237.

Right-of-way at street or highway intersections, 21 A.L.R. 974; 37 A.L.R. 493; 47 A.L.R. 595; 136 A.L.R. 1497.

Automobile crossing street at a point other than a street intersection, 57 A.L.R. 1106.

Right-of-way at street or highway intersection as dependent upon, or independent of negligence, 89 A.L.R. 838; 136 A.L.R. 1497.

Right-of-way as between vehicles as affected by relative distances or time of reaching intersection, 175 A.L.R. 1013.

Passing at intersection, 53 A.L.R.2d 850.

Duty of driver of vehicle approaching intersection of one-way street with other street, 62 A.L.R.2d 275.

What is street or highway intersection within traffic rules, 7 A.L.R.3d 1204.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 362 to 364; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 714(2).

§ 66-7-329. Vehicles turning left at intersection.

The driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle approaching from the opposite direction which is within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard, but said driver, having so yielded and having given a signal when and as required by the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978], may make such left turn and the drivers of all other vehicles approaching the intersection from said opposite direction shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle making the left turn.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-329, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 433.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Negligence per se if left-turning vehicle's failure to yield hazardous. - Where appellees' vehicle was some 40 to 50 feet east of the intersection, traveling 25 to 30 miles per hour, as the left turn was started, appellant was legally bound to look and see westbound traffic so near the intersection and yield the right-of-way. She admittedly failed to do so, and a violation of the proper standards of conduct was negligence per se. *Danz v. Kennon*, 63 N.M. 274, 317 P.2d 321 (1957).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 238.

Cutting corners as negligence, 115 A.L.R. 1178.

Rights and liabilities as between drivers of motor vehicles proceeding in the same direction, where one or both attempt to pass on left of another vehicle so proceeding, 27 A.L.R.2d 317.

Liability for accident arising from failure of motorist to give signal for left turn at intersection, as against motor vehicle proceeding in same direction, 39 A.L.R.2d 15.

Liability for accident arising from failure of motorist to give signal for left turn at intersection, as against oncoming or intersecting motor vehicle, 39 A.L.R.2d 65.

Liability for accident arising from failure of motorist to give signal for left turn between intersections, 39 A.L.R.2d 103.

What is street or highway intersection within traffic rules, 7 A.L.R.3d 1204.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 365 to 367.

§ 66-7-330. Vehicles entering stop or yield intersection.

A. Preferential right-of-way at an intersection may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978].

B. Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop as required by Section 66-7-345 C [NMSA 1978] and after having stopped shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle which has entered the intersection from another highway or which is approaching so closely on the highway as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when the driver is moving across or within the intersection.

C. The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign shall, in obedience to the sign, slow down to a speed reasonable for the existing conditions, and shall yield the right-of-way to any vehicle in the intersection or approaching on another highway so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time the driver is moving across or within the intersection. If the driver is involved in a collision with a vehicle in the intersection, after driving past a yield sign without stopping, the collision shall be deemed prima facie evidence of his failure to yield right-of-way.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-330, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 434.

Cross-references. - For definition of "intersection," see 66-7-1 B(8) NMSA 1978. For authorization of state highway commission to "sign" all state highways, see 66-7-102 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Both yield and stop signs warn of other driver's right-of-way. - The fact that "yield" sign was unauthorized did not increase the hazard. The "yield" was a warning to decedent that travelers on the main highway had a "preferential right-of-way." Even though not de jure, it was a de facto warning concerning the right-of-way. There was nothing in the

record indicating a "yield" sign increases the traveler's hazard over the hazard existing when there is a "stop" sign. The difference is between slowing down and stopping, but both - yield and stop - warn the traveler to avoid a vehicle which is so close as to "constitute an immediate hazard." *Bolen v. Rio Rancho Estates, Inc.*, 81 N.M. 307, 466 P.2d 873 (Ct. App. 1970).

Through street preferred status not lost even if sign missing. - Although a determination of the question was not necessary, court indicated that the better view was that the preferred status of a through street is not lost merely because a stop sign is misplaced, improperly removed, destroyed or obliterated. *Williams v. Cobb*, 90 N.M. 638, 567 P.2d 487 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 91 N.M. 3, 569 P.2d 413 (1977).

Vehicle on right has right-of-way inapplicable to through highways. - Requirement that driver on the left yield right-of-way to vehicle on the right when two vehicles reach intersection at about the same time applies only when neither road is a through highway; it is not applicable when one of the intersecting roads is a through highway and the other is a "stop" road. *Bunton v. Hull*, 51 N.M. 5, 177 P.2d 168 (1947).

And driver on through highway can assume other driver's stopping. - The driver on a through highway has the right to assume that motorist on an intersecting stop road will obey the law by coming to a full stop before entering the intersection so as to permit the driver on the through highway to proceed across the intersection. *Bunton v. Hull*, 51 N.M. 5, 177 P.2d 168 (1947).

Provision applies to persons utilizing animal power. - Sections 64-18-29, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) and 66-7-345 NMSA 1978, when read along with 64-15-6, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-7 NMSA 1978), provide that persons riding animals or driving animal drawn vehicles must stop before entering a through highway or before entering an intersection where a stop sign is posted, and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles approaching the intersection. *Knox v. Trujillo*, 72 N.M. 345, 383 P.2d 823 (1963).

No duty to stop with sign where two separate intersections. - Where east-west street had two lanes separated by 30-foot wide grass parkway and intersected north-south street, two separate intersections were created, and southbound motorist had no duty to stop at southern roadway where there was no stop sign, even though there was a stop sign at the northern roadway, although he did have duty to operate his automobile in a careful and prudent manner. *Vargas v. Clauser*, 62 N.M. 405, 311 P.2d 381 (1957).

Court may occasionally find contributory negligence as matter of law. - Whether the plaintiff has been guilty of contributory negligence barring a recovery is nearly always a question for the jury under proper instructions by the court. It is rarely the case the facts are such that the court can say as a matter of law that plaintiff is himself such an offender against the rules of the road as to deny him recovery. Yet, on occasions it does thus appear and when it does, the court should not and will not hesitate so to declare. *Beyer v. Montoya*, 75 N.M. 228, 402 P.2d 960 (1965).

Where there is no evidence that stop sign is involved in an action arising out of an accident occurring in a cross-walk, an instruction to the jury concerning the stop sign is erroneous because it injects a false issue into the case. *Delgado v. Alexander*, 84 N.M. 456, 504 P.2d 1089 (Ct. App. 1972), *aff'd*, 84 N.M. 717, 507 P.2d 778 (1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 234.

Emergency rule as applied to automobile drivers in case of accident at street intersections, 27 A.L.R. 1197; 79 A.L.R. 1277; 111 A.L.R. 1019.

Rights and duties at intersection of arterial or other favored highway and nonfavored highway, 58 A.L.R. 1197; 81 A.L.R. 185.

Duty of vehicle driver approaching intersection of one-way street with other street, 62 A.L.R. 275.

Conflict between statutes and local regulations as to duty at street intersections, 64 A.L.R. 993; 147 A.L.R. 522.

What constitutes gross negligence of driver at intersection within statute limiting liability for injury to guest, 86 A.L.R. 1153; 96 A.L.R. 1488.

Custom or practice of drivers of motor vehicles as affecting question of negligence at intersections, 172 A.L.R. 1141; 77 A.L.R.2d 1327.

Sudden or unsignalled stop or slowing of motor vehicles, negligence as to crossing vehicle, 29 A.L.R.2d 94.

Duty of motor vehicle driver approaching place where children are crossing or about to cross, 30 A.L.R.2d 87.

Liability for automobile accident other than direct collision with pedestrian as affected by reliance upon or disregard of stop-and-go signal, 2 A.L.R.3d 12.

Liability for collision of automobile with pedestrian at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of stop-and-go signal, 2 A.L.R.3d 155.

Liability for automobile accident at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of "yield" sign or signal, 2 A.L.R.3d 275.

Liability for automobile accident at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of unchanging stop signal or sign, 3 A.L.R.3d 180.

Liability for collision of automobile with pedestrian at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of traffic sign or signal other than stop-and-go signal, 3 A.L.R.3d 557.

What is street or highway intersection within traffic rules, 7 A.L.R.3d 1204.

Liability of highway authorities arising out of motor vehicle accident allegedly caused by failure to erect or properly maintain traffic control device at intersection, 34 A.L.R.3d 1008.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 360(5) to (7).

§ 66-7-331. Vehicle entering highway from private road or driveway.

The driver of a vehicle about to enter of [or] cross a highway from a private road or driveway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said highway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-331, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 435.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "private road or driveway," see 66-7-1B(13) NMSA 1978. As to requirement to stop before emerging from alley or private driveway, see 66-7-346 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to the manner in which snowmobiles are to cross streets or highways, see 66-9-9 NMSA 1978.

Not contributorily negligent if stopped and looked before entering street. - The evidence that plaintiff stopped, looked and found road free of traffic for a distance of 300 feet before entering it establishes reasonable compliance with the law and the plaintiff is therefore free from contributory negligence. *International Serv. Ins. v. Ortiz*, 75 N.M. 404, 405 P.2d 408 (1965).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 204.

Private crossing or driveway, duty of automobile driver at, 24 A.L.R. 946.

Right-of-way as between vehicles in street or highway and vehicles approaching from private driveway, 50 A.L.R. 283.

Rights and duties at intersection of arterial (or other favored) highway and nonfavored highway, 58 A.L.R. 1197; 81 A.L.R. 185.

Passing at intersection of private way, 53 A.L.R.2d 862.

Backing into highway or street from private way, 63 A.L.R.2d 108.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 345, 347, 350.

§ 66-7-332. Operation of vehicles on approach of authorized emergency vehicles.

A. Upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle equipped with at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle other than a police vehicle when operated as an authorized emergency vehicle, and when the driver is giving audible signal by siren, exhaust whistle or bell, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as close as possible to, the right-hand edge or curb of the roadway clear of any intersection and shall stop and remain in such position, until the authorized emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police officer.

B. This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an authorized emergency vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-332, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 436.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "authorized emergency vehicle," see 66-7-1B(1) NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Police vehicle showing red lights or sounding siren is emergency vehicle and all approaching or pursued vehicles are required to stop. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-20.

Provision does not state driver's standard of care to passengers. - The standard of care provided by 64-18-31, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) is not the standard of care owing by an ambulance driver to his passengers. *Otero v. Physicians & Surgeons Ambulance Serv., Inc.*, 65 N.M. 319, 336 P.2d 1070 (1959).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 244.

Validity of statute or ordinance giving right-of-way in streets or highways to certain classes of vehicles, 38 A.L.R. 24.

Right-of-way of vehicles carrying policemen, 65 A.L.R. 140.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 371 to 377; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 714(2).

§ 66-7-332.1. Approach of oncoming vehicle; yield right of way.

A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, on all roadways, upon the immediate approach of an oncoming vehicle overtaking or attempting to overtake a vehicle proceeding in the same direction, the driver of that vehicle shall yield the right of way and shall drive to a position parallel to and as close as possible to the right hand edge or curb of the roadway and shall remain as close as possible to the right hand edge or curb of the roadway until the oncoming vehicle has passed.

B. This section shall not operate to relieve the driver of an oncoming vehicle from the duty to drive with due regard for the safety of all persons using the highway.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-7-332.1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 332, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 332 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

§ 66-7-333. Pedestrians subject to traffic regulations.

A. Pedestrians shall be subject to traffic-control signals at intersections as provided in Section 66-7-105 NMSA 1978 unless required by local ordinance to comply strictly with such signals, but at all other places pedestrians shall be accorded the privileges and shall be subject to the restrictions stated in Sections 66-7-333 through 66-7-340 NMSA 1978.

B. Local authorities are hereby empowered by ordinance to require that pedestrians shall strictly [strictly] comply with the directions of any official traffic-control signal and

may by ordinance prohibit pedestrians from crossing any roadway in a business district or any designated highways except in a crosswalk.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-333, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 437.

Cross-references. - For the definitions of "crosswalk," and "official traffic-control signal," see 66-7-1(B)(4) and (11) NMSA 1978, respectively. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to duty of driver to take precautions when approaching blind person, see 28-7-4 NMSA 1978.

Crossing street outside of crosswalk at least technical violation. - Where plaintiff had attempted to cross a city street at a point other than a regular pedestrian crosswalk, plaintiff was in at least technical violation of the right-of-way provisions of the state statutes and of the city ordinances. *Sanchez v. Gomez*, 57 N.M. 383, 259 P.2d 346 (1953).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 245 to 247, 286.

Pedestrian's duty before crossing street, to look for automobiles approaching on intersecting street, 9 A.L.R. 1248; 44 A.L.R. 1299.

Pedestrian's duty as regards looking for automobiles when crossing street or highway, 79 A.L.R. 1073; 145 A.L.R. 536.

Injury to pedestrian on street or highway divided by parkway or other neutral strip, 165 A.L.R. 1418.

Contributory negligence of pedestrian injured by automobile equipped with defective brakes, 170 A.L.R. 639.

Collision with pedestrian due to swaying or swinging of motor vehicle or trailer, 1 A.L.R.2d 167.

Construction or maintenance worker in street or highway, 15 A.L.R.2d 757.

Liability for injury to pedestrian growing out of pulling out of parked motor vehicle, 29 A.L.R.2d 136.

Liability for injury to pedestrian incident to towing automobile as affected by contributory negligence, 30 A.L.R.2d 1069.

Liability for collision of automobile with pedestrian at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of stop-and-go signal, 2 A.L.R.3d 155.

Liability for collision of automobile with pedestrian at intersection as affected by reliance upon or disregard of traffic signal or sign other than stop-and-go signal, 3 A.L.R.3d 557.

Failure to comply with statute regulating travel by pedestrian along highway as affecting right to recovery, 45 A.L.R.3d 658.

Modern trends as to contributory negligence of children, 32 A.L.R.4th 56.

Who is "pedestrian" entitled to rights and subject to duties provided by traffic regulations or judicially stated, 35 A.L.R.4th 1117.

61 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 470(1).

§ 66-7-334. Pedestrians' right-of-way in crosswalks.

A. When traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way, slowing down or stopping if need be to so yield, to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling, or when the pedestrian is approaching so closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

B. No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a curb or other place of safety and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield.

C. Subsection A shall not apply under the conditions stated in Section 66-7-335B NMSA 1978.

D. Whenever any vehicle is stopped at a marked crosswalk or at any unmarked crosswalk at an intersection to permit a pedestrian to cross the roadway, the driver of any other vehicle approaching from the rear shall not overtake and pass such stopped vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-334, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 438.

Cross-references. - For the definitions of "crosswalk" and "traffic-control signal," see 66-7-1B(4) and (25) NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to duty of driver to take precautions when approaching blind person, see 28-7-4 NMSA 1978.

Provision inapplicable if no crosswalks or other traffic controls. - Where there was no substantial evidence that there were crosswalks or other traffic controls and there was no evidence that plaintiff was attempting to cross the highway, 64-18-33, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) had no application under the set of facts developed at the trial. *Pitner v. Loya*, 67 N.M. 1, 350 P.2d 230 (1960).

Since there was no traffic signal in place or in operation of the "traffic-control signal" type, which would deprive plaintiff of the right-of-way as a pedestrian under 64-18-33, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), it was prejudicial error to give instruction stating that ". . . the presence of a crosswalk does not in itself give a pedestrian the right-of-way when there are traffic signals in operation at the intersection, as in this case." *Ward v. Ray*, 78 N.M. 566, 434 P.2d 388 (1967).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 2 to 4, 6 to 8, 255, 285, 286.

Duty to look for vehicles approaching on intersecting street, 9 A.L.R. 1248; 44 A.L.R. 1299.

Darting or stepping suddenly into path of car, 65 A.L.R. 192; 113 A.L.R. 528.

Duty to look before crossing street or highway, 79 A.L.R. 1073.

Duty and liability with respect to giving audible signal upon approaching pedestrian, 24

A.L.R.3d 183.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 388; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 714(2).

§ 66-7-335. Crossing at other than crosswalks.

A. Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk or within an unmarked crosswalk at an intersection shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

B. Any pedestrian crossing a roadway at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead pedestrian crossing has been provided shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles upon the roadway.

C. Between adjacent intersections at which traffic-control signals are in operation pedestrians shall not cross at any place except in a marked crosswalk.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-335, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 439.

Cross-references. - For definitions applicable to this section, see 66-7-1 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to duty of driver to take precautions when approaching blind person, see 28-7-4 NMSA 1978.

Provision does not just apply to city streets. - Section 64-18-34, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) was intended to have broad and general application and was not intended to apply only on city streets. *Williams v. Burke*, 68 N.M. 35, 357 P.2d 1087 (1960).

Therefore, pedestrian must yield right-of-way to vehicles on highway. - Section 64-18-34, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) applied in every situation where a pedestrian attempted to cross a road where there was no intersection or marked crosswalk and placed upon the pedestrian a duty to yield the right-of-way to vehicles on the highway. *Williams v. Burke*, 68 N.M. 35, 357 P.2d 1087 (1960).

Driver has right to assume pedestrian will observe section's dictates. - Instruction was proper which stated that while a driver of an automobile across intersections is charged with notice that a pedestrian may have the right-of-way, and is required to observe reasonable care to accord such to the pedestrian, yet as between intersections the automobile has the right-of-way and the driver has a right to assume that pedestrians will observe this rule, consequently, he is not required to anticipate that a pedestrian will step from the curb or leave the crosswalk and attempt to cross a street between intersections, and a mere failure to anticipate such act upon the part of a pedestrian would not be negligence in a driver unless the driver saw, or in the exercise of reasonable caution should see, a pedestrian attempting to cross between intersections or outside of crosswalks in time to avoid a collision. *Gallegos v. McKee*, 69 N.M. 443, 367 P.2d 934 (1962).

Crossing outside crosswalk at least technical violation. - Where plaintiff had attempted to cross a city street at a point other than a regular pedestrian crosswalk, plaintiff was in at least technical violation of the right-of-way provisions of the state statutes and of the city ordinances. *Sanchez v. Gomez*, 57 N.M. 383, 259 P.2d 346 (1953).

Pedestrian was guilty of negligence per se in crossing street in the middle of the block in the nighttime so that she was struck by a car with its headlights burning and of which she had an unobstructed view. *McMinn v. Thompson*, 61 N.M. 387, 301 P.2d 326 (1956).

But question of proximate cause of injury still remains. - Where pedestrian himself was guilty of negligence in violating both a statute and municipal code, by attempting to cross the intersection outside the crosswalk, the plaintiff was negligent per se but that still left open under the facts the question whether that negligence was a proximately contributory factor in his injury, and the jury was entitled to answer that question. *Terry v. Bisswell*, 64 N.M. 153, 326 P.2d 89 (1958).

And jury must be allowed to answer that question. - Trial court should not have held as a matter of law that plaintiff in crossing of street at other than crosswalk was the proximate contributing cause of her injury and directed a verdict against her because it was the province of the jury to determine such question and to award the plaintiff damages if it determined the issue in the negative. *McMinn v. Thompson*, 61 N.M. 387, 301 P.2d 326 (1956).

Mere concurrence of violation of traffic regulation with accident in point of time does not, of itself, render the violation a concurring cause of the injury. *Terry v. Bisswell*, 64 N.M. 153, 326 P.2d 89 (1958).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 286.

Crossing street at unusual place or diagonally, 14 A.L.R. 1176; 67 A.L.R. 313.
60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 389.

§ 66-7-336. School crossings.

A. Crosswalks may be established over highways abutting a school or the grounds adjacent thereto, and all children crossing the highways shall be required to do so within the marked crosswalks. The state highway commission, with respect to state highways, and local authorities, with respect to streets under their jurisdiction, with advice of the local superintendent of schools, shall establish and mark, or cause to be marked, these highway crossings.

B. Crosswalks over highways not abutting on school grounds may be established by the state highway commission, with respect to state highways, and by local authorities, with respect to streets under their jurisdiction, with advice of the local superintendent of

schools and after adequate assurance has been given that proper safety precautions, pursuant to regulations of the state highway commission and of the local authorities. Responsibility for maintaining the crossing will be with the appropriate county or municipality wherein the school is located.

C. At all school crossings except as provided in this section appropriate signs shall be provided as prescribed by the state highway commission or local authorities within their respective jurisdictions, indicating the crossings and regulating traffic movement within the school zones.

D. School crossings are not required to be specially posted when they are located:

(1) at a signalized intersection;

(2) at an intersection where traffic is controlled by a stop sign; or

(3) at a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overhead crossing is provided.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2435, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 89.1; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-35; Laws 1955, ch. 93, § 1; 1963, ch. 83, § 1; 1975, ch. 6, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-336, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 440.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

It is believed that intent was to create common responsibility for children in crosswalks among the municipal and school authorities on streets within the jurisdiction of the municipalities, and the state and school authorities with respect to highways. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6073.

School and governmental authorities must see that children use crosswalks. - In schools within municipalities the responsibility for seeing that school children use crosswalks is common between the municipal and school authorities. In schools outside municipalities the responsibility is common between the state and school authorities. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6073.

School authorities had responsibility of maintaining crossing. - The responsibility for placing and removing the signs provided for in this section is squarely upon the school authorities. It should be brought to their attention that these signs may be upon the streets only at certain times throughout the day and that they should be removed when not authorized. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6297 (opinion rendered prior to the 1975 amendment which gave the duty to the county or municipality).

Adult guards, if employed, may legally be paid out of school funds. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6073.

Common-law immunity of school districts probably not abrogated. - Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 89.1 (this section) probably did not abrogate common-law immunity of school districts or boards from tort liability nor does the enactment appreciably affect the present liability of school officials for negligent acts performed within the scope of their employment. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-17 (opinion rendered under former version of this section).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Duty of motor vehicle driver approaching place where children are playing or gathered, 30 A.L.R.2d 5. 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 396(3).

§ 66-7-337. Drivers to exercise due care.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of Sections 66-7-333 through 66-7-340 NMSA 1978 every driver of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon any roadway and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary and shall exercise proper precaution upon observing any child or any confused or incapacitated person upon a roadway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-337, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 441.

Cross-references. - As to penalty assessments for violations, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

No absolute duty to sound horn if necessary. - Section 64-18-36, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) does impose the duty of "warning by sounding the horn if necessary." This, however, is not an absolute duty and defendant could be excused from a violation of the provision. *Tenorio v. Nolen*, 80 N.M. 529, 458 P.2d 604 (Ct. App. 1969).

But duty is greater than mere opportunity. - Inclusion of the words "when the party has the opportunity to sound his horn" in an instruction on defendant's duty under 64-18-36, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) would have been improper because the instruction then would not then have correctly stated the duty imposed by law. *Tenorio v. Nolen*, 80 N.M. 529, 458 P.2d 604 (Ct. App. 1969).

Where there was no proof that defendant did or did not sound his horn and defendant testified that he did not recall if he had, and nobody testified that he had not, no issue of negligence because of failure to sound a horn was presented. *Montoya v. Williamson*, 79 N.M. 566, 446 P.2d 214 (1968).

Ability to avoid collision factual issue. - In a wrongful death action, the question of whether a motorist could have avoided a collision with a pedestrian by keeping a proper lookout and maintaining proper control of his vehicle is normally a factual issue for the trier of fact. *Trujillo v. Treat*, 107 N.M. 58, 752 P.2d 250 (Ct. App. 1988).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Duty of motor vehicle driver approaching place where children are playing or gathered, 30 A.L.R.2d 5.

Duty and liability with respect to giving audible signal upon approaching pedestrian, 24 A.L.R.3d 183.

Who is "pedestrian" entitled to rights and subject to duties provided by traffic regulations or judicially stated, 35 A.L.R.4th 1117.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 354, 394, 396.

§ 66-7-338. Pedestrians to use right half of crosswalk.

Pedestrians shall move, whenever practicable, upon the right half of crosswalks.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2437, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 91; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-37; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-338, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 442.

Cross-references. - As to penalty assessments for violations, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-7-339. Pedestrians on roadways.

A. Where sidewalks are provided it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway.

B. Where sidewalks are not provided any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall when practicable walk only on the left side of the roadway or its shoulder facing traffic which may approach from the opposite direction.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-339, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 443.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to duty of driver to take precautions when approaching blind person, see 28-7-4 NMSA 1978.

Drivers must anticipate pedestrian's presence and exercise reasonable care. - Drivers of automobiles and pedestrians both have the right to the use of the highway. The former must anticipate the presence of the latter and exercise reasonable care to avoid injuring them, commensurate with danger reasonably to be anticipated. *Russell v. Davis*, 38 N.M. 533, 37 P.2d 536 (1934).

Law reviews. - For comment on *Skeet v. Wilson*, 76 N.M. 697, 417 P.2d 889 (1966), see 7 Nat. Resources J. 657 (1967).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 287.

Liability for injury to pedestrian struck by automobile while walking along street or highway, 67 A.L.R. 96; 93 A.L.R. 551.

Motioning, waving or beckoning to pedestrian to proceed across street, whereupon pedestrian is struck by another vehicle, liability of motor vehicle driver or his employer for, 90 A.L.R.2d 1442.

Who is "pedestrian" entitled to rights and subject to duties provided by traffic regulations or judicially stated, 35 A.L.R.4th 1117.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 389.

§ 66-7-340. Pedestrians soliciting rides or business.

A. No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride, employment or business from the occupant of any vehicle.

B. No person shall stand on or in proximity to a street or highway for the purpose of soliciting the watching or guardng [guarding] of any vehicle while parked or about to be parked on a street or highway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-340, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 444.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 288.

Anti-hitchhiking laws, their construction and effect in action for injury to hitchhiker, 18 A.L.R. 1447; 68 A.L.R.2d 300.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 389.

§ 66-7-341. Obedience to signal indicating approach of train.

A. Whenever any person driving a vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under any of the circumstances stated in this section, the driver of such vehicle shall stop within fifty feet but not less than fifteen feet from the nearest rail of such railroad, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. The foregoing requirements shall apply when:

(1) a clearly visible electric or mechanical signal device gives warning of the immediate approach of railroad train;

(2) a crossing gate is lowered or when a human flagman gives or continues to give a signal of the approach or passage of a railroad train;

(3) a railroad train approaching within approximately one thousand five hundred feet of the highway crossing emits a signal audible from such distance and such railroad train,

by reason of its speed or nearness to such crossing, is an immediate hazard; or

(4) an approaching railroad train is plainly visible and is in hazardous proximity to such crossing.

B. No person shall drive any vehicle through, around or under any crossing gate or barrier at a railroad crossing while such gate or barrier is closed or is being opened or closed.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-341, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 445.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "railroad sign or signal," see 66-7-1B(14) NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Performance of duty excused when conduct invites assurance of safety. - Violation of a statute designed for safety of life, limb or property is negligence as a matter of law, but performance of the duty may be excused as when the conduct of the railroad invites assurance of safety. *Lester v. Atchison, T. & S.F. Ry.* 275 F.2d 42 (10th Cir. 1960).

Failure to stop contributory negligence as matter of law. - Where driver, approaching a four track railroad crossing from a curve in the street, failed to stop, look and listen, and then drove blindly over three tracks and into the path of an oncoming train on the fourth track before being stopped by it, he was guilty of contributory negligence, as a matter of law. *Blewett v. Barnes*, 62 N.M. 300, 309 P.2d 976 (1957).

Jury question when direction of travel of train misleading. - In case where train, running backwards, hit decedent's car, and where the evidence and circumstances indicate that reasonable persons could entertain different opinions as to whether the decedent was reasonably misled as to the direction of travel of the train, 64-18-40, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) is not a bar to submission to the jury of the issue. *Lester v. Atchison, T. & S.F. Ry.* 275 F.2d 42 (10th Cir. 1960).

Last clear chance if trainman discovers peril and can stop. - Evidence that, notwithstanding the plaintiff's own negligence in entering a four track railroad crossing heedlessly, which preceded it in point of time, an exercise of due care and caution by the defendant train operator after discovering the perilous situation to which that negligence had exposed the plaintiff very well may have avoided the injury and consequent damage to the plaintiff was ample support for finding for the plaintiff under the last clear chance doctrine. *Blewett v. Barnes*, 62 N.M. 300, 309 P.2d 976 (1957).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 65 Am. Jur. 2d Railroads §§ 250, 335, 361. Failure to stop, look and listen at railroad crossing as negligence per se, 1 A.L.R. 203; 2 A.L.R. 767; 41 A.L.R. 405.

Liability for accident at point where highway leads to, but does not cross, railroad tracks, 47 A.L.R. 863.

Duty of automobilist to shut off motor at railroad crossing, 54 A.L.R. 542.

Contributory negligence of one who attempts to cross railroad tracks just after a train, or part of a train, has passed over the crossing, 56 A.L.R. 543.

Duty of driver whose view at railroad crossing is obstructed to leave vehicle in order to get an unobstructed view before crossing, 56 A.L.R. 647; 91 A.L.R. 1055.

Skidding of automobile causing collision with train, 58 A.L.R. 264; 113 A.L.R. 1002.

Increase of speed as affecting contributory negligence of one attempting to cross in front of observed approaching train, 154 A.L.R. 512.

Failure of occupants of motor vehicle stalled on railroad crossing to get out and move to place of safety as contributory negligence, 21 A.L.R.2d 742.

Existence and conditions of lights on automobile as affecting right of owner or operator to recover for injury at railroad crossing, 67 A.L.R.2d 12; 67 A.L.R.2d 118; 61 A.L.R.3d 1; 62 A.L.R.3d 560; 62 A.L.R.3d 771; 62 A.L.R.3d 844.

Contributory negligence of driver of road vehicle running into train or car standing in highway crossing, 84 A.L.R.2d 813.

Failure of signaling device at crossing to operate as affecting liability of railroad for injury, 90 A.L.R.2d 350.

75 C.J.S. Railroads § 773.

§ 66-7-342. All vehicles must stop at certain railroad grade crossings.

The state highway commission and local authorities with the approval of the state highway commission are hereby authorized to designate particularly dangerous highway grade crossing [crossings] of railroads and to erect stop signs thereat. When such stop signs are erected the driver of any vehicle shall stop within fifty feet but not less than fifteen feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and shall proceed only upon exercising due care.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-342, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 446.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 65 Am. Jur. 2d Railroads § 335.

Duty of automobilist to shut off motor at railroad crossing, 54 A.L.R. 542.

Duty of driver whose view is obstructed to stop at railroad crossing before crossing, 56 A.L.R. 647; 91 A.L.R. 1055.

75 C.J.S. Railroads § 773.

§ 66-7-343. Certain vehicles must stop at railroad grade crossings; exceptions.

A. The driver of any motor vehicle carrying passengers for hire, or of any school bus carrying any school child or of any vehicles carrying explosive substances or flammable liquids as a cargo or part of a cargo, before crossing at grade any track or tracks of a

railroad, shall stop such vehicle within fifty feet but not less than fifteen feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train, and for signals indicating the approach of a train, except as hereinafter provided, and shall not proceed until he can do so safely. After stopping as required herein and upon proceeding when it is safe to do so the driver of any said vehicle shall cross only in such gear of the vehicle that there will be no necessity for changing gears while traversing such crossing and the driver shall not shift gears while crossing the track or tracks.

B. No stop need be made at any crossing where a police officer or a traffic-control signal directs traffic to proceed.

C. No stop need be made at:

(1) a streetcar crossing, or railroad crossing used exclusively for industrial switching purposes, within a business district as defined in Section 66-7-1 NMSA 1978;

(2) a railroad grade crossing where a stop-and-go traffic light controls movement of traffic;

(3) an abandoned railroad grade crossing which is marked with a sign indicating that the railroad is abandoned; or

(4) an industrial or spur line railroad crossing marked with a sign reading "exempt crossing." Such "exempt crossing" signs shall be erected only by or with the consent of the appropriate state or local authority.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-343, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 447.

Cross-references. - For general definitions of the classifications used in this section, see 66-1-4, 66-7-1 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 65 Am. Jur. 2d Railroads § 335.
75 C.J.S. Railroads § 773.

§ 66-7-344. Moving heavy equipment at railroad grade crossings.

A. No person shall operate or move any crawler-type tractor, steam shovel, derrick, roller or any equipment or structure having a normal operating speed of ten or less miles per hour or a vertical body or load clearance of less than one-half inch per foot of the distance between any two adjacent axles or in any event of less than nine inches, measured above the level surface of a roadway, upon or across any tracks at a railroad grade crossing without first complying with this section.

B. Notice of any such intended crossing shall be given to a station agent of such railroad and a reasonable time be given to such railroad to provide proper protection at such crossing.

C. Before making any such crossing the person operating or moving any such vehicle or equipment shall first stop the same not less than fifteen feet nor more than fifty feet from the nearest rail of such railroad and while so stopped shall listen and look in both directions along such track for any approaching train and for signals indicating the approach of a train, and shall not proceed until the crossing can be made safely.

D. No such crossing shall be made when warning is given by automatic signal or crossing gates or a flagman or otherwise of the immediate approach of a railroad train or car. If a flagman is provided by the railroad, movement over the crossing shall be under his direction.

E. This section shall not apply to the normal movement of farm equipment in the regular course of farm operation.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-344, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 448.

Cross-references. - For definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4B(20) and (28) NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability for personal injuries by trailer, 48 A.L.R. 939.
75 C.J.S. Railroads § 773.

§ 66-7-345. Authority to designate through highways and stop and yield intersections.

A. The state highway commission, with reference to state and county highways, and local authorities, with reference to other highways under their jurisdiction, may designate through highways and erect stop signs or yield signs at specified entrances thereto, or may designate any intersection as a stop intersection or as a yield intersection and erect stop signs or yield signs at one or more entrances to the intersection.

B. Preferential right-of-way at an intersection may be indicated by stop signs or yield signs as authorized in the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978].

C. Except when directed to proceed by a police officer or traffic-control signal, every driver of a vehicle approaching a stop intersection indicated by a stop sign shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, in the event there is no crosswalk, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection.

D. The driver of a vehicle approaching a yield sign, if required for safety to stop, shall stop before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection or, in the event there is no crosswalk, at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the driver has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-18-44, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 91, § 3; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-345, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 449.

Cross-references. - For joint state and local authority with respect to school crossings, see 66-7-336 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1965, ch. 91, § 3, repeals 64-18-44, 1953 Comp., relating to the requirement that all vehicles and street cars must stop at stop signs, and enacts the above section.

Provision applicable to animal powered conveyance. - Section 64-18-29, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-330 NMSA 1978) and this section, when read along with 64-15-6, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-7 NMSA 1978), provide that persons riding animals or driving animal drawn vehicles must stop before entering a through highway or before entering an intersection where a stop sign is posted, and shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles approaching the intersection. *Knox v. Trujillo*, 72 N.M. 345, 383 P.2d 823 (1963).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 234, 251, 252, 255.

Duty at private crossing or driveway, 24 A.L.R. 946.

Rights and duties at intersection of arterial or other favored highway and nonfavored highway, 58 A.L.R. 1197; 81 A.L.R. 185.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 359, 360; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 714(2), (3).

§ 66-7-346. Stop before emerging from alley or private driveway.

The driver of a vehicle within a business or residence district emerging from an alley, driveway or building shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or driveway, and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and upon entering the roadway shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching on said roadway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-346, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 450.

Cross-references. - For definitions applicable to this section, see 66-7-1 NMSA 1978. As to yielding right-of-way before entering highway, see 66-7-331 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 242.

Duty at private crossing or driveway, 24 A.L.R. 946.

Right-of-way as between vehicles in street or highway and vehicles approaching from private driveway, 50 A.L.R. 283.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 345; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 714(2), (3).

§ 66-7-347. Overtaking and passing school bus.

A. The driver of a vehicle upon approaching or overtaking from either direction any school bus which has stopped on the roadway, with special school bus signals in operation, for the purpose of receiving or discharging any school children, shall stop the vehicle at least ten feet before reaching the school bus and shall not proceed until the special school bus signals are turned off, the school bus resumes motion or until signaled by the driver to proceed.

B. Every bus used for the transportation of school children shall bear upon the front and rear thereof a plainly visible sign containing the words "School Bus" in letters not less than eight inches in height.

C. The driver of a vehicle upon a highway with separate roadways need not stop upon meeting or passing a school bus which is on a different roadway or when upon a controlled-access highway and the school bus is stopped in a loading zone which is a part of or adjacent to such highway and where pedestrians are not permitted to cross the roadway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-347, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 451.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "school bus," see 66-1-4B(58) NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section's directives, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to authority to promulgate regulations governing design and operation of school buses, see 22-16-2 and 66-7-365 NMSA 1978. As to covering and removing markings on school buses when used for other than pupil transportation or when sold, see 22-16-9 NMSA 1978. As to using buses for public transportation emergency, see 22-17-1 to 22-17-4 NMSA 1978.

Violation of section is negligence per se. - In New Mexico, one who violates a statute or ordinance is guilty of negligence per se, if the statute or ordinance was enacted for the benefit of the class of persons to which the injured person belongs. This section was enacted to protect school children boarding or alighting from a school bus from injury from oncoming motorists. Consequently, one who violates it is guilty of negligence per

se. *Hernandez v. Brooks*, 95 N.M. 670, 625 P.2d 1187 (Ct. App.), cert. quashed, 94 N.M. 675, 615 P.2d 992 (1980).

Contributory negligence of child. - There is no provision in this section to indicate what might constitute contributory negligence by a child crossing the street after alighting from a school bus. In the absence of any specific directive, it is presumed that the legislature intended the usual standard of the contributory negligence of a child to apply. The correct test in determining the contributory negligence of a child is whether he exercised that degree of care ordinarily exercised by children of like age, capacity, discretion, knowledge and experience under the same or similar circumstances. It is error to instruct the jury on any other standard of contributory negligence. *Hernandez v. Brooks*, 95 N.M. 670, 625 P.2d 1187 (Ct. App.), cert. quashed, 94 N.M. 675, 615 P.2d 992 (1980).

School bus itself controls traffic where no traffic-control devices. - The legislature recognized that school buses are usually required to discharge school children at places where there are no traffic controls. It seems clear that, recognizing this fact, the legislature, in order that there always be traffic controls for the safety of school children, provided that the school bus itself should control the traffic where no mechanical or electrical traffic controls are provided. *Hayes v. Hagemeyer*, 75 N.M. 70, 400 P.2d 945 (1963).

Prohibition against passing stopped bus restricted to stops on highway. - The prohibition against passing a stopped bus, set forth in 64-18-46, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is clearly restricted to stops on a highway for purpose of discharging or receiving children outside a business or residential area. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-235.

Bus signals not to protect children at traffic-controlled intersections. - It is implicit in 66-18-46, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) that discharged school children shall remain off the traveled portion of the roadway and proceed off the roadway to the pedestrian crosswalk when they are discharged from the bus at a traffic-controlled intersection. Section 64-18-46, 1953 Comp., does not contemplate that the bus signals provide the protection for such discharged children in crossing the roadway at traffic-controlled intersections. *Hayes v. Hagemeyer*, 75 N.M. 70, 400 P.2d 945 (1963).

Directing nonuse of bus signals at traffic-controlled intersections proper. - Instructions to bus drivers, at schools for that purpose, by the director of school bus safety and by state police officers directing nonuse of bus signals at traffic-controlled intersections was not in the nature of advice to disregard or disobey the requirement for use of signals at all stops, but rather was that in following the directive not to operate the signals at traffic-controlled intersections there was compliance with the law. *Hayes v. Hagemeyer*, 75 N.M. 70, 400 P.2d 945 (1963).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 269.

§ 66-7-348. Special lighting equipment on school buses.

A. The director is authorized to adopt standards and specifications applicable to lighting equipment on and special warning devices to be carried by school buses consistent with the provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978] and supplemental thereto, except that the standards and specifications may designate and permit the use of flashing warning signal lights on school buses for the purpose of indicating when children are boarding or alighting from any school bus. Such standards and specifications shall correlate with and, so far as possible, conform to specifications approved by the society of automotive engineers.

B. It is unlawful to operate any flashing warning signal light on any school bus except when the school bus is stopped or is about to stop on a roadway for the purpose of permitting school children to board or alight from the school bus.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-348, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 452.

Cross-references. - As to special restrictions on lamps, see 66-3-835 NMSA 1978.

Legislature intended these restrictions to only be operative outside residential and business districts, where vehicle speeds are apt to be greater and where the danger to children is accordingly greater. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-235.

Subsection B of 64-18-47, 1953 Comp. (similar to Subsection B of this section) is restricted to the same situation as 64-18-46, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-347 NMSA 1978).

§ 66-7-349. Stopping, standing or parking outside of business or residence districts.

A. Upon any highway outside of a business or residence district no person shall stop, park or leave standing any vehicle, whether attended or unattended, upon the paved or main-traveled part of the highway when it is practicable to stop, park or leave such vehicle off such part of said highway, but in every event an unobstructed width of the highway opposite a standing vehicle shall be left for the free passage [passage] of other vehicles and a clear view of such stopped vehicles shall be available from a distance of two hundred feet in each direction upon such highway.

B. This section shall not apply to the driver of any vehicle which is disabled while on the paved or main-traveled portion of a highway in such manner and to such extent that it is impossible to avoid stopping and temporarily leaving such disabled vehicle in such position.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-349, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 453.

Cross-references. - As to regulations concerning buses or trucks stopped or disabled on highways, see 66-3-851 to 66-3-857 NMSA 1978. For the definitions of "business district" and "residence district," see 66-7-1B(2) and (15) NMSA 1978, respectively. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to the parking privilege for passenger motor vehicle of disabled person, see 3-51-46 NMSA 1978.

Traffic laws for benefit of highway users. - A traffic statute such as Subsection A of 64-18-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to Subsection A of this section) was enacted for the benefit of persons using the highways. *Kelly v. Montoya*, 81 N.M. 591, 470 P.2d 563 (Ct. App. 1970).

Because foreseeable that violations may cause accidents. - A person using the highway had the benefit of a traffic control statute because it is foreseeable that violations of a traffic rule may cause accidents. *Kelly v. Montoya*, 81 N.M. 591, 470 P.2d 563 (Ct. App. 1970).

Thus violation is negligence per se. - As it is foreseeable that blocking the highway may cause other persons to have accidents, a violation of 64-18-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) which prohibits such blocking is negligence per se. *Kelly v. Montoya*, 81 N.M. 591, 470 P.2d 563 (Ct. App. 1970).

Driver must always park off highway when practical to do so; the other requirements of clear view and sufficient passing space are not pertinent unless and until it is shown that it is impractical to park off the highway at the particular place in question. *Horrocks v. Rounds*, 70 N.M. 73, 370 P.2d 799 (1962).

Where impractical for car to park entirely off highway, it is not a violation of the provisions of 64-18-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) for it to be parked partially or entirely on the highway, regardless of the reason for stopping, so long as the other mandatory provisions of the statute are met; i.e., that an unobstructed width of highway opposite the standing vehicle is left for the free passage of other vehicles and a clear view of such stopped vehicle is available for a distance of 200 feet in each direction. *Horrocks v. Rounds*, 70 N.M. 73, 370 P.2d 799 (1962).

Truck negligently stopped on highway has duty to warn others. - Having had the opportunity to steer his truck to the side of the highway when it began chugging, the statute imposed upon the defendant the duty of so doing. It was this negligence of the defendant, and not any impracticability of driving off of the lane of traffic and stopping his truck as he did that caused it to stop on the paved portion of the highway, and the defendant, after he found himself unable to move his truck, which he stopped as he did, owed the duty to plaintiffs and others approaching the same, to exercise reasonable care to warn them of their peril. A failure to perform this duty was negligence and such negligence was the proximate cause of the collision, resulting in injury to the plaintiffs. *Gutierrez v. Koury*, 57 N.M. 741, 263 P.2d 557 (1953).

Negligence per se to park truck on highway without flares. - Where driver stopped truck without displaying flares on main traveled portion of highway at point where it was not impracticable to have parked it off the pavement, and backed truck up without observing whether it could be done with safety, the violation of statutory provisions constituted negligence per se. *Chandler v. Battenfield*, 55 N.M. 361, 233 P.2d 1047 (1951).

Stopping on pavement. - The only excuse for stopping on the pavement is an emergency or exigency which leaves no other choice. *Turner v. Silver*, 92 N.M. 313, 587 P.2d 966 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 260, 586 P.2d 1089 (1978).

Vehicle is "disabled" when it runs out of gasoline. *Turner v. Silver*, 92 N.M. 313, 587 P.2d 966 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 260, 586 P.2d 1089 (1978).

Violation of 64-18-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) is negligence per se. It includes the element of foreseeability where plaintiff is a beneficiary of the statute violated. *Kelly v. Montoya*, 81 N.M. 591, 470 P.2d 563 (Ct. App. 1970).

Negligence per se does not entitle party to directed verdict. - In a wrongful death action that arose from an automobile collision involving defendant's automobile which was standing without lights, a violation of 64-18-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), the court told the jury that if they found that the defendant violated this provision he was guilty of negligence per se. Establishment of defendant's negligence per se did not entitle plaintiff to a directed verdict. However, it was error for the court to refuse an instruction that in cases of willful and wanton conduct the defense of contributory negligence is to be disregarded. *Boatright v. Scilvia*, 421 F.2d 949 (10th Cir. 1970).

Violation proper question for jury. - Violations of 64-18-4, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-305 NMSA 1978) (driving so slow as to impede traffic), 64-18-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) (stopping on a highway) and 66-7-318 NMSA 1978 (following too closely), which were enacted for the benefit of the public, were proper questions for jury. *Archuleta v. Johnston*, 83 N.M. 380, 492 P.2d 997 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 379, 492 P.2d 996 (1971).

It would be a question of fact for the jury whether a driver could have driven his vehicle off the highway before it stopped. *Turner v. Silver*, 92 N.M. 313, 587 P.2d 966 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 260, 586 P.2d 1089 (1978).

Whether stopping negligence for trier of facts. - If motorist's vision becomes completely obscured due to a dust storm, the situation certainly imposes the duty to stop. Whether stopping upon the main traveled portion of the highway when it was practicable to stop off the highway was negligence was issuable and for the trier of facts. *Williams v. Neff*, 64 N.M. 182, 336 P.2d 1073 (1958).

Unavoidable accident doctrine inapplicable where driver's own negligence created emergency. - Where the emergency or perilous situation is created through the driver's own negligence, he cannot avoid liability for injury on the ground that his acts were done

in the stress of emergency and the court committed reversible error by instructing on unavoidable accident. *Horrocks v. Rounds*, 70 N.M. 73, 370 P.2d 799 (1962).

Blocking of road by cars was not disorderly conduct under 30-20-1 NMSA 1978. Section 64-18-49, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) makes such conduct a separate and specified offense. If a road were blocked, the charge should have been under 64-18-49, 1953 Comp. *State v. Florstedt*, 77 N.M. 47, 419 P.2d 248 (1966).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 271.

Liability for injury in collision with automobile standing on wrong side of street or highway, 70 A.L.R. 1021.

Parking at improper place as affecting liability for automobile accident, 73 A.L.R. 1074. Constitutionality, construction and application of statute prescribing special precautions in passing stopped automobile, 108 A.L.R. 987.

Validity of automobile parking ordinances or regulations, 108 A.L.R. 1152; 130 A.L.R. 316.

Stopping vehicle on traveled portion of highway as affecting responsibility for collision between vehicles, 131 A.L.R. 562.

When is motor vehicle "disabled" or the like within exception to statute regulating parking or stopping, 15 A.L.R.2d 909.

Construction and effect in civil actions of statute, ordinance or regulation requiring vehicles to be stopped or parked parallel with, or within certain distance of, curb, 17 A.L.R.2d 582.

Liability for injury to pedestrian growing out of motor vehicle pulling out from parked position, 29 A.L.R.2d 136.

Right to park vehicles on private way, 37 A.L.R.2d 944.

Liability of owner or operator of automobile for injury to one assisting in extricating or starting his stalled or ditched car, 3 A.L.R.3d 780.

Liability of motorist colliding with person engaged about stalled or disabled vehicle on or near highway, 27 A.L.R.3d 12.

Applicability of last clear chance doctrine to collision between moving and stalled, parked or standing motor vehicle, 34 A.L.R.3d 570.

Construction of statute as to parking or stopping motor vehicle on highway without flares, 37 A.L.R.3d 778.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 330 to 333; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 714(1).

§ 66-7-350. Officers authorized to remove illegally stopped vehicles.

A. Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle standing upon a highway in violation of any of the foregoing provisions of Sections 66-7-349 through 66-7-352 NMSA 1978, such officer is hereby authorized to move such vehicle, or require the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle to move the same, to a position off the paved or main-traveled part of such highway.

B. Whenever any police officer finds a vehicle unattended upon any bridge or causeway or in any tunnel where such vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic, such officer is hereby authorized to provide for the removal of such vehicle to the nearest garage or other place of safety.

C. No driver of any vehicle shall permit said vehicle to remain unattended on or adjacent to any public road, highway or highway right-of-way of the state for a longer period than twenty-four hours without notifying the state police or sheriff's office of the county where said vehicle is parked or said vehicle shall be deemed abandoned. The state police or sheriff's officer may cause all such abandoned vehicles to be removed and the owner of the vehicle shall be required to pay all costs incident to the removal of said vehicle, provided that wrecked vehicles may be removed at any time and without regard to the twenty-four hour period hereinbefore provided.

D. Whenever an officer shall order a dealer or wrecker to remove from a highway, or territory adjacent thereto, any damaged or abandoned vehicle the officer shall at the time issue signed and dated instructions in writing to the dealer or wrecker specifically stating if the vehicle is to be "held for investigation" or if it may be released to the owner.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-350, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 454.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Police officer properly authorized removal of wrecked tandem trailer, even where owner left a flagman at scene of wreck, since the operative effect of the proviso appended to 64-18-50, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) did not require the vehicle to have been unattended. *Trujillo v. Romero*, 82 N.M. 301, 481 P.2d 89 (1971).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability for injury for parking on strip between sidewalk and curb, 19 A.L.R.2d 1053; 98 A.L.R.3d 439.

Validity and construction of statute or ordinance regulating vehicle towing business, 97 A.L.R.3d 495.

State or municipal towing, impounding, or destruction of motor vehicles parked or abandoned on streets or highways, 32 A.L.R.4th 728.

§ 66-7-351. Stopping, standing or parking prohibited in specified places.

A. No person shall stop, stand or park a vehicle, except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with law or the directions of a police officer or traffic-control device, in any of the following places:

(1) on a sidewalk;

(2) in front of a public or private driveway;

- (3) within an intersection;
- (4) within fifteen feet of a fire hydrant;
- (5) on a crosswalk;
- (6) within twenty feet of a crosswalk at an intersection;
- (7) within thirty feet upon the approach to any flashing beacon, stop sign or traffic-control signal located at the side of a roadway;
- (8) between a safety zone and the adjacent curb or within thirty feet of points on the curb immediately opposite the end [ends] of a safety zone, unless the traffic authority indicates a different length by signs or markings;
- (9) within fifty feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing;
- (10) within twenty feet of the driveway entrance to any fire station and on the side of a street opposite the entrance to any fire station within seventy-five feet of said entrance, when properly signposted;
- (11) alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic;
- (12) on the roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of a street;
- (13) upon any bridge or other elevated structure upon a highway or within a highway tunnel; or
- (14) at any place where official signs prohibit stopping.

B. No person shall move a vehicle not lawfully under his control into any such prohibited area or away from a curb such distance as is unlawful.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-351, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 455.

Cross-references. - For definitions applicable to this section, see 66-7-1 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 271, 272, 274 to 284.

Parking illegally at or near street corner or intersection as affecting liability for motor vehicle accident, 4 A.L.R.3d 324.

Liability for negligence of doorman or similar attendant in parking patron's automobile,

41 A.L.R.3d 1055.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 329 to 333; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 714(1).

§ 66-7-352. Additional parking regulations.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section, every vehicle stopped or parked upon a roadway where there are adjacent curbs shall be so stopped or parked with the right-hand wheels of such vehicle parallel to and within eighteen inches of the right-hand curb.

B. Local authorities may by ordinance permit parking of vehicles within [with] the left-hand wheels adjacent to and within eighteen inches of the left-hand curb of a one-way roadway.

C. Local authorities may by ordinance permit angle parking on any roadway, except that angle parking shall not be permitted on any federal-aid or state highway unless the state highway commission has determined by resolution or order entered in its minutes that the roadway is of sufficient width to permit angle parking without interfering with the free movement of traffic.

D. The state highway commission with respect to highways under its jurisdiction may place signs prohibiting or restricting the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles on any highway where in its opinion, as evidenced by resolution or order entered in its minutes, such stopping, standing or parking is dangerous to those using the highway or where the stopping, standing or parking of vehicles would unduly interfere with the free movement of traffic thereon. Such signs shall be official signs and no person shall stop, stand or park any vehicle in violation of the restrictions stated on such signs.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-352, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 456.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to parking privilege for passenger motor vehicle of disabled person, see 3-51-46 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 275, 276.

Negligence in stopping automobile on streetcar track for purpose of taking on or letting off person, 15 A.L.R. 236.

Validity of ordinance which denies to automobiles while used for hire the parking privileges extended to automobiles generally, 22 A.L.R. 113.

Liability for injury in collision with automobile standing on wrong side of highway or street, 70 A.L.R. 1021.

Parking at improper place as affecting liability for automobile accident, 73 A.L.R. 1074.

Validity of automobile parking ordinances or regulations, 130 A.L.R. 316.

Construction and effect in civil actions of statute, ordinance or regulation requiring

vehicles to be stopped or parked parallel with, or within certain distance of, curb, 17 A.L.R.2d 582.

Right to park vehicles on private way, 37 A.L.R.2d 944.

Duty and liability of vehicle drivers within parking lot, 62 A.L.R.2d 288.

Liability of owner or driver of double-parked motor vehicle for ensuing injury, death or damage, 82 A.L.R.2d 726.

Liability or recovery in automobile negligence action as affected by absence or insufficiency of lights on parked or standing motor vehicle, 61 A.L.R.3d 13.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 334.

§ 66-7-352.1. Short title.

This act [66-7-352.1 to 66-7-352.5 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Disabled Parking Standards and Enforcement Act."

History: Laws 1983, ch. 45, § 1.

§ 66-7-352.2. Legislative intent.

The policy and intent of this legislature is declared to be as follows:

A. that this legislature finds there is a significant safety hazard for mobility-impaired persons crossing through parking lots and that this hazard is greatly reduced when parking is provided adjacent to a building entrance;

B. that many commercial and governmental establishments now provide reserved parking for disabled persons, ensuring full and equal opportunity for the disabled to maintain independence and self-respect; and

C. that ultimately society will benefit from the increased interaction of the disabled with the mainstream that these parking spaces will provide.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 45, § 2.

Meaning of "this legislature". - The term, "this legislature," referred to in the introductory language and in Subsection A, apparently means the 36th legislature, 1st session, which enacted the Disabled Parking Standards and Enforcement Act (66-7-352.1 to 66-7-352.5 NMSA 1978).

§ 66-7-352.3. Definitions.

As used in the Disabled Parking Standards and Enforcement Act [66-7-352.1 to 66-7-352.5 NMSA 1978]:

A. "parking lot" means a parking area containing fifteen or more parking spaces provided for the free use of patrons of any office of state or local government or of any public accommodation, retail or commercial establishment;

B. "curb cut" means a short ramp through a curb or built up to the curb; and

C. "designated disabled parking space" means any space marked and reserved for the parking of a passenger vehicle which carries registration plates or a placard indicating disability in accordance with Section 66-3-16 NMSA 1978. Such a place shall be designated by a conspicuously posted sign bearing the international disabled symbol of a wheelchair or by a clearly visible depiction of this symbol painted on the pavement of the space.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 45, § 3.

§ 66-7-352.4. Parking lots; standards.

A. Every parking lot coming under the provisions of the Disabled Parking Standards and Enforcement Act [66-7-352.1 to 66-7-352.5 NMSA 1978] shall have designated disabled parking spaces as provided in Subsection B of this section; provided that an office of state or local government shall have a minimum of one such parking space. No building permit shall be issued by any local government for the construction or substantial renovation of a commercial building inviting public access unless the parking lot has designated disabled parking spaces as delineated in Subsection B of this section.

B. The minimum numbers of designated disabled parking spaces are as follows:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

TOTAL SPACES IN PARKING LOT	MINIMUM DESIGNATED DISABLED PARKING SPACES
0 to 14	0
15 to 25	1
26 to 35	2
36 to 50	3
51 to 100	4
101 to 300	8
301 to 500	12
501 to 800	16
801 to 1,000	20
more than 1,000	20, plus 3 for each additional 1,000.

The designated disabled parking spaces shall be located so as to provide the most convenient access to entranceways or to the nearest curb cut.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 45, § 4.

§ 66-7-352.5. Unauthorized use; penalty.

A. It is unlawful for any person to park a motor vehicle not carrying registration plates or a placard indicating disability in accordance with Section 66-3-16 NMSA 1978 in a designated disabled parking space or blocking a curb cut. Any person who violates this subsection shall be subject to a twenty-five dollar (\$25.00) fine.

B. A person charged with a violation of Subsection A of this section shall not be determined to have committed an infraction if he produces in court special disabled registration plates or a placard indicating disability in accordance with Section 66-3-16 NMSA 1978 or demonstrates he was entitled to such at the time of the violation.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 45, § 5.

§ 66-7-353. Unattended motor vehicle.

No person driving or in charge of a motor vehicle shall permit it to stand unattended without first stopping the engine, locking the ignition, removing the key and effectively setting the brake, or placing the transmission in parking position, thereon and, when standing upon any grade, turning the front wheels in such manner that the vehicle will be held by the curb or will leave the highway if the brake fails. A violation of this section shall not mitigate the offense of stealing a motor vehicle, nor shall the provisions of this section or any violation thereof be admissible as evidence in a civil action for the recovery of a stolen motor vehicle, or in any other civil action arising out of the theft of a motor vehicle.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2460, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 114; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-53; Laws 1965, ch. 164, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-353, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 457.

Cross-references. - As to parked, stopped or disabled buses or trucks, see 66-3-851 to 66-3-857 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation of this section, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Purpose of section. - Purpose of enacting this section was to prevent acts which could lead to an automobile inadvertently moving without intention and to further the welfare and safety of the motoring public. *Bouldin v. Sategna*, 71 N.M. 329, 378 P.2d 370 (1963).

This section was enacted for the purpose of promoting public welfare and safety.
Richardson v. Carnegie Library Restaurant, Inc., 107 N.M. 688, 763 P.2d 1153 (1988).

Theft of car is not natural event to be foreseen by a person who is negligent in leaving his car unattended with the key in the ignition. Bouldin v. Sategna, 71 N.M. 329, 378 P.2d 370 (1963).

Motorist negligently leaving keys not liable for injuries after theft. - Motorist who negligently left keys in the ignition of his truck and left the truck unattended was not liable for injuries received by motorists who collided with the truck after the truck had been abandoned in the middle of a highway. Bouldin v. Sategna, 71 N.M. 329, 378 P.2d 370 (1963).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 274 to 276.

Liability for injury or damage caused by accidental starting up of parked motor vehicle, 16 A.L.R.2d 979; 43 A.L.R.3d 930; 55 A.L.R.3d 1254.

Duties and liabilities between owners or drivers of parked or parking vehicles, 25 A.L.R.2d 1224.

Liability for damage or injury by stranger starting motor vehicle left parked on street, 51 A.L.R.2d 633.

Liability of owner for injury or damage caused by stranger starting motor vehicle or automotive equipment parked off the street, 91 A.L.R.2d 1326.

Liability for personal injury or property damage caused by unauthorized use of automobile which had been parked with keys removed from ignition, 70 A.L.R.4th 276. 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 336.

§ 66-7-354. Limitation on backing.

The driver of a vehicle shall not back it:

A. unless the movement can be made with reasonable safety and without interfering with other traffic; or

B. upon any shoulder or roadway of any controlled-access highway, or upon the exit or entry road of any controlled-access highway.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2461, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 114.5; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-54; Laws 1969, ch. 169, § 8; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-354, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 458.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "controlled-access highway," see 66-7-1B(3) NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 270.

Liability for injury occasioned by backing of motor vehicle in public street or highway, 63 A.L.R.2d 5.

Liability for injury occasioned by backing of motor vehicle from private premises into public street or highway, 63 A.L.R.2d 108.

Liability for injury or damage occasioned by backing of motor vehicle within private premises, 63 A.L.R.2d 184.

Backing accident due to lack of flares, 67 A.L.R.2d 12.

60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 302.

§ 66-7-355. Riding on motorcycles.

A. A person operating a motorcycle shall ride only upon the permanent and regular seat attached thereto, shall have his feet upon the footrests provided on the machine, and the operator shall not carry any other person nor shall any other person ride on a motorcycle unless it is designed to carry more than one person. If a motorcycle is designed to carry more than one person, the passenger may ride upon the permanent and regular seat if designed for two persons, or upon another seat firmly attached to the rear or side of the motorcycle. The passenger shall have his feet upon the footrests attached for passenger use.

B. Any person operating a motorcycle not having a fixed windshield or a type approved by regulation of the director, shall wear an eye protective device which may be a faceshield attached to a safety helmet, goggles or safety eyeglasses. All eye protective devices or windshields shall be of a type approved by regulations promulgated by the director.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-355, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 459; 1981, ch. 361, § 25.

Cross-references. - For the definitions of "motorcycles," see 66-1-4B(37) NMSA 1978, respectively. As to required motorcycle equipment, see 66-3-840 to 66-3-842 NMSA 1978. As to off-highway motorcycles generally, see 66-3-1001 to 66-3-1016 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 209, 210.

Motorcycle as within statute or ordinance in relation to motorcars, motor-driven cars, etc., 48 A.L.R. 1090; 70 A.L.R. 1253.

Reciprocal duties of driver of automobile and bicyclist or motorcyclist, 172 A.L.R. 736.

"Motor vehicle" within guest statute, 98 A.L.R.2d 543.

§ 66-7-356. Mandatory use of protective helmets.

A. No person under the age of eighteen shall operate a motorcycle unless he is wearing a safety helmet securely fastened on his head in a normal manner as headgear and meeting the standards specified by the director. The director shall adopt rules and regulations establishing standards covering the types of helmets and the specifications therefor and shall establish and maintain a list of approved helmets meeting the standards and specifications of the director. No dealer or person who leases or rents motorcycles shall lease or rent a motorcycle to a person under the age of eighteen unless the lessee or renter shows such person a valid driver's license or permit and possesses the safety equipment required of the operator of such motorcycle who is under the age of eighteen. No person shall carry any passenger under the age of eighteen on any motorcycle unless the passenger is wearing a securely-fastened safety helmet, as specified in this section, meeting the standards specified by the director.

B. Failure to wear a safety helmet as required in this section shall not constitute contributory negligence.

C. Any person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-356, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 460; 1981, ch. 361, § 26.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. As to the penalty for a petty misdemeanor, see 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

Provision valid exercise of power of *parens patriae*. - Requiring minors to wear helmets while riding a motorcycle would perhaps be a valid exercise of the power of *parens patriae* and would enable the state to protect youths whose judgment might not yet allow them to exercise their individual freedom judiciously with regard to their own safety. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-14.

Authority to approve safety helmets not violative of due process. - The delegation to the commissioner of motor vehicles (now director of the motor vehicle division) of the power to determine what type of helmet should be worn under an ordinance mandating the wearing of approved safety helmets by motorcycle operators did not deprive the appellee of due process nor did the fact that the state commissioner of motor vehicles adopted the standards determined by the testing of a third person make such testing unreasonable. *City of Albuquerque v. Jones*, 87 N.M. 486, 535 P.2d 1337 (1975).

Ordinance requiring wearing of helmet appropriate exercise of police power. - A city ordinance which requires the operator of a motorcycle to wear an approved safety helmet is an appropriate exercise of the city's police power and therefore is constitutional. *City of Albuquerque v. Jones*, 87 N.M. 486, 535 P.2d 1337 (1975).

Provision not applicable to all motorcyclists. - Section 64-18-55.1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) requiring the use of a safety helmet does not apply to all motorcyclists. 1970 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 70-43.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity of traffic regulation requiring motorcyclists to wear protective headgear, 32 A.L.R.3d 1270.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 43.

§ 66-7-357. Obstruction to driver's view or driving mechanism.

A. No person shall drive a vehicle when it is so loaded or when there are in the front seat such number of persons, exceeding three, as to obstruct the view of the driver to the front or sides of the vehicle or as to interfere with the driver's control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

B. No passenger in a vehicle shall ride in such position as to interfere with the driver's view ahead or to the sides, or to interfere with his control over the driving mechanism of the vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-357, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 461.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 342.

§ 66-7-358. Restriction on use of television in motor vehicles.

It is unlawful to operate in this state any motor vehicle equipped with a television screen upon which images may be projected or shown if the screen is within the normal view of the driver of the motor vehicle unless the television is used solely as an aid to the driver in the operation of the vehicle. As used in this section "television screen" does not include closed circuit monitors or computer terminal monitors used by law enforcement agencies in law enforcement motor vehicles.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-358, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 462; 1989, ch. 318, § 31; 1989, ch. 321, § 1.

The 1989 amendments. - Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 31, effective July 1, 1989, making minor stylistic changes and adding "unless the television is solely used as an aid to the driver in the operation of the vehicle" at the end of the first sentence, was approved on April 7, 1989. However, Laws 1989, ch. 321, § 1, effective June 16, 1989, deleting "of whatever type" following "television screen" and adding "unless the television is used solely as an aid to the driver in the operation of the vehicle" in the first sentence, adding the second sentence, and making minor stylistic changes, was approved later on April

7, 1989. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1989, ch. 321, § 1. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-7-359. Driving on mountain highways.

The driver of a motor vehicle traveling through defiles or canyons or on mountain highways shall hold the motor vehicle under control and as near the right-hand edge of the highway as reasonably possible.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-359, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 463; 1989, ch. 318, § 32.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, made a minor stylistic change and deleted, at the end of the section, "and, upon approaching any curve where the view is obstructed within a distance of two hundred feet along the highway, shall give audible warning with the horn of such motor vehicle".

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Passing on hill in violation of statute, 60 A.L.R.2d 211.

Duty and liability with respect to giving audible signal where driver's view ahead obstructed at curve or hill, 16 A.L.R.3d 897.
60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 246.

§ 66-7-360. Coasting prohibited.

The driver of any motor vehicle when traveling upon a down grade shall not coast with the clutch disengaged.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2466, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 117; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-59; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-360, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 464.

§ 66-7-361. Following fire apparatus and driving through safety zone prohibited.

A. The driver of any vehicle other than one on official business shall not follow any fire apparatus traveling in response to a fire alarm closer than five hundred feet, or drive into or park such vehicle within the block where fire apparatus has stopped in answer to a fire alarm.

B. No vehicle shall at any time be driven through or within a safety zone.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-361, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 465.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "safety zone," see 66-7-1B(18) NMSA 1978. As to authorized emergency vehicles, see 66-7-6 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-7-362. Crossing fire hose.

No vehicle shall be driven over any unprotected hose of a fire department when laid down on any street or private driveway, to be used at any fire or alarm of fire, without the consent of the fire department official in command.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2468, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 119; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-61; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-362, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 466.

§ 66-7-363. Animals on highway.

A. It is unlawful for any person, during the hours of darkness, to ride a horse or other animal upon the traveled portion of any highway which is normally used by motor vehicles.

B. It is unlawful for any person negligently to permit livestock to wander or graze upon any fenced highway at any time or, during the hours of darkness, to drive livestock along or upon any highway which is normally used by motor vehicles.

C. Owners of livestock ranging in pastures through which unfenced roads or highways pass shall not be liable for damages by reason of injury or damage to persons or property occasioned by collisions of vehicles using said roads and highways and livestock or animals ranging in said pastures unless such owner of livestock is guilty of specific negligence other than allowing his animals to range in said pasture.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2469, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 119.1; 1953 Comp., § 64-18-62; Laws 1965, ch. 221, § 1; 1966, ch. 44, § 2; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-363, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 467.

Cross-references. - As to unlawfully permitting livestock upon public highways, see 30-8-13 NMSA 1978. As to herd law districts, see 77-12-12 NMSA 1978.

Purpose of this section is to protect the motoring public. *Mitchell v. Ridgway*, 77 N.M. 249, 421 P.2d 778 (1966); *Roderick v. Lake*, 108 N.M. 696, 778 P.2d 443 (Ct. App. 1989).

Owner not liable when had no knowledge horses free. - Where plaintiff's car collided with defendant's horse on a highway, defendant was not liable where defendant had no knowledge of his horses being on the highway and neighbor's horse released defendant's horses by kicking their gate down. *Steed v. Roundy*, 342 F.2d 159 (10th Cir. 1965).

Section inapplicable to horse owner using due care in crossing highway. - Where plaintiff has used due care in preparing to move herd of horses across highway, this section was not applicable. *Knox v. Trujillo*, 72 N.M. 345, 383 P.2d 823 (1963).

Basis of livestock owner's liability is negligence. - The basis of any liability on the part of defendant in wrongful death action where decedent collided with defendant's cow on highway and was killed was negligence. *Tapia v. McKenzie*, 83 N.M. 116, 489 P.2d 181 (Ct. App. 1971).

Even before the 1965 amendment to this section (which inserted "negligently" before "to permit" in Subsection B), the word "permit," and the fact that 30-8-13 NMSA 1978 was later in time, necessitated that negligence be shown on the part of the owner of livestock running at large upon the public highways before liability will attach against him for damages or losses sustained by others by reason thereof. *Steed v. Roundy*, 342 F.2d 159 (10th Cir. 1965).

Livestock on range. - Determination of negligence on part of rancher not required where he permitted bull to be on highway which traversed unfenced pasture land owned by him, even though prior to the accident he had other livestock injured in accidents. *Carrasco v. Calley*, 79 N.M. 432, 444 P.2d 617 (Ct. App. 1968).

Despite increased frequency of accidents between defendant's cattle and cars traveling the highway which passed through defendant's open pasturelands, defendant had no duty to either fence the highway or abandon his pastures. He had been relieved by the legislature of responsibility for permitting his cattle to graze in pastures adjacent to the unfenced highway; and furthermore, the fact that there was water available on both sides of the highway operated against any inference of negligence on his part. *Dean v. Biesecker*, 87 N.M. 389, 534 P.2d 481 (1975).

Owner of livestock has duty to care for his property as a reasonable man, and he may be liable for injuries to motorists resulting from collisions with his animals due to his negligence in permitting them to be on the highway. *Mitchell v. Ridgway*, 77 N.M. 249, 421 P.2d 778 (1966).

Trier of facts determines whether owner of animal used reasonable care to restrain his livestock. *Mitchell v. Ridgway*, 77 N.M. 249, 421 P.2d 778 (1966).

Law reviews. - For comment on *Grubb v. Wolfe*, 75 N.M. 601, 408 P.2d 756 (1965), see 6 Nat. Resources J. 306 (1966).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability for killing or injuring, by motor vehicle, of livestock or fowl on highway, 20 A.L.R.2d 1053.

Owner's liability, under legislation forbidding domestic animals to run at large on highways, as dependent on negligence, 34 A.L.R.2d 1285.

Liability of person, other than owner of animal or owner or operator of motor vehicle, for damage to motor vehicle or injury to person riding therein resulting from collision with domestic animal at large in street or highway, 21 A.L.R.4th 132.

Liability of owner or operator of vehicle for damage to motor vehicle or injury to person riding therein resulting from collision with domestic animal at large in street or highway, 21 A.L.R.4th 159.

Liability of owner of animal for damage to motor vehicle or injury to person riding therein resulting from collision with domestic animal at large in street or highway, 29 A.L.R.4th 431.

Liability of governmental entity for damage to motor vehicle or injury to person riding therein resulting from collision between vehicle and domestic animal at large in street or highway, 52 A.L.R.4th 1200.

40 C.J.S. Highways § 244.

§ 66-7-364. Putting glass or other material on highway prohibited.

A. No person shall throw or deposit upon any highway any glass bottle, glass, nails, tacks, wire, cans or any other substance likely to injure any person, animal or vehicle upon such highway.

B. Any person who drops, or permits to be dropped or thrown, upon any highway any destructive or injurious material shall immediately remove the same or cause it to be removed.

C. Any person removing a wrecked or damaged vehicle from a highway shall remove any glass or other injurious substance dropped upon the highway from such vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-364, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 468.

Cross-references. - As to placing injurious substances on highways, see 30-8-10 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 348, 349.

§ 66-7-365. Regulations relative to school buses.

A. The director of transportation, appointed as provided in Section 22-16-1 NMSA 1978, shall adopt and enforce regulations not inconsistent with the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978] to govern the design and operation of all school buses used for the transportation of school children when owned and operated by any school district or privately owned and operated under contract with any school district in this state and such regulations shall by reference be made a part of any such contract with a school district. Every school district, its officers and employees, and every person employed under contract by a school district shall be subject to said regulations.

B. Any officer or employee of any school district who violates any of said regulations or fails to include obligation to comply with said regulations in any contract executed by him on behalf of a school district shall be guilty of misconduct and subject to removal from office or employment. Any person operating a school bus under contract with a school district who fails to comply with any said regulations shall be guilty of breach of contract and such contract may be cancelled after notice and hearing by the director of transportation acting in conjunction with the responsible officers of such school district.

C. Any driver of a school bus who fails to comply with any said regulations shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-365, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 469.

Cross-references. - As to overtaking and passing a school bus, see 66-7-347 NMSA 1978. As to the markings which indicate a school bus, see 66-7-347 and 22-16-9 NMSA 1978. For special lighting equipment on school buses, see 66-7-348 NMSA 1978. For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. For duty of the state transportation division to establish standards pursuant to this section, see 22-16-2 NMSA 1978.

Liability under Tort Claims Act. - Neither the adoption and enforcement of regulations to govern the design and operation of school buses, nor the design, planning and enforcement of safety rules for school bus transportation, fall within the meaning of "operation" of a motor vehicle, for purposes of 41-4-5 NMSA 1978 (liability of government employees under Tort Claims Act). *Chee Owens v. Leavitts Freight Serv., Inc.*, 106 N.M. 512, 745 P.2d 1165 (Ct. App. 1987).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 79 C.J.S. Schools and School Districts § 480.

§ 66-7-366. Occupied moving house trailer.

It is a misdemeanor for any person to:

A. occupy a house trailer while it is being towed upon a highway; or

B. tow a house trailer on any highway when the house trailer is occupied by any person.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-18-65, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 169, § 9; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-366, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 470.

Cross-references. - For definition of "house trailer," see 66-1-4B(28) NMSA 1978. For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1967, ch. 232, § 8, repeals 64-18-65, 1953 Comp., relating to duty of driver of vehicle to stop for blind person crossing highway or street, and Laws 1969, ch. 169, § 9, enacts the above section.

§ 66-7-367. Improper opening of doors.

It is a misdemeanor for any person to:

A. open the door of a vehicle on the side near moving traffic unless:

(1) it is reasonably safe to do so; and

(2) the door can be opened without interfering with the movement of traffic; or

B. leave a door of a vehicle open on the side of the vehicle near moving traffic for a period of time longer than necessary to load or unload passengers.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-18-66, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 169, § 10; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-367, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 471.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-7-368. Purpose [of child restraint device provisions].

The purpose of this act [66-7-368, 66-7-369 NMSA 1978] is to minimize the likelihood of injury or death to young children riding in certain vehicles.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 252, § 1.

§ 66-7-369. Child passenger restraint; penalty; enforcement.

A. No person shall operate a passenger car, van or pickup truck in this state and not an authorized emergency vehicle, public transportation or a school bus unless each passenger under eleven years of age is properly secured in a child passenger restraint device or by a safety belt, unless all seating positions equipped with safety belts are occupied, as follows:

(1) children less than one year of age shall be properly secured in a child passenger restraint device which meets the standards prescribed in 49 CFR 571.213;

(2) children one year of age and older but less than five years of age shall be properly secured in a child passenger restraint device which meets the standards prescribed in

49 CFR 571.213 or in the rear seat by a safety belt provided in the motor vehicle; and

(3) children five years of age and older but less than eleven years of age shall be secured by a safety belt provided in the motor vehicle in either the front or rear seat.

B. Any person who violates this section shall be issued a citation with a fine of fifty dollars (\$50.00).

C. Failure to be secured by a child passenger restraint device or by a safety belt as required by this section shall not in any instance constitute fault or negligence and shall not limit or apportion damages.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 252, § 2; 1985, ch. 129, § 1.

§ 66-7-370. Short title.

This act [66-7-370 to 66-7-373 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Safety Belt Use Act".

History: Laws 1985, ch. 131, § 1.

Law reviews. - For article, "The Seat Belt Defense Reconsidered: A Return to Accountability in Tort Law?," see 16 N.M.L. Rev. 221 (1986).

§ 66-7-371. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1989, ch. 317, § 4 repeals 66-7-371 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1985, ch. 131, § 2, defining passenger car, effective June 16, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1987 Replacement Pamphlet.

§ 66-7-372. Safety belt use required; exception.

A. Except as provided by Section 66-7-369 NMSA 1978 and in Subsection B of this section, each front seat occupant of a motor vehicle having a gross vehicle weight of ten thousand pounds or less manufactured with safety belts in compliance with federal motor vehicle safety standard number 208 shall have a safety belt properly fastened about his body at all times when the vehicle is in motion on any street or highway, unless all seating positions equipped with safety belts are occupied.

B. This section shall not apply to an occupant of a motor vehicle having a gross vehicle weight of ten thousand pounds or less who possesses a written statement from a licensed physician that he is unable for medical reasons to wear a safety belt or to a

rural letter carrier of the United States postal service while performing the duties of a rural letter carrier.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 131, § 3; 1989, ch. 317, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "motor vehicle having a gross vehicle weight of ten thousand pounds or less" for "passenger car" near the beginning of Subsections A and B, inserted "on any street or highway" near the end of Subsection A, and made a minor stylistic change in Subsection B.

§ 66-7-373. Enforcement programs; penalties.

A. Each person violating Subsection A of Section 66-7-372 NMSA 1978 shall be fined an amount not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) including court costs. Such violation shall constitute a penalty assessment misdemeanor under the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978].

B. Failure to be secured by a child passenger restraint device or by a safety belt as required by the Safety Belt Use Act [66-7-370 to 66-7-373 NMSA 1978] shall not in any instance constitute fault or negligence and shall not limit or apportion damages.

C. The traffic safety bureau, in cooperation with the state department of public education and the health and environment department, shall continue, to the extent that funding allows, their educational program designed to encourage compliance with the use of restraint devices in reducing the risk of harm to their users as well as to others and to educate the persons in the program regarding the requirements and penalties specified in the Safety Belt Use Act.

D. The traffic safety bureau shall evaluate the effectiveness of the Safety Belt Use Act and shall include a report of its findings in the annual evaluation report on its highway safety plan that it submits to the national highway traffic safety administration and the federal highway administration under 23 U.S.C. 402.

E. The provisions of the Safety Belt Use Act shall be enforced whether or not associated with the enforcement of any other statute.

History: Laws 1985, ch. 131, § 4; 1989, ch. 317, § 2.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "penalties" for "penalty" in the catchline, made a minor stylistic change in Subsection A, and substituted "traffic safety bureau" for "transportation department" near the beginning of Subsections C and D.

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law of torts, see 16 N.M.L. Rev. 85 (1986).

Part 5

WEIGHT AND SIZE LIMITATIONS

§ 66-7-401. Scope and effect of article [part].

A. It is a misdemeanor for any person to drive or move, or for the owner, lessee or other person directing the operation to cause or permit to be driven or moved, on any highway any vehicle or vehicles of a size or weight exceeding the limitations stated in Sections 66-7-401 through 66-7-416 NMSA 1978 or otherwise in violation of said sections, and the maximum size and weight of vehicles herein specified shall be lawful throughout this state, and local authorities shall have no power or authority to alter said limitations except as express authority may be granted in said sections.

B. The provisions of Sections 66-7-401 through 66-7-416 NMSA 1978 governing size, weight and load shall not apply to fire apparatus, road machinery engaged in highway construction or maintenance or to implements of husbandry, including farm tractors, temporarily moved upon a highway, or to a vehicle operated under the terms of a special permit issued as herein provided.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-401, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 472.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978. For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

Provisions within police powers of legislature. - The supreme court held that the legislature by enacting Laws, 1955, ch. 37 (similar to 66-7-401 to 66-7-416 NMSA 1978), had spoken upon a subject within the police powers excepted from referendum by the state constitution (N.M. Const., art. IV, § 1); it had exercised its discretion to speak one way or the other; and there was apparent a valid and reasonable relationship between the enactment and the preservation of the public peace, health or safety. *Otto v. Buck*, 61 N.M. 123, 295 P.2d 1028 (1956).

Therefore enactment thereof not referable. - Laws 1955, ch. 37 (similar to 66-7-401 to 66-7-416 NMSA 1978), can only be justified under the police power of the state. The test is not whether the particular act, in the opinion of the supreme court or any other fact-finding agency, is for the peace, health or safety. It is a question to be determined by the legislature and any law which is passed under the inherent police power of the state is not referable under N.M. Const., art. IV, § 1. The only way a state gains authority to regulate any highway activity is under its police power. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6268.

No violation until loaded vehicle "driven or moved". - The remedy of the state is restricted to arrest when the offense occurs. It is doubtful that prior to the occurrence of the offense a person could be required to take measures which would prevent the

offense. The offense is not committed until a vehicle thus loaded is "driven or moved" or operated on a highway. Certainly the driver or owner of the vehicle commits no offense if his vehicle, although loaded as prohibited, is parked on the side of a highway. However, once moving on the highway if sand, gravel or manure escapes, then arrest and punishment may follow. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6262.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 171, 198 to 201.

Conflict between statutes and local regulations as to weight or width regulations, 64 A.L.R. 993; 147 A.L.R. 522.

Size or weight of automobile or load involved in accident as factor in determining responsibility, 85 A.L.R. 1173.

Constitutionality and construction of statutes as regards dimensions of motor vehicles, or combinations of motor vehicles, 86 A.L.R. 281.

Exclusion of vehicles from certain streets on basis of weight or size, 121 A.L.R. 586.

Construction and application of statute or ordinance designed to prevent use of vehicles or equipment thereof injurious to the highway, 134 A.L.R. 550.

Power to limit weight of vehicle or its load with respect to use of streets or highways, 75 A.L.R.2d 376.

Violation or regulations governing size or weight of motor vehicles, or combinations of vehicles and loads, on the highway as basis of liability for personal injury, death, or damage to private property, 21 A.L.R.3d 989.

Liability for damaging highway or bridge by nature or weight of vehicles or loads transported over it, 53 A.L.R.3d 1035.

40 C.J.S. Highways §§ 233, 234; 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 32, 43.

§ 66-7-402. Width of vehicles.

A. The total outside width of any vehicle or its load, excepting mirrors, shall not exceed eight feet six inches. Safety devices up to three inches on either side of the vehicle are also excepted.

B. Any bus operated as part of a municipal transit system and operated solely in the county in which the municipality is situate may have a width not to exceed eight feet ten inches.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-402, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 473; 1981, ch. 53, § 1; 1983, ch. 30, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to permits for excessive size, see 66-7-413 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto. As to excessive width of vehicles being an unlawful use of the highways, see 67-7-401 NMSA 1978.

Section 64-23-13, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), does not relate to a towed load. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-21.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 198, 791, 792.

Size or weight of automobile or load involved in accident as factor in determining responsibility, 85 A.L.R. 1173.

Constitutionality and construction of statutes as regards dimensions of motor vehicles, 86 A.L.R. 281.

Violation of regulations governing size or weight of motor vehicles, or combinations of vehicles and loads, on the highway as basis of liability for personal injury, death, or damage to private property, 21 A.L.R.3d 989.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 32, 43.

§ 66-7-403. Projecting loads on passenger vehicles.

No passenger-type vehicle, except a motorcycle, shall be operated on any highway with any load carried thereon extending beyond the line of the fenders on the left side of the vehicle nor extending more than six inches beyond the line of the fenders on the right side of the vehicle.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-23-14, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 37, § 3; 1971, ch. 279, § 8; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-403, by Laws 1978, ch. 37, § 474.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "motorcycle," see 66-1-4B(37) NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 793.

Liability for injury or damage caused by collision with portion of load projecting beyond rear or side of motor vehicle or trailer, 21 A.L.R.3d 371.

§ 66-7-404. Height and length of vehicles and loads.

A. No vehicle shall exceed a height of fourteen feet.

B. No vehicle shall exceed a length of forty feet extreme overall dimension, exclusive of front and rear bumpers, except when operated in combination with another vehicle as provided in Subsection C of this section.

C. No combination of vehicles coupled together shall consist of more than two units, except: a truck tractor and semitrailer shall be permitted to pull one trailer; a vehicle shall be permitted to pull two units, provided that the middle unit is equipped with brakes and has a weight equal to or greater than the last unit and the total combined gross weight of the towed units does not exceed the manufacturer's stated gross weight of the towing units; and a double or triple saddle-mount or fifth wheel mount of vehicles in

transit by driveaway-towaway methods shall be permitted. No combination of vehicles, unless otherwise exempted in this section, shall exceed an overall length of sixty-five feet, exclusive of the front and rear bumpers.

D. Subsection C of this section does not apply to vehicles and trailers operated by or under contract for municipal refuse systems or to farm trailers, implements of husbandry and fertilizer trailers operated by or under contract to a farmer or rancher in his farming or ranching operations.

E. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection C of this section and exclusive of safety and energy conservation devices, refrigeration units and other devices such as coupling devices, vehicles operating a truck tractor semitrailer or truck tractor semitrailer-trailer combinations on the interstate highway system and those qualifying federal aid primary system highways designated by the secretary of the United States department of transportation, pursuant to the United States Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982, Public Law 97-424, Section 411, and on those highways designated by the department by rule or regulation with the concurrence of the state highway and transportation department, may exceed an overall length limitation of sixty-five feet, provided that the length of the semitrailer in a truck tractor semitrailer combination does not exceed forty-eight feet and the length of the semitrailer or trailer in a truck tractor semitrailer, trailer combination does not exceed twenty-eight and one-half feet. The department shall adopt rules and regulations granting reasonable access to terminals, facilities for food, fuel, repairs and rest and points of loading and unloading for household goods carriers to vehicles operating in combination pursuant to this subsection. As used in this subsection, "truck tractor" means a non-cargo carrying power unit designed to operate in combination with a semitrailer or trailer, except that a truck tractor and semitrailer engaged in the transportation of automobiles may transport motor vehicles on part of the truck tractor.

F. Notwithstanding any other subsection of this section, any trailer or semitrailer combination of such dimensions as those that were in actual and lawful use in this state on December 1, 1982 may be lawfully operated on the highways of this state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-404, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 475; 1979, ch. 323, § 1; 1983, ch. 256, § 1; 1984 (1st S.S.), ch. 9, § 2; 1989, ch. 52, § 1; 1989, ch. 318, § 33.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4, 66-7-1 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendments. - Laws 1989, ch. 52, § 1, effective June 16, 1989, substituting "fourteen feet" for "thirteen feet six inches" in Subsection A; in Subsection C substituting "shall" for "will" several times in the first sentence; and in Subsection E substituting "motor transportation division of the taxation and revenue department" for "United States department of transportation" and "state highway and transportation department" for "state highway department" in the first sentence and "motor transportation division of

the taxation and revenue department" for "transportation department" in the second sentence, was approved on March 15, 1989. However, Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 33, effective July 1, 1989, substituting the present provisions of Subsection A for "No vehicle including any load thereon shall exceed a height of thirteen feet six inches"; in Subsection B deleting "including any load thereon" preceding "shall"; making minor stylistic changes in Subsection C; and in Subsection E substituting "state highway and transportation department" for "state highway department" near the middle of the first sentence, and "department" for "motor transportation department" near the middle of the first sentence and near the beginning of the second sentence, was approved on April 7, 1989. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 33. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Section 411 of Public Law 97-424, referred to in the first sentence in Subsection E, appears as 49 App. U.S.C. § 2311.

No oversize permit required for articulated bus under 65 feet long. - An articulated bus is a hybrid vehicle with the towing unit falling within the definition of motor vehicle and bus and the towed unit falling within the definition of semi-trailer. The combination of units being less than 65 feet in length, no oversize permit is required for operation of this vehicle. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-39.

State highway commission cannot legally issue permits for the movement of trucks in driveway-towaway saddle mount combinations of more than one towed vehicle. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 59-38.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 198, 791.

Size or weight of automobiles or load involved in accident as factor in determining responsibility, 85 A.L.R. 1173.

Constitutionality and construction of statutes as regards dimensions of motor vehicles, or combinations of motor vehicles, 86 A.L.R. 281.

Violation of regulations governing size or weight of motor vehicles, or combinations of vehicles and loads, on the highway as basis of liability for personal injury, death, or damage to private property, 21 A.L.R.3d 989.

Federal regulation of tractor-trailer configuration under the Surface Transportation Act of 1982 (49 USCS Appx §§ 2301 et seq.), 77 A.L.R. Fed. 350.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 32, 43.

§ 66-7-405. Minimum vehicle size.

A. It is unlawful to operate on the highways of this state any motor vehicle:

(1) with a wheelbase, between two axles, of less than three feet four inches;

(2) with a motor displacement of less than forty-five cubic centimeters; or

(3) any motorcycle with less than a twenty-five inch seat height measured from the ground to the lowest point on the top of the seat cushion, without a rider.

B. For the purpose of this section, wheelbase shall be measured upon a straight line from center to center of the vehicle axles.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-23-15.1, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 20, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-405, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 476.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "motorcycle," see 66-1-4B(37) NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1973, ch. 20, § 1, repeals 64-23-15.1, 1953 Comp., relating to minimum motor vehicle wheelbase, and enacts the above section.

§ 66-7-406. Special load limits.

A. Subject to the provisions of Sections 66-7-401 through 66-7-416 NMSA 1978 limiting the length of vehicles and loads, the load upon any vehicle operated alone or the load upon the front vehicle of a combination of vehicles shall not extend more than three feet beyond the foremost part of the vehicle, and the load upon any vehicle operated alone or the load upon the rear vehicle of a combination of vehicles shall not extend more than seven feet beyond the rear of the bed or body of the vehicle.

B. If a vehicle combination consists of a tractor, semitrailer and a trailer, the rear overhang is limited to a maximum of two feet on the trailer and semitrailer and no front overhang.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-406, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 477; 1989, ch. 319, § 9.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "combination," see 66-1-4B(8) NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, designated the former provisions as Subsection A, therein substituting "Sections 66-7-401 through 66-7-416 NMSA 1978" for "Sections 64-7-401 through 64-7-416 NMSA 1953"; added Subsection B; and made minor stylistic changes.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 171, 196, 793.

Liability for injury or damage caused by collision with portion of load projecting beyond rear or side of motor vehicle or trailer, 21 A.L.R.3d 371.

§ 66-7-407. Loads on vehicles.

A. No vehicle shall be driven or moved on any highway unless the vehicle is so constructed, loaded, secured or covered as to prevent any of its load from dropping, sifting, leaking or otherwise escaping, except that sand may be dropped for the purpose of securing traction or water or other substance may be sprinkled on a roadway in cleaning or maintaining the roadway.

B. No person shall operate on any highway any vehicle or combination of vehicles with any load unless the load and any covering thereon are securely fastened so as to prevent the covering or load from becoming loose, detached or in any manner a hazard to other users of the highway.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-407, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 478; 1989, ch. 319, § 10.

Cross-references. - For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, inserted "secured or covered" in Subsection A and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 171, 196.

§ 66-7-408. Trailers and towed vehicles.

A. When one vehicle is towing another the drawbar or other connection shall be of sufficient strength to pull all weight towed thereby. When a combination of vehicles are engaged in transporting poles, pipe, machinery or other objects of structural nature which cannot readily be dismembered, the load shall be distributed so as to equalize the weights on the axle of each vehicle insofar as possible.

B. When one vehicle is towing another and the connection consists of a chain, rope or cable, there shall be displayed upon such connection a white flag or cloth not less than twelve inches square.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-408, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 479.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 794 to 796.

Liability for injury by trailer, 3 A.L.R. 618; 84 A.L.R. 281.

Liability for injury incident to towing automobile, 30 A.L.R. 750; 30 A.L.R.2d 1019.

Liability for collision due to swaying or swinging of motor vehicle or trailer, 1 A.L.R.2d

167.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 31; 60A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 339, 341.

§ 66-7-409. Load limits on single-axles, wheels and tires.

A. The gross weight imposed on the highway by the wheels of any one axle of a vehicle shall not exceed twenty-one thousand six hundred pounds, nor shall any one wheel carry a load in excess of eleven thousand pounds. Nor shall a tandem axle, as hereinafter defined, carry a load in excess of thirty-four thousand three hundred twenty pounds.

B. For the purposes of Sections 66-7-401 through 66-7-416 NMSA 1978 a single-axle load shall be defined as the total load transmitted to the road by all wheels whose centers are included between two parallel transverse vertical planes forty inches or less apart extending across the full width of the vehicle, and a tandem axle load shall be defined as the total load transmitted to the road by all wheels whose centers are included between two parallel transverse vertical planes more than forty inches apart but less than one hundred twenty inches apart, extending across the full width of the vehicle.

C. No wheel equipped with pneumatic, solid rubber or cushion tires shall carry a load in excess of six hundred pounds for each inch of tire width. The width of pneumatic tires shall be taken at the manufacturer's rating. The width of solid rubber and cushion tires shall be measured at the flange of the rim.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-409, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 480.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "pneumatic tire" and "solid tire," see 66-1-4B(47), (60) NMSA 1978 respectively.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 171, 196, 791.

Size or weight of automobile or load involved in accident as factor in determining responsibility, 85 A.L.R. 1173.

Construction and application of statute or ordinance designed to prevent use of vehicles or equipment thereof injurious to the highway, 134 A.L.R. 550.

Power to limit weight of vehicle or its load with respect to use of streets or highways, 75 A.L.R.2d 376.

Violation of regulation governing size or weight of motor vehicle, or combinations of vehicles and loads, on the highway as basis of liability for personal injury, death, or damage to private property, 21 A.L.R.3d 989.

Liability for damaging highway or bridge by nature or weight of vehicles or loads transported over it, 53 A.L.R.3d 1035.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 32, 43; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 685.

§ 66-7-410. Gross weight of vehicles and loads.

A. Subject to the limit upon the weight imposed upon the highway through any one axle as set forth in Section 66-7-409 NMSA 1978, the total gross weight with load imposed upon the highway by any one group of two or more consecutive axles of a vehicle or combination of vehicles shall not exceed the gross weight given for the respective distance between the first and last axle of the group of axles measured longitudinally to the nearest foot as set forth in the following table:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Distance in feet between first Allowed load in pounds
and last axles of group on groups of axles

4	34,320
5	35,100
6	35,880
7	36,660
8	37,440
9	38,220
10	39,000
11	39,780
12	40,560
13	41,340
14	42,120
15	42,900
16	43,680
17	44,460
18	45,240

B. The total gross weight with load imposed on the highway by any vehicle or combination of vehicles where the distance between the first and last axles is more than eighteen feet shall not exceed that given for the respective distances in the following table:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

Distance in feet between first Allowed load in pounds
and last axles of group on groups of axles

19	53,100
20	54,000
21	54,900
22	55,800
23	56,700

24 57,600
25 58,500
26 59,400
27 60,300
28 61,200
29 62,100
30 63,000
31 63,900
32 64,800
33 65,700
34 66,600
35 67,500
36 68,400
37 69,300
38 70,200
39 71,100
40 72,000
41 72,900
42 73,800
43 74,700
44 75,600
45 76,500
46 77,400
47 78,300
48 79,200
49 80,100
50 81,000
51 81,900
52 82,800
53 83,700
54 84,600
55 85,500
56 or over 86,400

C. The distance between the centers of the axles shall be measured to the nearest even foot. When a fraction is exactly one-half the next larger whole number shall be used.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-410, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 481.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "combination," "gross vehicle weight" and "gross weight," see 66-1-4B(8), (25), (26) NMSA 1978 respectively. As to damages for injuries to highway due to excessive weight, see 67-7-10 NMSA 1978.

Single axle and gross weight provisions construed harmoniously. - The limitations provided in 64-23-20, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section) are subject to 64-23-19, 1953

Comp. (similar to 66-7-409 NMSA 1978), and these two sections can and should be construed harmoniously. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-43.

§ 66-7-411. Authorized representative may weigh vehicles and require removal of excess loads; graduated penalties.

A. Any state police officer or enforcement employee of the motor transportation division, having reason to believe that the weight of a vehicle and load is unlawful, may require the driver to stop and submit to weighing of the vehicle and load by means of either portable or stationary scales, and may require the vehicle to be driven to the nearest scales approved by the division if such scales are within five miles.

B. When the officer or employee, upon weighing a vehicle or combination, determines that the gross vehicle weight or combination gross vehicle weight exceeds the maximum authorized by Sections 66-7-409 and 66-7-410 NMSA 1978, he shall require the driver or owner of the vehicle or combination to unload that portion of the load necessary to decrease the gross vehicle weight or combination gross vehicle weight to the authorized maximum.

C. Any driver of a vehicle who fails or refuses to stop and submit the vehicle and load to weighing, or who fails or refuses when directed by a duly authorized officer or employee upon a weighing of the vehicle to stop the vehicle and otherwise comply with the provisions of this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

D. Any shipper who intentionally overloads a vehicle which he has reason to believe will travel in such condition upon a public thoroughfare shall also be fined in accordance with Subsection E.

E. In all cases of violations of weight limitations, the penalties shall be assessed and imposed in accordance with the following schedule:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

WEIGHT OF EXCESS

LOAD IN POUNDS AMOUNT OF FINE

1,000 to 3,000 twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)

3,001 to 4,000 forty dollars (\$40.00)

4,001 to 5,000 seventy-five dollars (\$75.00)

5,001 to 6,000 one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125)

6,001 to 7,000 two hundred dollars (\$200)

7,001 to 8,000 two hundred seventy-five dollars (\$275)

8,001 to 9,000 three hundred fifty dollars (\$350)

9,001 to 10,000 four hundred twenty-five dollars (\$425)

over 10,000 five hundred dollars (\$500).

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-411, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 482; 1980, ch. 56, § 1.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 203.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 32.

§ 66-7-412. Special farm permits.

The motor transportation division shall have the authority to issue special permits at all ports of entry where registration stations or places where inspection and registration services are maintained by the division, to all implements of husbandry using the highways, including farm tractors, and to the instrumentalities or vehicles which may be carrying the instrumentalities of husbandry, including farm tractors, when the securing of these permits is required by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-23-21.1, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 247, § 1; 1967, ch. 97, § 25; 1977, ch. 250, § 68; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-412, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 483.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "farm tractor" and "implement of husbandry," see 66-1-4B(21), (30) NMSA 1978 respectively.

§ 66-7-413. Permits for excessive size and weight; special notification required on movement of manufactured homes.

A. The motor transportation division and local highway authorities may, in their discretion, upon application in writing and good cause being shown, issue a special permit in writing authorizing the applicant to operate or move a vehicle or load of a size or weight exceeding the maximum specified in Sections 66-7-401 through 66-7-416 NMSA 1978 on any highway under the jurisdiction of the state highway commission or local authorities. Except for the movement of manufactured homes, a permit may be granted, in cases of emergency, for the transportation of loads on a certain unit or combination of equipment for a specified period of time not to exceed one year, and the permit shall contain the route to be traversed, the type of load to be transported and any other restrictions or conditions deemed necessary by the body granting the permit. In every other case, the permit shall be issued for a single trip and may designate the route to be traversed and contain any other restriction or conditions deemed necessary by the body granting the permit. Every permit shall be carried in the vehicle to which it refers and shall be opened for inspection to any peace officer, and it is a misdemeanor for any person to violate any of the conditions or terms of the special permit.

B. The motor transportation division shall charge and collect, when the movement consists of any load of a width of twenty feet or greater for a distance of five miles or

more, the sum of three hundred dollars (\$300) a day or fraction thereof to defray the cost of state or local police escort. The permit issued and the fee charged shall be based upon the entire movement at one time requiring police escort and not upon the number of vehicles involved.

C. The motor transportation division shall promulgate regulations in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, and 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978] pertaining to safety practices, liability insurance and equipment for escort vehicles provided by the motor carrier himself and for escort vehicles provided by a private business in this state.

(1) If a motor carrier provides his own escort vehicles and personnel, the motor transportation division shall not charge an escort fee but shall provide the motor carrier escort personnel with a copy of applicable regulations and shall inspect the escort vehicles for the safety equipment required by the regulations. If the escort vehicles and personnel meet the requirements set forth in the regulations and if the motor carrier holds a valid certificate of public convenience and necessity or permit, as applicable, issued pursuant to Chapter 65, Article 2 NMSA 1978, the motor transportation division shall issue the special permit.

(2) If the escort service is a private business, the business shall have applied to the state corporation commission for and been issued a permit or certificate to operate as a contract or common motor carrier pursuant to Chapter 65, Article 2 NMSA 1978. The state corporation commission shall supply copies of applicable regulations to the business by mail and shall supply additional copies upon request. If the escort vehicles and personnel meet the requirements set forth in the regulations and if the escort service holds a certificate, the special permit shall be issued, and the motor transportation division shall not charge an escort fee.

(3) The movement of vehicles upon the highways of this state requiring a special permit and required to use an escort of the type noted in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection is subject to motor transportation division authority and inspection at all times.

(4) The state highway department shall conduct engineering investigations and engineering inspections to determine which four-lane highways are safe for the operation or movement of manufactured homes without an escort. After making that determination, the highway department shall hold public hearings in the area of the state affected by the determination, after which it may adopt regulations designating those four-lane highways as being safe for the operation or movement of manufactured homes without an escort. If any portion of such a four-lane highway lies within the boundaries of a municipality, the state highway department, after obtaining the approval of the municipal governing body, shall include such portions in their regulations.

D. Except for the movement of manufactured homes, special permits may be issued for a single vehicle or combination of vehicles by the motor transportation division for a period not to exceed one year for a fee of sixty dollars (\$60.00). The permits may allow

excessive height, length and width for a vehicle or combination of vehicles or load thereon and may include a provision for excessive weight if the operation is to be within the vicinity of a municipality.

E. Special permits for a single trip for a vehicle or combination of vehicles or load thereon of excessive weight, width, length and height may be issued for a single vehicle for a fee of fifteen dollars (\$15.00).

F. If the vehicle for which a permit is issued under this section is a manufactured home, the motor transportation division or local highway authority issuing the permit shall furnish the following information to the property tax division [of the taxation and revenue department] which shall then forward the information:

(1) to the county assessor of any county from which a manufactured home is being moved, the date the permit was issued, the location being moved from, the location being moved to if within the same county, the name of the owner of the manufactured home and the identification and registration numbers of the manufactured home;

(2) to the county assessor of any county in this state to which a manufactured home is being moved, the date the permit was issued, the location being moved from, the location being moved to, the name of the owner of the manufactured home and the registration and identification numbers of the manufactured home; and

(3) to the owner of a manufactured home having a destination in this state, notification that the information required in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection is being given to the respective county assessors and that manufactured homes are subject to property taxation.

G. Except as provided in Subsection H of this section, if the movement of a manufactured home originates in this state, no permit shall be issued under Subsection F of this section until the owner of the manufactured home or his authorized agent obtains and presents to the motor transportation division proof that a certificate has been issued by the county assessor or treasurer of the county in which the manufactured home movement originates showing that either:

(1) all property taxes due or to become due on the manufactured home for the current tax year or any past tax years have been paid, except for manufactured homes located on an Indian reservation; or

(2) no liability for property taxes on the manufactured home exists for the current tax year or any past tax years, except for manufactured homes located on an Indian reservation.

H. The movement of a manufactured home from the lot or business location of a manufactured home dealer to its destination designated by an owner-purchaser is not subject to the requirements of Subsection G of this section if the manufactured home

movement originates from the lot or business location of the dealer and the manufactured home was part of his inventory prior to the sale to the owner-purchaser; however, the movement of a manufactured home by a dealer or his authorized agent as a result of a sale or trade-in from a nondealer-owner is subject to the requirements of Subsection G of this section whether the destination is the business location of a dealer or some other destination.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-413, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 484; 1980, ch. 61, § 1; 1983, ch. 295, § 31; 1986, ch. 82, § 1.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "mobile home," see 66-1-4B(38) NMSA 1978. As to an escort being required for movement of hazardous vehicles, see 66-7-314 NMSA 1978. For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. For the penalty assessment for violation, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to state highway commission, see N.M. Const., art. V, § 14 and 67-3-2 NMSA 1978. As to state corporation commission, see N.M. Const., art. XI, § 1. As to county assessor, see 4-39-1 NMSA 1978. As to county treasurer, see 4-43-1 NMSA 1978. As to motor transportation division, see 9-11-4 NMSA 1978. As to state highway department, see 67-3-6 NMSA 1978.

The 1986 amendment substituted "three hundred dollars (\$300)" for "one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)" in the first sentence of Subsection B.

Effective dates. - Laws 1986, ch. 82 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on May 21, 1986.

Property tax division. - Laws 1977, ch. 249, § 4, creates the taxation and revenue department, composed of several divisions, including the property tax division, referred to in the introductory paragraph of Subsection F. See 9-11-4 NMSA 1978.

Liability for negligence in permit issuance. - Any negligent conduct of the Department of Transportation (DOT) in authorizing oversize loads traveling over New Mexico highways is actionable under the Tort Claims Act, 41-4-1 to 41-4-27 NMSA 1978, as such activity is within the scope of the waiver provision, 41-4-11 NMSA 1978. *Miller v. New Mexico Dep't of Transp.*, 106 N.M. 253, 741 P.2d 1374 (1987).

Power to administer weight and size regulations properly delegated. - The power to administer the general regulations controlling the weight and size of vehicles to be operated on the highways of the state of New Mexico which were enacted by the legislature and to grant exceptions to them, when necessary, has been properly delegated to the motor transportation department (now motor transportation division). 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-18.

Regulation of oversize vehicles must be reasonable. - The use of the highways by vehicles of excess weight, size, length and load may be regulated or limited in consideration of possible injuries to the highway as well as to those using it. Such

statutory limitations must be reasonable and not arbitrary and must be based on the power to exercise police powers for the promotion or protection of public safety and welfare. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-105.

Otherwise void as infringement of ownership right. - Recognizing that the state highway commission (duty now performed by motor transportation division) has the power to enforce the statute and to supplement it with rules and regulations, this power to regulate is not absolute but is subject to the constitutional provision that no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law. The test of the validity of all such limitations, under the due process clause, is that of reasonableness, and any regulation is void if it is so arbitrary or unreasonable as to become an infringement of the right of ownership. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-105.

Power to issue permits discretionary. - Section 64-23-22, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), gives the motor transportation department (now motor transportation division) discretionary power to issue permits allowing the operation of vehicles which are not in compliance with the weight and size limitation contained in 64-23-12 through 64-23-25, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-401 to 66-7-416 NMSA 1978). 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-18.

Test is if action reasonably necessary. - The motor transportation department (now division) may issue permits to allow combinations of vehicles which exceed those standards set out in 64-23-15, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-404 NMSA 1978), if in its discretion it deems this action to be reasonably necessary. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-18.

Type of load and route traversed may be specified. - The highway commission (duty now performed by motor transportation division) may, in its discretion, grant a permit if the conditions prescribed by 64-23-22, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), have been met to the commission's satisfaction. In other words, good cause must be shown why it is reasonably necessary that the applicant operate the subject vehicle on the highways of the state. The highway commission may grant such permits and specify the type of loads to be transported, the route or routes to be traversed and may impose such other restrictions or conditions which are reasonably deemed to be necessary. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-105.

Escort fee collected only if police do escorting. - The specificity of 64-23-22B, 1953 Comp. (similar to Subsection B of this section), refers to the collection of fees, not to providing a state police escort. Therefore, if a state police escort is used, it is mandatory that the department (now division) collect certain fees. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-21.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Moving of buildings on highways, validity, construction, and application of statute or other regulation affecting, 83 A.L.R.2d 464. Liability for accident occurring in motor transportation of house or similar structure on public streets or highways, 9 A.L.R.3d 1436.

§ 66-7-413.1. Farm carriers; excessive size; limitation.

Farm carriers, as defined in Sections 65-2-82 and 65-2-116 NMSA 1978, may, without securing permits or escorts, transport loads up to twelve feet six inches in width only if the load consists of hay tied in bales over five feet in either length or width and the load is not transported for any distance greater than fifty miles. Provided that the farm carriers display a sign across the front and rear stating "WIDE LOAD" in large visible letters.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-7-413.1, enacted by Laws 1985, ch. 4, § 1.

§ 66-7-413.2. Engineering investigations for vehicles in excess of one hundred seventy thousand pounds.

A. All vehicles with a gross vehicle weight in excess of one hundred seventy thousand pounds shall require a special permit as provided for in Section 66-7-413 NMSA 1978 and no such permit shall be issued unless:

(1) an engineering investigation and review have been conducted to:

(a) establish whether the move could be made without visible or documented damages to the portion of road or bridges upon which the move is to be made;

(b) establish whether the move could be made without visible or documented damages to any private facilities along the road upon which the move is to be made; and

(c) estimate the cost for any necessary modifications the move may cause; and

(2) when required the applicant shall submit to the motor transportation division and the local highway authorities all pertinent information requested of the applicant by the motor transportation division.

If the submitted data is not acceptable to the state highway and transportation department, the applicant will be advised by the motor transportation division that engineering investigations will be conducted by the state highway and transportation department and the cost incurred by the state highway and transportation department will be paid by the applicant as an added cost to his permit fee.

B. The motor transportation division shall adopt the necessary rules and regulations for the development of data for an investigation to determine whether to issue any special permit pursuant to Section 66-7-413 NMSA 1978.

C. The applicant or the applicant's employer shall pay the costs for any modification to the road, bridges or private facilities along the road that the motor transportation division

has determined are necessary for the issuance of the special permit and the costs for any damages to the road or bridges that are the result of the move and the fault of the mover and not the motor transportation division.

D. Any person who violates the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or imprisonment for a definite term not to exceed six months, or both.

E. Nothing contained in this section shall limit in any manner the authority of the state, a county, a municipality or a political subdivision thereof to collect damages for any unlawful use of highways as provided by law.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-7-413.2, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 291, § 1.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 291 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 16, 1989.

§ 66-7-414. Exemptions; implements of husbandry.

A. No permit or fee required under Section 66-7-413 NMSA 1978 is necessary for implements of husbandry, including farm tractors and farm trailers when not more than two such farm trailers are towed in tandem, being moved during daylight hours within a county or an adjacent county for a total distance, one way, of not more than fifty miles on any highway:

(1) crossing the farm property of the owner; or

(2) running between separate farm property of the owner.

B. Any person responsible for the movement of implements of husbandry under the provisions of this section shall comply with all safety precautions set forth in the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] and in regulations of the state highway commission.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-414, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 485; 1979, ch. 323, § 2.

Cross-references. - For definitions of "farm tractor" and "implement of husbandry," see 66-1-4 B(21), (30) NMSA 1978 respectively.

§ 66-7-415. When the state highway commission or local authorities may restrict right to use streets.

A. Local authorities, with respect to streets under their jurisdiction may also, by

ordinance or resolution, prohibit the operation of trucks or other commercial vehicles or may impose limitations as to the size or weight thereof, or [sic] on designated streets in areas which are primarily residential, which prohibitions and limitations shall be designated by appropriate signs placed on such street.

B. The local authority enacting any such ordinance or resolution shall erect or cause to be erected and maintained signs designating the provisions of the ordinance or resolution at each end of that portion of any street affected thereby, and the ordinance or resolution shall not be effective unless and until such signs are erected and maintained and notice thereof given in writing to the nearest officer or employee of the motor transportation division authorized to issue special permits hereunder.

C. The state highway commission shall likewise have authority as hereinabove granted to local authorities to determine by resolution and to impose restrictions as to the size and weight of vehicles operated upon any highways under the jurisdiction of said commission and such restrictions shall be effective on and after the passage of a resolution and when signs giving notice thereof are erected upon the highway or portion of any highway affected by such resolution. The commission shall deliver a copy of all restrictions adopted by it to the motor transportation division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-23-23, enacted by Laws 1955, ch. 37, § 12; 1967, ch. 97, § 27; 1977, ch. 250, § 70; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-415, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 486.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 171, 196 to 201.
40 C.J.S. Highways § 233; 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 32, 43.

§ 66-7-416. Liability for damage; unlawful use of highways; penalties.

A. The public highways in the state are dedicated to the reasonable use thereof by the public.

B. It shall be unlawful for any person to injure or damage any public highway or street or any bridge, culvert, sign, signpost or structure upon or used or constructed in connection with any public highway or street for the protection thereof or for protection or regulation of traffic thereon by any unusual [unusual], improper or unreasonable use thereof, or by the careless driving or use of any vehicle thereon, or by willful mutilation, defacing or destruction thereof.

C. It shall be considered unreasonable use of any bridge or structure to operate or conduct upon or over the same any vehicle, tractor or engine, not in accordance with Sections 66-7-401 through 66-7-416 NMSA 1978.

D. It shall be considered unreasonable use of any improved highway, roadway or street, to operate, drive or haul thereon any truck, tractor or engine in such manner or at times when the surface thereof is in a soft or plastic condition and the road or portion thereof has been closed pursuant to law, or by order of the state highway department.

E. It shall be unlawful to erect or maintain any fence or any other structure across any street, highway or roadway without written permit from the authorities having control thereof.

F. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than five days nor more than thirty days or by both such fine and imprisonment, and the operator and the owner of such vehicle, truck, tractor or engine from whom the driver or operator has permitted possession at the time thereof shall be jointly and severally liable to the state, county or municipality as the case may be for the actual damage caused by the operation, conducting or hauling thereof over any public highway, street, bridge, culvert or structure in violation of any provision of this act to be collected by suit brought in the name of the state, county or municipality having control of such highway or street; and such vehicle, truck, tractor or engine may be attached and held to satisfy and [any] judgment for such damages.

G. The proceeds of any such judgment shall be paid to the treasurer of the state, or of such county or municipality and placed to the credit of a fund for the construction and improvement of roads or streets.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-416, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 487.

Cross-references. - For general definitions applicable to this section, see 66-1-4, 66-7-1 NMSA 1978. For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 40 Am. Jur. 2d Highways, Streets, and Bridges § 608.
61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 685.

Part 6

TRAFFIC SAFETY

§ 66-7-501. Short title.

Sections 66-7-501 through 66-7-511 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Traffic Safety Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-501, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 488.

§ 66-7-502. Legislative intent.

A. The legislature declares that there should be accurate information about the causes of traffic accidents which result in fatalities and in serious injuries on the highways of this state.

B. Special accident-investigation units have made valuable discoveries of the incidence of driver intoxication and of mechanical defects in motor vehicle accidents. The legislature intends to promote and encourage the work of accident-investigation units.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-33-2, enacted by Laws 1976 (S.S.), ch. 8, § 2; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-502, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 489.

Repeals. - Laws 1976 (S.S.), ch. 8, § 14, repealed former 64-33-2, 1953 Comp., relating to the creation of the New Mexico traffic safety commission, effective July 1, 1976.

§ 66-7-503. Definitions.

As used in the Traffic Safety Act [66-7-501 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978]:

A. "bureau" means the traffic safety bureau of the department;

B. "chief" means the administrative head of the bureau;

C. "committee" means the advisory committee to the bureau; and

D. "department" means the state highway and transportation department.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-503, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 490; 1987, ch. 268, § 28.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, substituted "department" for "division" in Subsection A, deleted the former Subsections D and E, and added the present Subsection D.

§ 66-7-504. Bureau; creation; administrative head.

A. There is created within the department the "traffic safety bureau". The chief shall receive no additional salary because of his activity as chief of the bureau.

B. The department shall employ such personnel and hire such consultants as are required to carry out the provisions of the Traffic Safety Act [66-7-501 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-504, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 491; 1987, ch. 268, § 29.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, in Subsection A substituted "department" for "division" in the first sentence and deleted the former second sentence as set out in the main pamphlet; and in Subsection B substituted "department" for "director".

§ 66-7-505. Advisory committee; creation; members; terms.

A. There is created a five-member advisory committee to the bureau. The chief is, ex officio, the chairman and a voting member of the committee. The governor shall appoint three members, to terms coterminous with his tenure, who shall have the following qualifications:

(1) one member who is representative of the law enforcement agencies of this state;

(2) one member who is representative of the school bus transportation function of the state department of public education; and

(3) one member who is representative of the motor transportation division of the taxation and revenue department.

B. Appointees who are public officers or public employees shall be compensated for attendance at meetings according to the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-7 NMSA 1978]. Appointees who are not public officers or employees shall be compensated for attendance at meetings in commensurate amount.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-505, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 492; 1987, ch. 268, § 30.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, in Subsection A substituted "chief" for "director" at the beginning of the second sentence and substituted "three members" for "four members" in the third sentence of the opening clause, deleted the former Paragraph (2) as set out in the main pamphlet, and renumbered the subsequent paragraphs, and in Paragraph (3) added at the end "of the taxation and revenue department" and made minor changes in language and punctuation throughout the section.

§ 66-7-506. Bureau; functions; powers; duties.

The bureau shall have the following powers and duties:

A. organize, plan and conduct a statewide program of activities designed to prevent accidents;

B. coordinate activities and programs of the departments, divisions and agencies of this state now engaged in promoting traffic safety;

C. provide accident prevention information and publicity to all appropriate media of information and develop other means of public information;

D. cooperate with all public and private agencies and organizations interested in the promotion of traffic safety and accident prevention;

E. serve as a clearinghouse for all traffic safety materials and information used throughout this state;

F. cooperate in promoting research, special studies and analysis of problems concerning the safety and welfare of the citizens of New Mexico;

G. cooperate fully with national safety organizations in bringing about greater effectiveness in nationwide accident prevention activities and programs;

H. make studies and suitable recommendations, through the director and the secretary of highway and transportation, to the legislature concerning safety regulations and laws; and

I. prepare and submit each year a written report to the governor concerning the activities of the bureau and activities concerning assistance to local organizations and officials;

J. institute and administer a statewide motorcycle training program funded as provided for in Section 66-10-10 NMSA 1978;

K. institute and administer an accident prevention course for elderly drivers as provided for in Section 59A-32-14 NMSA 1978; and

L. institute and administer a DWI prevention and education program for elementary and secondary school students funded as provided for in Section 66-5-35 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-506, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 493; 1987, ch. 268, § 31; 1989, ch. 164, § 2.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, in Subsection H inserted "state highway and" preceding "transportation" and made minor changes in language and punctuation throughout the section.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "secretary of highway and transportation" for "secretary of the state highway and transportation department" in Subsection H and added Subsections J to L.

§ 66-7-507. Approval of accident-investigation programs; privacy of victims.

A. The bureau is authorized to conduct a study into the practices and procedures of accident-investigation units functioning in this state to determine whether such practices and procedures are aiding the citizens of this state in the discovery of the causes of motor vehicle accidents. If, at the conclusion of a study made of a particular unit, the bureau determines that the practices and procedures of such unit are of a beneficial nature, it shall designate the unit as an "approved accident-investigation unit" and shall send notice of this designation to such public agencies as it may determine.

B. Any unit designated as an approved accident-investigation unit shall receive, upon its request, assistance and data from any department, division, board, bureau, commission or other agency of the state, or of any political subdivision of the state, or any public or private hospital, which will enable the unit to carry out its investigation relating to accidents and accident causes. The privacy of accident victims shall be protected in any disclosure to the unit, by using the method of case numbers rather than identification by name.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-507, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 494.

Cross-references. - As to accident reports generally, see 66-7-207 to 66-7-209 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-7-508. Confidentiality of records.

All records of an approved accident-investigation unit shall be confidential and shall not be available to any person other than a member or employee of the unit. A member or employee of the approved unit charged with the custody of the records and reports shall not be required to produce these records or reports or evidence of anything contained in them in any legal action or other proceedings.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-33-8, enacted by Laws 1976 (S.S.), ch. 8, § 8; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-7-508, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 495.

§ 66-7-509. Annual reports.

An approved accident-investigation unit shall make an annual report to the bureau, the governor and the legislature not later than January 1 of the calendar year following such designation of approval, and this report shall contain the unit's findings and recommendations as to the formulation of effective methods and means to reduce motor vehicle accidents within New Mexico.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-509, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 496.

§ 66-7-510. Bureau; information request.

The chief, with the approval of the director, may request all information pertinent to the traffic safety program of the bureau in the performance of its duties and functions, and this information shall be furnished by any officer, agent or employee of the state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-510, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 497.

§ 66-7-511. Acceptance of gifts; function of advisory committee.

A. The bureau, with the approval of the governor, may accept on behalf of the state any gift, grant or money given to the bureau for any and all purposes specified in the Traffic Safety Act [66-7-501 to 66-7-511 NMSA 1978]. Any special grant shall be held by the state treasurer in a special fund and shall be expended in accordance with the terms of the gift or grant upon proper voucher and warrant drawn by the director of [or] his designated agent.

B. The advisory committee, upon the call of the chairman, shall convene and shall undertake the study and evaluation of all applications for federal grants pertaining to traffic safety programs or affairs. The advisory committee shall make its findings and recommendations available to the chief in the form of minutes or written report. Whereupon the committee shall adjourn, awaiting the call of the chair.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-7-511, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 498.

Each gift with different terms must have own separate fund. - Prior to the acceptance of a gift to the New Mexico traffic safety commission (now traffic safety bureau) under 64-33-7, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), the approval of the governor must be secured. Upon approval by the governor, the moneys should be deposited with the state treasurer. And it is apparent that each gift or grant which differs in its terms and conditions from any other must be set up in a separate fund. Although this may entail additional bookkeeping on the part of the state treasurer as well as the commission, this is the only method which will insure that every gift is expended in conformity with the conditions imposed upon it by the donor. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-241.

Funds expended upon director's voucher. - Once the special fund or funds are set up by the state treasurer, these may be expended upon voucher of the director, processed in the usual manner. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 57-241.

Article 8

Crimes, Penalties and Procedure

Part 1

Offenses Relating to Registration

Sec.

- 66-8-1. Fraudulent applications.
- 66-8-2. Improper use of evidences of registration.
- 66-8-3. False evidences of title and registration.
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Part 2

Traffic Offenses

- 66-8-101. Homicide by vehicle; great bodily injury by vehicle.
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- 66-8-112. Revocation of license or privilege to drive; notice; effective date; hearing;

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- 66-8-137.2. Nonresident Violator Compact; definitions.
- 66-8-137.3. Compact administrator; compensation.
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- 66-8-138. Consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages in open containers in a motor vehicle prohibited; exceptions.
- 66-8-139. Penalties.
- 66-8-140. "Alcoholic beverages" defined.

Part 1

OFFENSES RELATING TO REGISTRATION

§ 66-8-1. Fraudulent applications.

Any person who fraudulently uses a false or fictitious name in any application for the registration of a vehicle or a certificate of title, or knowingly makes a false statement, or knowingly conceals a material fact or otherwise commits a fraud in any such application shall upon conviction be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment for not more than one year or both.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-1, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 499.

Section 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is not a part of the Criminal Code. *State v. Sawyers*, 79 N.M. 557, 445 P.2d 978 (Ct. App. 1968).

Violation to register vehicle under false or fictitious name. - In the event a person, be he minor or adult, registered a motor vehicle under a false or fictitious name, he was in violation of this section's predecessor and may be prosecuted for that violation under said law. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5654.

Violation of former license laws precluded recovery for loss of use of vehicle by one entitled to recovery of possession in replevin action. *Desmet v. Sublett*, 54 N.M. 355, 225 P.2d 141 (1950).

Provision's specific misdemeanor sentence controls Criminal Code misdemeanor sentence. - Sections 30-1-6 and 31-19-1 NMSA 1978 refer generally to the sentence for misdemeanors; 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), the statute which defendant violated, provides a specific sentence for that misdemeanor. If the general statute, standing alone, would include the same matter as the special statute and thus conflict with the special statute, the special statute controls since it is considered an exception to the general statute. *State v. Sawyers*, 79 N.M. 557, 445 P.2d 978 (Ct. App. 1968).

Classification of violation as misdemeanor not repugnant to authorized imprisonment. - Although as amended, 64-10-7, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-7 NMSA 1978), classifies a violation of 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), as a misdemeanor, this classification is not repugnant to the imprisonment authorized by 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. Section 64-10-7, 1953 Comp., as amended, recognizes that a penalty for a misdemeanor violation may be specified that differs from the general misdemeanor penalty. Rather than being repugnant, 64-10-7, 1953 Comp., as amended, is reconcilable with 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. The doctrine of repeal by implication is not applicable. *State v. Sawyers*, 79 N.M. 557, 445 P.2d 978 (Ct. App. 1968).

Since imprisonment provision allowed exception to general misdemeanor sentence. - By 64-10-7, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-7 NMSA 1978), a person convicted of a misdemeanor for violation of the Motor Vehicle Code is to be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, imprisonment for not more than 90 days or both, "unless another

penalty is specified in the Motor Vehicle Code." The amendment thus recognized that other penalties may be specified. Section 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), specifies such a penalty. It authorizes imprisonment for not more than one year. *State v. Sawyers*, 79 N.M. 557, 445 P.2d 978 (Ct. App. 1968).

"Not less than one year" portion of defendant's sentence is void because it is in excess of the court's sentencing authority because 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), does not provide for a minimum sentence. Sentences which are unauthorized by law are void. The "not more than one year" portion of the sentence is authorized by this section. *State v. Sawyers*, 79 N.M. 557, 445 P.2d 978 (Ct. App. 1968).

State penitentiary proper place of confinement for violation. - The place of confinement for misdemeanors under the Criminal Code is the county jail under 31-19-1 NMSA 1978. This section is not applicable because defendant violated 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), which is not a Criminal Code misdemeanor, therefore, the proper place of his confinement is the state penitentiary. *State v. Sawyers*, 79 N.M. 557, 445 P.2d 978 (Ct. App. 1968).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 93.
61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 588, 594.

§ 66-8-2. Improper use of evidences of registration.

No person shall lend to another any certificate of title, registration evidence, registration plate, special plate, validating sticker or permit issued to him if the person desiring to borrow the same would not be entitled to the use thereof, nor shall any person knowingly permit the use of any of the same by one not entitled thereto, nor shall any person display upon a vehicle any registration evidence, registration plate, validating sticker or permit not issued for such vehicle or not otherwise lawfully used thereon under the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-2, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 500.

Cross-references. - As to the penalty for violation of any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 94, 95.

§ 66-8-3. False evidences of title and registration.

It is a felony for any person to commit any of the following acts:

A. to alter with fraudulent intent any certificate of title, registration evidence, registration plate, validating sticker or permit issued by the division;

B. to forge or counterfeit any such document or plate purporting to have been issued by the division;

C. to alter or falsify with fraudulent intent or to forge any assignment upon a certificate of title; or

D. to hold or use any such document or plate, knowing the same to have been so altered, forged or falsified.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-3, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 501.

Cross-references. - As to the penalty for violation of any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

Fraudulent intent is essential element. - A defendant's knowledge that a registration plate was altered with fraudulent intent is an essential element of Subsection D. A jury instruction which requires the jury to find that the defendant knew the plate had been altered, but does not require the jury to find that the defendant knew the plate had been altered with fraudulent intent, is erroneous and requires reversal of conviction. *Ortiz v. State*, 106 N.M. 695, 749 P.2d 80 (1988).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - License tax or fee on automobiles as affected by interstate commerce clause, 25 A.L.R. 37; 52 A.L.R. 533; 115 A.L.R. 1105. Constitutionality, construction and effect of statutes in relation to foreign owned vehicles operating within state, 82 A.L.R. 1091; 138 A.L.R. 1499. 60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 101; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 588.

§ 66-8-4. Authority of division to suspend or revoke a registration.

The division may suspend or revoke the registration of a vehicle or a certificate of title, registration evidence, or registration plate or any nonresident permit or other permit in any of the following events:

A. when the division is satisfied that such registration or that such certificate, card, plate or permit was fraudulently or erroneously issued;

B. when the division determines that a registered vehicle is mechanically unfit or unsafe to be operated or moved upon the highways;

C. when a registered vehicle has been dismantled or wrecked;

D. when the division determines that the required fee has not been paid and the same is

not paid upon reasonable notice and demand;

E. when a registration evidence, registration plate, or permit is knowingly displayed upon a vehicle other than the one for which issued;

F. when the division determines that the owner has committed any offense under the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978] involving the registration, or the certificate, registration evidence, plate or permit; or

G. when the division is so authorized under any other provision of law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-4, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 502.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic § 90.

Reckless driving as ground for revocation, suspension, or refusal of license, 52 A.L.R.2d 1355.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 129, 130.

§ 66-8-5. Suspending or revoking certificate or special plates of a manufacturer, dealer or wrecker or [of] vehicles.

The division may suspend or revoke a certificate or the special plate issued to a manufacturer, dealer or wrecker of vehicles upon determining that any said person is not lawfully entitled thereto or has made or knowingly permitted any illegal use of such plate or has committed fraud in the registration of vehicles.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-5, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 503.

Cross-references. - As to special plates generally, see 66-3-401 to 66-3-408 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 60 Am. Jur. 2d Motor Vehicles §§ 129 to 134.

§ 66-8-6. Owner to return evidences of registration upon cancellation, suspension or revocation.

Whenever the division cancels, suspends or revokes the registration of a vehicle, or a certificate of title, registration evidence, or registration plate, or any nonresident permit or other permit, or the license of any dealer or wrecker, the owner or person in possession of the same shall immediately return all evidences of registration, title or license so cancelled, suspended or revoked to the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-6, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 504.

§ 66-8-7. Penalty for misdemeanor.

A. It is a misdemeanor for any person to violate any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] unless the violation is declared a felony.

B. Unless another penalty is specified in the Motor Vehicle Code, every person convicted of a misdemeanor for violation of any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars (\$300) or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days or both.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-7, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 505; 1989, ch. 320, § 3.

Cross-references. - As to the general sentence for a misdemeanor, see 30-1-6 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection B, substituted "three hundred dollars (\$300)" for "one hundred dollars (\$100)".

Misdemeanor classification of violation not repugnant to provision's authorized imprisonment. - Although as amended, 64-10-7, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), classifies a violation of 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-1 NMSA 1978), as a misdemeanor, this classification is not repugnant to the imprisonment authorized by 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. Section 64-10-7, 1953 Comp., as amended, recognizes that a penalty for a misdemeanor violation may be specified that differs from the general misdemeanor penalty. Rather than being repugnant, 64-10-7, 1953 Comp., as amended, is reconcilable with 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. The doctrine of repeal by implication is not applicable. *State v. Sawyers*, 79 N.M. 557, 445 P.2d 978 (Ct. App. 1968).

Since imprisonment provision allowed exception to general misdemeanor sentence. - By 64-10-7, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), a person convicted of a misdemeanor for violation of the Motor Vehicle Code is to be punished by a fine of not more than \$100, imprisonment for not more than 90 days or both, "unless another penalty is specified in the Motor Vehicle Code." The amendment thus recognized that other penalties may be specified. Section 64-10-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-1 NMSA 1978), specifies such a penalty. It authorizes imprisonment for not more than one year. *State v. Sawyers*, 79 N.M. 557, 445 P.2d 978 (Ct. App. 1968).

Motor vehicle misdemeanor may involve jury trial. - Persons charged with offenses classified as misdemeanors under the Motor Vehicle Code may under Rule 6-602 demand a jury trial but are not afforded one as a matter of right. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-17.

Magistrate may order restitution. - The magistrate may, as part of its sentencing power, order a Criminal Code or Motor Vehicle Code violator to make restitution. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-18.

For discussion of legislative history of this section, see *State v. Barela*, 95 N.M. 349, 622 P.2d 254 (Ct. App. 1980).

Administrative penalties not "another penalty". - When 64-10-7, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), speaks of "another penalty," it means another penalty for the criminal act. Such a penalty must be either a term of imprisonment or a fine payable into the current school fund. The administrative penalties of 64-3-14, 1953 Comp., (similar to 66-3-19 NMSA 1978), do not meet this test. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-72.

Thus criminal penalties not exclusion of imposition of administrative penalties. - The criminal penalties prescribed by 64-10-7, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), do not exclude imposition of the administrative penalties prescribed by 64-3-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-3-19 NMSA 1978). 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-72.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 594.

§ 66-8-8. Sunday actions.

Judicial proceedings under any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] are valid when performed on Sunday, the same as on other days of the week.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-8, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 506.

§ 66-8-9. Penalty for felony.

Any person convicted of violating any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] declared a felony, and punishment is not specified, is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-9, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 507; 1981, ch. 12, § 1.

For discussion of legislative history of this section, see *State v. Barela*, 95 N.M. 349, 622 P.2d 254 (Ct. App. 1980).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 594.

§ 66-8-10. Duplicate or replacement registration plate; citation; failure to comply.

Any motor vehicle owner who has been issued a citation for an illegible registration plate and who fails to comply with the terms of the citation requiring the acquisition of a duplicate or replacement plate within thirty days of the date of the citation is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-10, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 508.

Cross-references. - For authority of officer to issue citation for illegible registration plate, see 66-3-17 NMSA 1978.

Part 2

TRAFFIC OFFENSES

§ 66-8-101. Homicide by vehicle; great bodily injury by vehicle.

A. Homicide by vehicle is the killing of a human being in the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.

B. Great bodily injury by vehicle is the injuring of a human being, to the extent defined in Section 30-1-12 NMSA 1978, in the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle.

C. Any person who commits homicide by vehicle or great bodily injury by vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or while under the influence of any drug or while violating Section 66-8-113 NMSA 1978 is guilty of a third degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, provided that violation of speeding laws as set forth in the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] shall not per se be a basis for violation of Section 66-8-113 NMSA 1978.

D. Any person who willfully operates a motor vehicle in violation of Subsection C of Section 30-22-1 NMSA 1978 and directly or indirectly causes the death of or great bodily injury to a human being is guilty of a third degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-101, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 509; 1981, ch. 370, § 1; 1983, ch. 76, § 1; 1989, ch. 226, § 1.

I. General Consideration.

- II. Double Jeopardy.
- III. Reckless Or Intoxicated.

I. General Consideration.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a felony, see 66-8-9 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, added Subsection D.

Applicability of section. - This section applies when the vehicular killing is while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, while driving under the influence of drugs or while driving recklessly. *State v. Montoya*, 93 N.M. 346, 600 P.2d 292 (Ct. App.), cert. quashed, 92 N.M. 532, 591 P.2d 286 (1979).

"Operation of a motor vehicle". - There was substantial evidence from which fact finder could determine that defendant, found underneath steering wheel immediately after accident, was driver of vehicle. *State v. Vigil*, 103 N.M. App. 643, 711 P.2d 920 (1985).

"Great bodily injury by vehicle". - The definition of "great bodily injury by vehicle" in Subsection B is not unconstitutionally vague. The term "protracted impairment" in 30-1-12A NMSA 1978 is capable of reasonable application by a jury of common intelligence after consideration of the circumstances involved. *State v. Jim*, 107 N.M. 779, 765 P.2d 195 (Ct. App. 1988).

Intent involved that of mental state of conscious wrongdoing. - The criminal intent involved in 64-22-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is that of a mental state of conscious wrongdoing, but no specific intent is involved. Voluntarily driving a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or drugs is an act malum in se and under 64-22-1, 1953 Comp., is substantial evidence of criminal intent. *State v. Dutchover*, 85 N.M. 72, 509 P.2d 264 (Ct. App. 1973).

Criminal intent, a mental state of conscious wrongdoing, is a necessary element of the crime for which defendant was convicted, (homicide by vehicle), and one which must be proven. *State v. Jordan*, 83 N.M. 571, 494 P.2d 984 (Ct. App. 1972).

Driving under influence malum in se and evidence of intent. - Criminal intent, a mental state of conscious wrongdoing, is a necessary element of homicide by vehicle and one which must be proven; however, voluntarily driving a vehicle while under the influence is an act malum in se and this action is substantial evidence of criminal intent. *State v. Myers*, 88 N.M. 16, 536 P.2d 280 (Ct. App. 1975).

Quantum of proof required for conviction of homicide by vehicle while driving recklessly would be similar to that required for a conviction of involuntary manslaughter under prior law. *State v. Sandoval*, 88 N.M. 267, 539 P.2d 1029 (Ct. App. 1975).

Manslaughter by automobile must be proven beyond reasonable doubt. - The burden of proof on the part of the state to support a charge of manslaughter by automobile beyond a reasonable doubt is clearly established in New Mexico. *State v. Rice*, 58 N.M. 205, 269 P.2d 751 (1954).

Rules concerning contributory negligence have no application to homicide cases under 64-22-1, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section). *State v. Myers*, 88 N.M. 16, 536 P.2d 280 (Ct. App. 1975).

Driving conduct immediately before mishap admissible to show no "accident". - In a prosecution for homicide by vehicle by driving recklessly, evidence of driving conduct that occurred immediately before the mishap was admissible under Rule 404(b), N.M.R. Evid. (now Rule 11-404B), both to show defendant's mental state and also lack of accident. *State v. Sandoval*, 88 N.M. 267, 539 P.2d 1029 (Ct. App. 1975).

Where driver was tried upon charge of negligent homicide as provided in 64-22-1, 1953 Comp., and the section was subsequently repealed by Laws 1957, ch. 239, the prosecution was not abated because of such repeal. *State v. Tracy*, 64 N.M. 55, 323 P.2d 1096 (1958).

Unborn viable fetus is not a human being for purposes of vehicular homicide. *State v. Willis*, 98 N.M. 771, 652 P.2d 1222 (Ct. App. 1982).

The killing of a fetus, under the common law, was not homicide unless the fetus had been born alive; until born alive, there was no human being. *State v. Willis*, 98 N.M. 771, 652 P.2d 1222 (Ct. App. 1982).

Only killings involving violation of 66-8-102 or 66-8-113 NMSA 1978 are declared felonies, with punishment under 66-8-9 NMSA 1978; other killings, not declared to be felonies, are misdemeanors with punishment under 66-8-7B NMSA 1978. *State v. Barela*, 95 N.M. 349, 622 P.2d 254 (Ct. App. 1980).

Mental state required for vehicular homicide (conscious wrongdoing) requires only that a defendant purposefully engage in an unlawful act; a defendant need not know of any risk involved in his actions. *State v. Ibn Omar-Muhammad*, 102 N.M. 274, 694 P.2d 922 (1985).

Vehicular homicide by reckless conduct is lesser included offense of depraved mind murder by vehicle. *State v. Ibn Omar-Muhammad*, 102 N.M. 274, 694 P.2d 922 (1985).

Instructing as lesser included offense of murder. - District court, in instructing on murder, committed reversible error in refusing to instruct the jury on the lesser included offense of vehicular homicide, where the evidence of the defendant's use of marijuana the night before the morning of the killing could have supported a conviction of vehicular homicide while under the influence of drugs. *State v. Omar-Muhammad*, 105 N.M. 788, 737 P.2d 1165 (1987).

Trial court must give requested instructions on vehicular homicide while under the influence of drugs as a lesser included offense of first degree depraved mind murder only where the evidence could support a conviction for the lesser offense. *State v. Omar-Muhammad*, 105 N.M. 788, 737 P.2d 1165 (1987).

Jury question as to type of homicide. - In most cases, it is for the jury to determine whether the defendant acted with the subjective knowledge of great danger to the lives of others required to establish depraved mind murder or merely with the mental state of conscious wrongdoing (i.e., whether he purposefully did an act the law declares to be a crime) required to establish vehicular homicide. *State v. Omar-Muhammad*, 105 N.M. 788, 737 P.2d 1165 (1987).

Law reviews. - For comment, "Two-Tiered Test for Double Jeopardy Analysis in New Mexico," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 195 (1979-80).

For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to criminal law, see 13 N.M.L. Rev. 323 (1983).

For note, "The New Mexico Supreme Court's 'Jurisdictional Exception' to the Bar on Double Jeopardy: *State v. Manzanares*," see 15 N.M.L. Rev. 537 (1985).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 324 to 344, 383 to 385.

What amounts to negligent homicide within meaning of statutes penalizing negligent homicide by operation of a motor vehicle, 20 A.L.R.3d 473.

Homicide by automobile as murder, 21 A.L.R.3d 116.

Single act affecting multiple victims as constituting multiple assaults or homicides, 8 A.L.R.4th 960.

Alcohol-related vehicular homicide: nature and elements of offense, 64 A.L.R.4th 166. 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 657 to 671.

II. Double Jeopardy.

Collateral estoppel inapplicable when defendant has no acquittal to raise. - The principle of collateral estoppel bars relitigation between the same parties of issues actually determined at a previous trial; in a criminal trial context collateral estoppel is a constitutional defense raised by the defendant in a second trial after an acquittal in the first trial on the same issue. Where the defendant was convicted in municipal court of violation of certain traffic ordinances, he had no acquittal to raise in his defense in district court on charges of homicide by vehicle, and application of the principle of collateral estoppel was therefore inappropriate. *State v. Tanton*, 88 N.M. 333, 540 P.2d 813 (1975).

Driving under influence not necessarily lesser included offense. - A conviction or acquittal of a lesser offense necessarily included in a greater offense bars a subsequent prosecution for the greater offense. However, where the indictment against defendant was phrased in the alternative charging him with homicide by vehicle while violating either 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 or 64-22-3, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-113 NMSA 1978), the prosecution was not barred by a conviction in municipal court for driving under the influence, since the lesser offense of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor is not necessarily included in the greater offense of homicide by vehicle. *State v. Tanton*, 88 N.M. 333, 540 P.2d 813 (1975).

Reckless driving not necessarily lesser included offense. - A conviction of reckless driving is not necessarily included in a conviction of vehicular homicide while driving under the influence. *State v. Wiberg*, 107 N.M. 152, 754 P.2d 529 (Ct. App. 1988).

Merger with driving-while-intoxicated offense. - A defendant's driving-while-intoxicated (DWI) offense merges with his vehicular homicide offense, and his sentence for the DWI conviction must be vacated. *State v. Wiberg*, 107 N.M. 152, 754 P.2d 529 (Ct. App. 1988).

Passing in no-passing zone. - Section 64-18-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-315 NMSA 1978), is not a lesser included offense of 64-22-1 or 64-22-3, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section and 66-8-113 NMSA 1978 respectively). *State v. Villa*, 85 N.M. 537, 514 P.2d 56 (Ct. App. 1973).

Offense has no degrees thus driving under influence not included. - Driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor is not a lesser included offense of homicide by vehicle, since homicide by vehicle provision has no degrees, and since homicide by vehicle not only may be committed while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, but may also be committed by driving while under the influence of drugs or reckless driving. *State v. Trujillo*, 85 N.M. 208, 510 P.2d 1079 (Ct. App. 1973).

No double jeopardy when facts fail "same evidence" test. - Where the facts offered in municipal court to support a conviction for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquors would not necessarily sustain a conviction for homicide by vehicle in district court, under the "same evidence" test there was no double jeopardy when the state sought to prosecute the defendant for homicide by vehicle. *State v. Tanton*, 88 N.M. 333, 540 P.2d 813 (1975).

When double jeopardy not applicable. - Where jurisdiction was lacking over an involuntary manslaughter alleged in a children's court proceeding, such allegation provides no basis for a double jeopardy claim in a subsequent prosecution. *State v. Montoya*, 93 N.M. 346, 600 P.2d 292 (Ct. App.), cert. quashed, 92 N.M. 532, 591 P.2d 286 (1979).

Where a defendant pleads guilty to the misdemeanor charges of driving while intoxicated and reckless driving in the magistrate court, he cannot then claim that a trial

on the felony charge of homicide by vehicle while driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor in the district court is barred by the double jeopardy rule, because jeopardy cannot extend to an offense (i.e., homicide) beyond the jurisdiction of the magistrate court. *State v. Manzanares*, 100 N.M. 621, 674 P.2d 511 (1983), cert. denied, 471 U.S. 1057, 105 S. Ct. 2123, 85 L. Ed. 2d 487, rehearing denied, 472 U.S. 1013, 105 S. Ct. 2715, 86 L. Ed. 2d 729 (1985).

No merger with offense of injury to pregnant woman. - The offense of vehicular homicide does not merge with the offense of injury to a pregnant woman because the two statutory offenses require proof of different facts. *State v. Begay*, 105 N.M. 498, 734 P.2d 278 (Ct. App. 1987).

III. Reckless Or Intoxicated.

Crossing yellow line to pass truck on incline is reckless. - Where driver crossed a yellow no-passing line while attempting to pass a truck at the crest of an incline and he saw the lights of the approaching car of the deceased, and there was hesitation and doubt in his mind before he started to pass, and by his own testimony, had the truck not increased its speed there would have been only the possible chance of passing safely, the sum total constitutes substantial evidence of reckless disregard of the rights or safety of others. *State v. Tracy*, 64 N.M. 55, 323 P.2d 1096 (1958).

As is inadvertently allowing automobile to encroach in wrong lane. - Inadvertently allowing an automobile to encroach upon the wrong side of the road while going up an incline so steep cars beyond its crest may not be seen constitutes a reckless, willful and wanton disregard of consequences to others, and will support conviction for manslaughter if one be killed as a result thereof. *State v. Rice*, 58 N.M. 205, 269 P.2d 751 (1954).

Overly excessive speed wanton and reckless disregard of other's rights. - Where the evidence was undisputed that defendant drove 70 m.p.h. in a residential neighborhood, in a 25 to 35 m.p.h. zone, and on the wrong side of the highway, and smashed into decedent's car and killed him, a jury would have a right to believe that the collision was not accidental, and that the defendant was driving in a careless manner and in wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others, or at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger any person, and the evidence was sufficient to submit to the jury homicide by vehicle while operating in a reckless manner. *State v. Richerson*, 87 N.M. 437, 535 P.2d 644 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 87 N.M. 450, 535 P.2d 657 (1975).

As is mildly excessive speed while "showing off". - Evidence that at the precise time of the accident defendant was traveling at 45 m.p.h. in a 30 m.p.h. zone on a heavily traveled main street, that the decedent's vehicle drove out onto the main street after stopping at a stop sign, and that defendant revved up his engine, slammed on his brakes, left 74 feet of skid marks and hit the decedent's vehicle broadside, along with

abundant evidence from many witnesses that during the hours and minutes immediately preceding the accident, defendant was engaged in showing off a "hot-rod" type vehicle (driving up and down the street at high speeds, switching in and out of lanes, straddling lanes, turning corners very rapidly and making illegal U-turns, in addition to alternately revving up and slowing down the engine and attempting to "leave rubber" when he passed young members of the opposite sex walking along the street, and drinking) showed, without doubt, that defendant was operating his vehicle carelessly and heedlessly in willful and wanton disregard of the rights and safety of others, and without due caution and circumspection and in a manner so as to be likely to endanger persons and property, and was sufficient to sustain the conviction for homicide by vehicle while driving recklessly. State v. Sandoval, 88 N.M. 267, 539 P.2d 1029 (Ct. App. 1975).

Blood alcohol percentage material to state's conviction. - Where the state's conviction for vehicular homicide is based primarily upon defendant's driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, his blood alcohol percentage is clearly material to his guilt or innocence. State v. Lovato, 94 N.M. 780, 617 P.2d 169 (Ct. App. 1980).

Admission of blood test results found not to be error. - See State v. Sanchez, 98 N.M. 781, 652 P.2d 1232 (Ct. App. 1982).

Evidence supporting finding that defendant was under the influence at time of accident. - See State v. Copeland, 105 N.M. 27, 727 P.2d 1342 (Ct. App. 1986).

Ordinary recklessness is sufficient for conviction of vehicular homicide and is shown by a total disregard for the safety of others. State v. Ibn Omar-Muhammad, 102 N.M. 274, 694 P.2d 922 (1985).

§ 66-8-101.1. Injury to pregnant woman by vehicle.

A. Injury to pregnant woman by vehicle is injury to a pregnant woman by a person other than the woman in the unlawful operation of a motor vehicle causing her to suffer a miscarriage or stillbirth as a result of that injury.

B. As used in this section:

(1) "miscarriage" means the interruption of the normal development of the fetus, other than by a live birth and which is not an induced abortion, resulting in the complete expulsion or extraction from a pregnant woman of a product of human conception; and

(2) "stillbirth" means the death of a fetus prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy and which is not an induced abortion; and death is manifested by the fact that after the expulsion or extraction the fetus does not breathe spontaneously or show any other evidence of life such as heartbeat, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

C. Any person who commits injury to pregnant woman by vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or while under the influence of any drug or while violating Section 66-8-113 NMSA 1978 is guilty of a third degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, provided that violation of speeding laws as set forth in the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] shall not per se be a basis for violation of Section 66-8-113 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-101.1, enacted by Laws 1985, ch. 239, § 2.

Cross-references. - As to injury to pregnant woman, see 30-3-7 NMSA 1978.

No merger with offense of vehicular homicide. - The offense of vehicular homicide does not merge with the offense of injury to a pregnant woman because the two statutory offenses require proof of different facts. *State v. Begay*, 105 N.M. 498, 734 P.2d 278 (Ct. App. 1987).

§ 66-8-102. Persons under influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs; penalty.

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

B. It is unlawful for any person who is under the influence of any drug to a degree which renders him incapable of safely driving a vehicle to drive any vehicle within this state.

C. It is unlawful for any person who has one-tenth of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in his blood to drive any vehicle within this state.

D. Every person under first conviction under this section shall be punished, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1978, by imprisonment for not less than thirty days or more than ninety days or by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars (\$300) or more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or both; provided that if the sentence is suspended in whole or in part or deferred, the period of probation may extend beyond ninety days but shall not exceed three years. On a first conviction under this section, any time spent in jail for the offense prior to the conviction for that offense shall be credited to any term of imprisonment fixed by the court.

E. A second or subsequent conviction under this section shall be punished, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1978, by imprisonment for not less than ninety days or more than one year or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both; provided that if the sentence is suspended in whole or in part or deferred, the period of probation may extend beyond one year but shall not exceed five years. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary for suspension or deferment of execution of a sentence:

(1) upon a second or third conviction occurring within five years of a prior conviction, each offender shall be sentenced to a jail term of not less than forty-eight consecutive hours which shall not be suspended or deferred or taken under advisement; and

(2) upon a fourth or subsequent conviction, each offender shall be sentenced to a jail term of not less than six months which shall not be suspended or deferred or taken under advisement.

F. In the case of a first offense under this section, the magistrate court has concurrent jurisdiction with district courts to try the offender. This section does not affect the authority of a municipality under a proper ordinance to prescribe penalties for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs. A conviction under a municipal ordinance prescribing penalties for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs shall be deemed to be a conviction under this section for purposes of determining whether a conviction in magistrate court is a second conviction.

G. Upon conviction or other disposition under this section, the offender may be ordered by the court to enroll in a screening program for the purpose of determining the offender's level of alcohol abuse and recommending treatment, if necessary. The offender shall complete any recommended treatment program required by the court. In addition to any other fine or fee which may be imposed pursuant to the conviction or other disposition of the offense under this section, the offender shall pay the costs of any court-ordered screening and treatment programs.

H. In the case of a first conviction under this section, the court may impose a deferred sentence on the condition that the driver attend a driver rehabilitation program, also known as a "DWI school", approved by the division and participate in such other rehabilitative services as the court may determine to be necessary.

I. In addition to any other penalties imposed by this section, if a person is convicted for the second time under this section, the motor vehicle he was driving at the time of the offense, if the convicted person was an owner of the motor vehicle at the time of the offense, shall be impounded or immobilized by an immobilization device at the convicted person's expense for thirty days. If a person is convicted for a third time under this section, the motor vehicle he was driving at the time of the offense, if the convicted person was an owner of the motor vehicle at the time of the offense, shall be impounded or immobilized by an immobilization device at the convicted person's expense for sixty days.

J. As used in this section, "conviction" means an adjudication of guilt and does not include imposition of a sentence.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2317, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 54; 1953 Comp., § 64-22-2; Laws 1955, ch. 184, § 8; 1965, ch. 251, § 1; 1969, ch. 210, § 2; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-102, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 510; 1979, ch. 71, § 7; 1981, ch. 370, § 2; 1982, ch. 102, § 1; 1983, ch. 76, § 2; 1985, ch. 178, § 2; 1987, ch. 97, § 3; 1988,

ch. 56, § 8.

- I. General Consideration.
- II. Procedure and Jurisdiction.
 - A. Procedure.
 - B. Jurisdiction.
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I. General Consideration.

Cross-references. - As to crime laboratory fee, see 31-12-7 NMSA 1978. As to crime laboratory fund, see 31-12-9 NMSA 1978. As to court automation fund, see 34-9-10 NMSA 1978. As to court automation fee, see 35-6-1 NMSA 1978, 66-8-116 NMSA 1978, and 66-8-119 NMSA 1978. For funding of local government corrections fund by penalty assessment fees, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978 and 66-8-119 NMSA 1978. As to definitions of "conviction" and "convicted," see 66-5-28 NMSA 1978. As to mandatory revocation of driver's license by the division, see 66-5-29 NMSA 1978. As to violation being a felony if homicide committed, see 66-8-101 NMSA 1978. As to immediate appearance before magistrate for violation, see 66-8-122 NMSA 1978. For the prohibition of a minor's operation of a motor vehicle while possessing liquor, see 66-8-138 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978. As to operating snowmobiles while under the influence, see 66-9-8 NMSA 1978. As to the criminal jurisdiction of magistrate courts, see 35-3-4 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective April 7, 1987, in Subsection D inserted "notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1978" following "shall be punished" in the first sentence; in Subsection E inserted "notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1987"; and made a minor change in language in Subsection D.

The 1988 amendment, effective July 1, 1988, redesignated part of Subsection E as present Subsection E(1) and added present Subsection E(2); substituted "third conviction" for "subsequent conviction" in present Subsection E(1); added Subsections H, I and J; and made minor stylistic changes.

Provision does not repeal involuntary manslaughter provision. - The involuntary manslaughter statute (30-2-3 NMSA 1978) was in no sense repealed by adoption of the negligent homicide statute, but has been in full force and effect at all times - cases of death resulting from driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor being taken out from under its operation by adoption of this section. *State v. Deming*, 66 N.M. 175, 344 P.2d 481 (1959).

Title of act governs scope of this section and limits it to driving or being in actual physical control of a vehicle upon the public highways of this state. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 5858.

Meaning of "under the influence". - This section makes a person guilty of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor if by virtue of having drunk intoxicating liquor he is to the slightest degree less able, either mentally or physically or both, to exercise the clear judgment and steady hand necessary to handle as powerful and dangerous a mechanism as a modern automobile with safety to himself and the public. *State v. Deming*, 66 N.M. 175, 344 P.2d 481 (1959); *State v. Sisneros*, 42 N.M. 500, 82 P.2d 274 (1938).

Term "under the influence" has been interpreted to mean that to the slightest degree defendant was less able, either mentally or physically or both, to exercise the clear judgment and steady hand necessary to handle an automobile with safety to himself and the public; therefore, where three different types of tests were conducted following defendant's arrest to determine his degree of intoxication which revealed .05%, .10% and .12% alcohol in the defendant's blood, respectively, then the evidence was sufficient to show defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor. *State v. Myers*, 88 N.M. 16, 536 P.2d 280 (Ct. App. 1975).

"Under the influence" means that to slightest degree defendant was less able, either mentally or physically, or both, to exercise the clear judgment and steady hand necessary to handle an automobile with safety to himself and the public. *State v. Dutchover*, 85 N.M. 72, 509 P.2d 264 (Ct. App. 1973).

Offense does not require motion of vehicle. - The offense of driving while intoxicated under this statute does not require motion of the vehicle; the offense is committed when a person under the influence drives or is in actual physical control of a motor vehicle or exercises control over or steers a vehicle being towed. *Boone v. State*, 105 N.M. 223, 731 P.2d 366 (1986).

State to preserve remains of blood alcohol sample. - The state is constitutionally required to preserve what remains of a blood alcohol sample for independent testing by a person charged with driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor. *Montoya v. Metropolitan Court*, 98 N.M. 616, 651 P.2d 1260 (1982).

Violation of section not conclusive proof of negligence. - A mere showing that decedent operated a motor vehicle negligently in violation of this section and 66-7-104 NMSA 1978 is not sufficient to warrant summary judgment as it does not conclusively establish that the decedent's negligence was a contributing proximate cause of the accident. *Sweenhart v. Co-Con, Inc.*, 95 N.M. 773, 626 P.2d 310 (Ct. App. 1981).

Only killings involving violation of this section or 66-8-113 NMSA 1978 are declared felonies, with punishment under 66-8-9 NMSA 1978; other killings, not declared to be

felonies, are misdemeanors with punishment under 66-8-7B NMSA 1978. *State v. Barela*, 95 N.M. 349, 622 P.2d 254 (Ct. App. 1980).

Reasonable suspicion raised by citizen-informant. - Information from a citizen-informant may be relied on by an officer to raise a reasonable suspicion that a person is driving while intoxicated, justifying an investigatory stop. *State ex rel. Taxation & Revenue Dep't Motor Vehicle Div. v. Van Ruiten*, 107 N.M. 536, 760 P.2d 1302 (Ct. App. 1988).

No right to counsel when under custodial arrest following testing. - A person issued a citation and placed under custodial arrest for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor does not have a constitutional right to counsel immediately following a breath alcohol test since it did not amount to initiation of judicial criminal proceedings or prosecutorial commitment, nor was the period following administration of the test a critical stage. *State v. Sandoval*, 101 N.M. 399, 683 P.2d 516 (Ct. App. 1984).

Right to jury trial. - A potential period of probation of more than six months does not present the degree of liberty deprivation that would convert the offense under Subsection D to the nature of such a serious offense as would trigger the right to a jury trial. *Meyer v. Jones*, 106 N.M. 708, 749 P.2d 93 (1988).

Law reviews. - For comment on *Valencia v. Strayer*, 73 N.M. 252, 387 P.2d 456 (1963); *Garrett v. Howden*, 73 N.M. 307, 387 P.2d 874 (1963), see 4 *Nat. Resources J.* 168 (1964).

For article, " 'To Purify the Bar': A Constitutional Approach to Non-Professional Misconduct," see 5 *Nat. Resources J.* 299 (1965).

For comment, "Two-Tiered Test for Double Jeopardy Analysis in New Mexico," see 10 *N.M.L. Rev.* 195 (1979-80).

For annual survey of New Mexico criminal procedure, see 16 *N.M.L. Rev.* 25 (1986).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 296 to 300, 302, 303, 305 to 311, 375 to 380, 384.

Conflict between statutes and local regulations as to intoxication of driver, 21 A.L.R. 1212; 64 A.L.R. 993; 147 A.L.R. 522.

Arrest without warrant for driving automobile while intoxicated, 42 A.L.R. 1512; 49 A.L.R. 1400; 68 A.L.R. 1374; 142 A.L.R. 555.

Constitutionality and effect of statute relating to civil liability of person driving automobile while under influence of liquor, 56 A.L.R. 327.

Necessity and sufficiency of indictment for driving while intoxicated, 68 A.L.R. 1374.

Driving while intoxicated as reckless driving, where driving while intoxicated is a separate offense, 86 A.L.R. 1274; 52 A.L.R.2d 1337.

Admissibility and weight of evidence based on scientific test for intoxication or presence of alcohol in system, 127 A.L.R. 1513; 159 A.L.R. 209.

Degree or nature of intoxication for purposes of statute or ordinance making it a criminal

offense to operate an automobile while in that condition, 142 A.L.R. 555.

Admissibility, in vehicle accident case, of evidence of opposing party's intoxication where litigant's pleading failed to allege such fact, 26 A.L.R.2d 359.

Admissibility of evidence showing plaintiff's antecedent intemperate habits, in personal injury motor vehicle accident action, 46 A.L.R.2d 103.

"Motor vehicle" within law against driving while intoxicated, 66 A.L.R.2d 1146.

Intoxication, unconsciousness, or mental incompetency of person as affecting his status as guest within automobile guest statute or similar common-law rule, 66 A.L.R.2d 1319.

Construction and application of statutes creating presumption or other inference of intoxication from specified percentages of alcohol present in system, 16 A.L.R.3d 748.

Right to trial by jury in criminal prosecution for driving while intoxicated or similar offense, 16 A.L.R.3d 1373.

Driving while under the influence or when addicted to use of drugs as criminal offense, 17 A.L.R.3d 815.

Liability based on entrusting automobile to one who is intoxicated or known to be excessive user of intoxicants, 19 A.L.R.3d 1175.

Application, to operation of motor vehicle on private property, of legislation making drunken driving a criminal offense, 29 A.L.R.3d 938.

Admissibility under state law of hospital record relating to intoxication or sobriety of patient, 80 A.L.R.3d 456.

What constitutes driving, operating or being in control of motor vehicle for purposes of driving while intoxicated statute or ordinance, 93 A.L.R.3d 7.

Duty of law enforcement officer to offer suspect chemical test under implied consent law, 95 A.L.R.3d 710.

Evidence of automobile passenger's blood-alcohol level as admissible in support of defense that passenger was contributorily negligent or assumed risk of automobile accident, 5 A.L.R.4th 1194.

Reckless driving as lesser included offense of driving while intoxicated or similar charge, 10 A.L.R.4th 1252.

Destruction of ampoule used in alcohol breath test as warranting suppression of result of test, 19 A.L.R.4th 509.

Drunk driving: motorist's right to private sobriety test, 45 A.L.R.4th 11.

Failure to restrain drunk driver as ground of liability of state or local government unit or officer, 48 A.L.R.4th 320.

Validity, construction, and application of statutes directly proscribing driving with blood-alcohol level in excess of established percentage, 54 A.L.R.4th 149.

Snowmobile operation as DWI or DUI, 56 A.L.R.4th 1092.

Horizontal gaze nystagmus test: use in impaired driving prosecution, 60 A.L.R.4th 1129.

Social host's liability for injuries incurred by third parties as a result of intoxicated guest's negligence, 62 A.L.R.4th 16.

Passenger's liability to vehicular accident victim for harm caused by intoxicated motor vehicle driver, 64 A.L.R.4th 272.

Driving while intoxicated: "choice of evils" defense that driving was necessary to protect life or property, 64 A.L.R.4th 298.

Cough medicine as "intoxicating liquor" under DUI statute, 65 A.L.R.4th 1238.

Horseback riding or operation of horse-drawn vehicle as within drunk driving statute, 71

A.L.R.4th 1129.

Operation of bicycle as within drunk driving statute, 73 A.L.R.4th 1139.

Admissibility of hospital records under Federal Business Records Act (28 USC § 1732(a)), 9 A.L.R. Fed. 457.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 625(1), 628.

II. Procedure and Jurisdiction.

A. Procedure.

Reckless driving and driving under influence are distinct offenses. - The crimes of reckless driving and driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor are distinct offenses, provable by different evidence, and conviction of one would not bar prosecution for the other. *Rea v. MIC*, 48 N.M. 9, 144 P.2d 676 (1944); *State v. Sisneros*, 42 N.M. 500, 82 P.2d 274 (1938).

Driving-while-intoxicated merges with vehicular homicide. - A defendant's driving-while-intoxicated (DWI) offense merges with his vehicular homicide offense, and his sentence for the DWI conviction must be vacated. *State v. Wiberg*, 107 N.M. 152, 754 P.2d 529 (Ct. App. 1988).

Offense not necessarily lesser included offense in vehicular homicide. - A conviction or acquittal of a lesser offense necessarily included in a greater offense bars a subsequent prosecution for the greater offense. However, where the indictment against defendant was phrased in the alternative charging him with homicide by vehicle while violating either this section or 64-22-3, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-113 NMSA 1978), the prosecution was not barred by a conviction in municipal court for driving under the influence since the lesser offense of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor is not necessarily included in the greater offense of homicide by vehicle. *State v. Tanton*, 88 N.M. 333, 540 P.2d 813 (1975).

No double jeopardy when facts fail "same evidence" test. - Where the facts offered in municipal court to support a conviction for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquors would not necessarily sustain a conviction for homicide by vehicle in district court, under the "same evidence" test there was no double jeopardy when the state sought to prosecute the defendant for homicide by vehicle. *State v. Tanton*, 88 N.M. 333, 540 P.2d 813 (1975).

Collateral estoppel inapplicable when defendant has no acquittal to raise. - The principle of collateral estoppel bars relitigation between the same parties of issues actually determined at a previous trial; in a criminal trial context collateral estoppel is a constitutional defense raised by the defendant in a second trial after an acquittal in the first trial on the same issue. Where the defendant was convicted in municipal court of violation of certain traffic ordinances, he had no acquittal to raise in his defense in

district court on charges of homicide by vehicle, and application of the principle of collateral estoppel was therefore inappropriate. *State v. Tanton*, 88 N.M. 333, 540 P.2d 813 (1975).

When prior conviction not used to enhance penalty. - Where a defendant is convicted of operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, defendant's prior conviction of driving while intoxicated cannot be used to enhance the penalty for the subsequent offense from a petit misdemeanor to a high misdemeanor where defendant was not represented by counsel in the prior proceeding and where there is no evidence that defendant waived his right to counsel in the prior proceeding. *State v. Ulibarri*, 96 N.M. 511, 632 P.2d 746, 632 P.2d 1181 (1981).

Supervised probation not to exceed maximum allowable sentence. - When a defendant is placed on probation under Subsection E for a period in excess of the one-year maximum imprisonment authorized by that subsection, the probation period in excess of one year cannot be supervised, even though the subsection authorizes a probationary period (not specifying whether supervised or unsupervised) of up to five years, since 31-20-6D NMSA 1978 forbids supervised probation for periods in excess of the maximum sentence prescribed by law for a crime. *State v. Vigil*, 103 N.M. 581, 711 P.2d 26 (Ct. App. 1985).

Intoxication stupor not defense to involuntary manslaughter. - Fact that a drunken man driving his car on a public highway has been so changed or affected by his intoxication that he is unable to reason and foresee the result of his illegal acts is not a defense to the charge of involuntary manslaughter. *State v. Alls*, 55 N.M. 168, 228 P.2d 952 (1951).

Guilty of manslaughter where collision directly resulted from defendant's intoxication. - Where evidence established beyond all question that defendant drove his car upon highway in intoxicated condition and collision of his car with the rear of the one in which decedent was riding resulted not only proximately, but directly, from defendant's condition, trial court correctly instructed jury that if it should so find, defendant would be guilty of involuntary manslaughter. *State v. Alls*, 55 N.M. 168, 228 P.2d 952 (1951).

Right to preliminary hearing. - An accused has no right to a preliminary hearing on a misdemeanor charge of driving while intoxicated. *State v. Greyeyes*, 105 N.M. 549, 734 P.2d 789 (Ct. App. 1987).

Method for establishing applicable determinate sentence. - Subsection E, which provides that where the conviction is for a second or subsequent DWI, the offense is punishable by imprisonment for not less than ninety days nor more than one year, does not control over § 31-18-13B NMSA 1978, which provides the method for establishing the applicable determinate sentence for offenses not contained in the Criminal Code. *State v. Greyeyes*, 105 N.M. 549, 734 P.2d 789 (Ct. App. 1987).

Suspending or deferring impoundment of vehicle. - Magistrate court had the discretion to suspend or defer the impoundment of the defendant's vehicle after his conviction of a second offense of driving under the influence. *State v. Barber*, 108 N.M. 709, 778 P.2d 456 (Ct. App. 1989).

B. Jurisdiction.

Municipality may enact a drunken driving ordinance notwithstanding that state statute covers same subject matter and provides penalty for violations. *Mares v. Kool*, 51 N.M. 36, 177 P.2d 532 (1946).

Concurrent jurisdiction is that jurisdiction exercised by different courts, at the same time, over the same subject matter and within the same territory and wherein litigants may, in the first instance, report to either court indifferently. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-202.

Section is valid grant of concurrent first offense jurisdiction. - This section is a valid, specific grant of concurrent jurisdiction to justices of the peace (now magistrates) in cases involving driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or of drugs, when the same is a first offense, notwithstanding the jurisdictional limitations of 36-2-5, 1953 Comp. (now repealed). *State v. Rue*, 72 N.M. 212, 382 P.2d 697 (1963). For present, similar provision, see 35-3-4 NMSA 1978.

Municipal court had subject matter jurisdiction to try first offenders for driving while intoxicated (DWI), contrary to local ordinance, where the charges were brought under the ordinance rather than this section. *Incorporated County v. Montoya*, 108 N.M. 361, 772 P.2d 891 (Ct. App. 1989).

District and municipal courts can have jurisdiction over second offense. - District courts, and also municipal courts if the charge arises under a municipal ordinance, have jurisdiction over second offense of driving while intoxicated. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-13.

Magistrate courts have jurisdiction over second or subsequent offenses. - The specific provision of Subsection C of this section (relating to magistrate courts having concurrent jurisdiction for first offenses) is no longer required to confer jurisdiction on the magistrate courts and it should not be read as a bar to magistrate courts' jurisdiction over second or subsequent offenses. 1975 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 75-45.

Court loses jurisdiction upon entering of nolle prosequi. - The court which first acquired jurisdiction when a prosecution was commenced therein loses jurisdiction by the entering of a nolle prosequi, and thereafter another prosecution may be carried on in

another court of coordinate jurisdiction. *State v. Sweat*, 78 N.M. 512, 433 P.2d 229 (Ct. App. 1967).

Therefore inferior court may be divested of concurrent jurisdiction prosecution. - As this section vests concurrent jurisdiction in justice of the peace courts (now magistrate courts) and district courts in a case of first offense, that jurisdiction having first attached in the inferior court it could be divested by the district attorney and transferred to the district court and defendant could be prosecuted in district court after the nolle prosequi was entered in the justice court. *State v. Sweat*, 78 N.M. 512, 433 P.2d 229 (Ct. App. 1967).

III. Evidence.

Odor of liquor, standing alone, does not of itself prove intoxication. *Sellers v. Skarda*, 71 N.M. 383, 378 P.2d 617 (1963).

Nor is it sufficient basis for inferring "under the influence". - An odor of liquor on one's breath is not a sufficient basis for inferring he was "under the influence" of intoxicating liquor. *Lopez v. Maes*, 81 N.M. 693, 472 P.2d 658 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 81 N.M. 721, 472 P.2d 984 (1970).

Failure to see decedent's car not sufficient basis for inference. - The failure of driver to see decedent on well-lighted road when driving at 40 miles per hour, until just before the impact, is not a sufficient basis for the inference that defendant was under the influence of intoxicating liquor. *Lopez v. Maes*, 81 N.M. 693, 472 P.2d 658 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 81 N.M. 721, 472 P.2d 984 (1970).

Although evidence showed that breath of accused smelled of whiskey and that he was nervous and restless, it was insufficient to prove that he was under the "influence of intoxicating liquor." *State v. Sisneros*, 42 N.M. 500, 82 P.2d 274 (1938).

Where there was evidence that defendant, while driving fast at night without lights, veered into the lane of an oncoming car, had an opened can of beer on the floorboard under the steering wheel, had smell of alcohol on his breath and spoke as if affected by the alcohol, had .075% blood alcohol and .086% urine alcohol content, had imbibed five or six beers during the day, had taken some heroin, and morphine content of the blood was .15 micrograms per milliliter while morphine content of the urine was .45 micrograms per milliliter, there was substantial evidence that defendant was driving the car while under the influence of either intoxicating liquor, or a narcotic drug, or both. *State v. Dutchover*, 85 N.M. 72, 509 P.2d 264 (Ct. App. 1973).

Where officer testified that he smelled alcohol on defendant's breath, that the defendant staggered when he walked, had difficulty in dialing the telephone, talked with difficulty and in the opinion of the officer was under the influence of alcohol when arrested, is

substantial evidence to support the conviction of driving "under the influence." *City of Portales v. Shiplett*, 67 N.M. 308, 355 P.2d 126 (1960).

Not irrelevant to show defendant had given another a drink. - In prosecution for driving automobile while under influence of intoxicating liquor, it was not irrelevant to show that on the occasion in question accused had given another a drink. *State v. Tinsley*, 34 N.M. 458, 283 P. 907 (1929).

Mere consumption of six beers not basis for inference of "influence". - The mere consumption of about six beers during a two-hour period does not give rise to an inference that a person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor. *Lopez v. Maes*, 81 N.M. 693, 472 P.2d 658 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 81 N.M. 721, 472 P.2d 984 (1970).

Refusal to take blood test may be excluded as irrelevant. - In a prosecution for driving while intoxicated, a driver's refusal to take a blood alcohol test is no more a relevant circumstance to establish consciousness of guilt than the arresting officer's refraining from obtaining a search warrant indicates a belief that the driver is not intoxicated. Thus a trial court may exclude evidence of the refusal as irrelevant. *State v. Chavez*, 96 N.M. 313, 629 P.2d 1242 (Ct. App. 1981).

Evidence supporting finding of driving while intoxicated. - Defendant's conviction of driving while intoxicated was supported by substantial circumstantial evidence, where he admitted to the investigating officer that he had been drinking "all night", admitted leaving a liquor store and driving into a rail, and the level of alcohol found in his blood could reasonably lead the jury to infer that he had been drinking for several hours. *State v. Greyeyes*, 105 N.M. 549, 734 P.2d 789 (Ct. App. 1987).

Evidence supporting reasonable determination that defendant driving while intoxicated. - See *State v. Luna*, 93 N.M. 773, 606 P.2d 183 (1980).

Evidence supporting finding that defendant was under the influence at time of accident. - See *State v. Copeland*, 105 N.M. 27, 727 P.2d 1342 (Ct. App. 1986).

Substantial evidence to support conviction despite alleged inaccuracy of breath machine. - Despite the defendant's argument that breath machines generally are only accurate to plus or minus 10%, there was substantial evidence - including a test result of .153% and the testimony of the arresting officer - to support a conviction. *State v. Watkins*, 104 N.M. 561, 724 P.2d 769 (Ct. App.), cert. dismissed, 104 N.M. 522, 724 P.2d 231 (1986).

§ 66-8-102.1. Guilty pleas; limitations.

Where the complaint or information alleges a violation of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978, any plea of guilty thereafter entered in satisfaction of the charges must include at least a plea of guilty to the violation of one of the subsections of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978,

and no other disposition by plea of guilty to any other charge in satisfaction of such charge shall be authorized if the results of a test performed pursuant to the Implied Consent Act [66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978] disclose that the blood of the person charged contains at least ten one-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-102.1, enacted by Laws 1982, ch. 102, § 2; 1984, ch. 72, § 4.

§ 66-8-103. [Blood-alcohol tests directed by police, judicial or probation officer; persons qualified to perform tests; relief from civil and criminal liability.]

Only a physician, licensed professional or practical nurse or laboratory technician or technologist employed by a hospital or physician shall withdraw blood from any person in the performance of a blood-alcohol test. No such physician, nurse, technician or technologist who withdraws blood from any person in the performance of a blood-alcohol test that has been directed by any police officer, or by any judicial or probation officer, shall be held liable in any civil or criminal action for assault, battery, false imprisonment or any conduct of any police officer, except for negligence, nor shall any person assisting in the performance of such a test, or any hospital wherein blood is withdrawn in the performance of such a test, be subject to civil or criminal liability for assault, battery, false imprisonment or any conduct of any police officer, except for negligence.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-22-2.1, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 160, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-103, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 511.

Purpose of section is two-fold: (1) to insure the safety and protection of the person being subjected to the test, and (2) to insure reliability of the sample. *Steere Tank Lines v. Rogers*, 91 N.M. 768, 581 P.2d 456 (1978).

Blood sample taken from corpse. - Although there may have been other techniques available for withdrawing a blood sample or other fluids which could have been tested for alcohol, and nothing in the record indicated that the procedure used could have, or did, result in an unreliable blood sample, this section does not apply to a blood sample taken from a corpse by a deputy medical examiner. *Steere Tank Lines v. Rogers*, 91 N.M. 768, 581 P.2d 456 (1978).

Nurse not required to be employed by hospital or physician. - This section does not require that the licensed professional nurse or registered nurse to be employed by a hospital or physician in order to withdraw blood for blood-alcohol tests. The requirement of employment by a hospital or physician applies only to "technologists." *State v. Wiberg*, 107 N.M. 152, 754 P.2d 529 (Ct. App. 1988).

Technologist need not be licensed. - In enacting this section, the legislature did not intend that a technologist must be licensed in order to be authorized to withdraw blood, since there were no provisions for the licensing of technologists. *State v. Trujillo*, 85 N.M. 208, 510 P.2d 1079 (Ct. App. 1973).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Admissibility and weight of evidence based on scientific test for intoxication or presence of alcohol in system, 127 A.L.R. 1513; 159 A.L.R. 209.

Intoxication from specified percentages of alcohol present in system, construction and application of statutes creating presumption or other inference, 16 A.L.R.3d 748.

Duty of law enforcement officer to offer suspect chemical test under implied consent law, 95 A.L.R.3d 710.

Evidence of automobile passenger's blood-alcohol level as admissible in support of defense that passenger was contributorily negligent or assumed risk of automobile accident, 5 A.L.R.4th 1194.

§ 66-8-104. Blood-alcohol tests; police, judicial or probation officer unauthorized to make arrest or direct test except in performance of official duties authorized by law.

Nothing in Sections 66-8-103 or 66-8-104 NMSA 1978 is intended to authorize any police officer, or any judicial or probation officer, to make any arrest or to direct the performance of a blood-alcohol test, except in the performance of his official duties and as otherwise authorized by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-104, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 512.

Cross-references. - As to promulgation and approval of methods to test persons operating motor vehicle under influence of drugs or alcohol, see 24-1-22 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-8-105. Implied Consent Act; short title.

Sections 66-8-105 through 66-8-112 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Implied Consent Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-105, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 513.

Cross-references. - As to limited driving privilege after revocation, see 66-5-35 NMSA 1978.

Implied Consent Act is intended to deter driving while intoxicated and to aid in discovering and removing the intoxicated driver from the highway. *McKay v. Davis*, 99

N.M. 29, 653 P.2d 860 (1982); State v. Copeland, 105 N.M. 27, 727 P.2d 1342 (Ct. App. 1986).

Act does not govern when law enforcement agencies not involved. - The Implied Consent Act does not govern the taking of blood samples when law enforcement agencies are not involved. It does not protect against an intrusion on the person that is not by, or directed by, a law enforcement officer. Nothing in the act suggests any legislative antipathy to taking and testing blood samples of drivers for purely medical reasons, nor does anything in the act indicate that the legislature would consider it somehow unfair to use the results of such tests in a prosecution of the driver. State v. Johnston, 108 N.M. 778, 779 P.2d 556 (Ct. App. 1989).

Law reviews. - For comment, "Implied Consent in New Mexico," see 10 Nat. Resources J. 378 (1970).

For note, "Constitutional Law - Criminal Law - Evidence - Admissibility of a Motorist's Refusal to Take a Breath-Alcohol Test: McKay v. Davis," see 14 N.M.L. Rev. 257 (1984).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 305 to 308, 377, 378.

Duty of law enforcement officer to offer suspect chemical test under implied consent law, 95 A.L.R.3d 710.

61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 633(2), (8).

§ 66-8-106. "Director" defined.

As used in the Implied Consent Act [66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978], "director" means the director of the division of motor vehicles or his authorized agent.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-106, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 514.

Law reviews. - For comment, "Implied Consent in New Mexico," see 10 Nat. Resources J. 378 (1970).

§ 66-8-107. Implied consent to submit to chemical test.

A. Any person who operates a motor vehicle within this state shall be deemed to have given consent, subject to the provisions of the Implied Consent Act [66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978], to chemical tests of his breath or blood, as determined by a law enforcement officer, or for the purpose of determining the drug or alcoholic content of his blood if arrested for any offense arising out of the acts alleged to have been committed while the person was driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or any drug.

B. A test of blood or breath shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer having reasonable grounds to believe the person to have been driving a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-107, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 515; 1979, ch. 71, § 8; 1985, ch. 178, § 3; 1985, ch. 187, § 1.

Implied consent violates neither due process nor equal protection. - Implied Consent Act (66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978), framed upon the premise that when a person obtains a license to operate a motor vehicle, he impliedly consents to the sobriety test, violates neither due process nor equal protection. *Commissioner of Motor Vehicles v. McCain*, 84 N.M. 657, 506 P.2d 1204 (1973).

Provisions of Implied Consent Act (66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978) in essence declare that the driver of a motor vehicle in this state impliedly consents to a blood alcohol test, when arrested for any offense allegedly committed while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, which implied consent cannot be withdrawn under certain circumstances, and upon refusal, no test shall be administered, but the driver's license can be revoked. *State v. Richerson*, 87 N.M. 437, 535 P.2d 644 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 87 N.M. 450, 535 P.2d 657 (1975).

Lawful arrest is the essential introductory step to implied consent provisions. Results adduced from sobriety tests not preceded by such an arrest or by actual consent are condemned and held to be inadmissible evidence, and the trial court erred in not suppressing the results of the defendant's blood alcoholic test taken without his consent and while he was not under arrest under the Implied Consent Act (66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978). *State v. Richerson*, 87 N.M. 437, 535 P.2d 644 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 87 N.M. 450, 535 P.2d 657 (1975).

Testing of unconscious person. - The Implied Consent Act does not require a formal arrest of an unconscious person before the administration of a blood-alcohol test. *State v. Wyrostek*, 108 N.M. 140, 767 P.2d 379 (Ct. App. 1988).

Right not to be forcibly tested after refusal. - The right granted by the legislature in 66-8-111A NMSA 1978 is merely the right not to be forcibly tested after manifesting refusal. *McKay v. Davis*, 99 N.M. 29, 653 P.2d 860 (1982).

Sections read in conjunction. - The implied consent given by 64-22-2.6, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), must be read in conjunction with 64-22-2.11A, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-111A NMSA 1978). *State v. Wilson*, 92 N.M. 54, 582 P.2d 826 (Ct. App. 1978).

Blood sample taken in violation of statutory right must be suppressed. *State v. Wilson*, 92 N.M. 54, 582 P.2d 826 (Ct. App. 1978) (decided under former law).

City ordinance prohibiting driving while intoxicated does not conflict with the provisions of the Implied Consent Act (66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978). *City of Hobbs v. Sparks*, 85 N.M. 277, 511 P.2d 763 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 85 N.M. 265, 511 P.2d 751 (1973).

Law reviews. - For comment, "Implied Consent in New Mexico," see 10 Nat. Resources J. 378 (1970).

For note, "Constitutional Law - Criminal Law - Evidence - Admissibility of a Motorist's Refusal to Take a Breath-Alcohol Test: *McKay v. Davis*," see 14 N.M.L. Rev. 257 (1984).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Snowmobile operation as DWI or DUI, 56 A.L.R.4th 1092.

§ 66-8-108. Consent of person incapable of refusal not withdrawn.

Any person who is dead, unconscious or otherwise in a condition rendering him incapable of refusal, shall be deemed not to have withdrawn the consent provided by Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978, and the test or tests designated by the law enforcement officer may be administered.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-108, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 516.

This section does not deny equal protection of the law, although it classifies certain persons on the basis of their condition, the classification has a rational basis and is not discriminatory. *State v. Trujillo*, 85 N.M. 208, 510 P.2d 1079 (Ct. App. 1973).

Testing of unconscious person. - The Implied Consent Act does not require a formal arrest of an unconscious person before the administration of a blood-alcohol test. *State v. Wyrostek*, 108 N.M. 140, 767 P.2d 379 (Ct. App. 1988).

§ 66-8-109. Administration of chemical test; payment of costs; additional tests.

A. Only the persons authorized by Section 66-8-103 NMSA 1978 shall withdraw blood from any person for the purpose of determining its alcoholic content. This limitation does not apply to the taking of samples of breath.

B. The person tested shall be given an opportunity to arrange for a physician, licensed professional or practical nurse, or laboratory technician or technologist who is employed by a hospital or physician, of his own choosing to perform a chemical test in addition to any test performed at the direction of a law enforcement officer.

C. Upon the request of the person tested, full information concerning the test or tests performed at the direction of the law enforcement officer shall be made available to him as soon as it is available from the person performing the test.

D. The law enforcement agency represented by the law enforcement officer at whose direction the chemical test is performed shall pay for the chemical test.

E. If a person exercises his right under Subsection B to have a chemical test performed upon him by a person of his own choosing, then the cost of that test shall be paid by the law enforcement agency represented by the law enforcement officer at whose direction a chemical test was administered under Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-109, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 517.

Accused need not be told of right to additional tests. - There is no constitutional reason, either state or federal, which confers upon the accused a right to be expressly told that he has an opportunity, under this section, to have additional tests performed by any qualified person of his choosing. *State v. Myers*, 88 N.M. 16, 536 P.2d 280 (Ct. App. 1975).

Neither Subsection B of 64-22-2.9, 1953 Comp. (repealed, but similar to this section) nor the constitution requires that defendant be told that he has the right to an additional breath test. *City of Farmington v. Joseph*, 91 N.M. 414, 575 P.2d 104 (Ct. App. 1978).

Miranda-type warnings are necessary only in situations of either testimonial or communicative evidence, and New Mexico has consistently excluded physical evidence from the scope of the protection; therefore, it follows that an accused has no constitutional right to a warning concerning the consequences of refusing a blood test. *State v. Myers*, 88 N.M. 16, 536 P.2d 280 (Ct. App. 1975).

State test results admissible despite defendant's inability to test sample. - Although defendant had no opportunity to test the same sample, the results of the state's tests were admissible regardless of this fact as the record shows neither intent on the part of the state to destroy evidence nor any negligence by the state since all the blood was used in the tests conducted. *State v. Myers*, 88 N.M. 16, 536 P.2d 280 (Ct. App. 1975).

No right to counsel when under custodial arrest following testing. - A person issued a citation and placed under custodial arrest for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor does not have a constitutional right to counsel immediately following a breath alcohol test since it did not amount to initiation of judicial criminal proceedings or prosecutorial commitment, nor was the period following administration of the test a critical stage. *State v. Sandoval*, 101 N.M. 399, 683 P.2d 516 (Ct. App. 1984).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Necessity and sufficiency of proof that tests of blood alcohol concentration were conducted in conformance with prescribed methods, 96 A.L.R.3d 745.

Request for prior administration of additional test as constituting refusal to submit to chemical sobriety test under implied consent law, 98 A.L.R.3d 572.
Drunk driving: motorist's right to private sobriety test, 45 A.L.R.4th 11.

§ 66-8-110. Use of tests in criminal actions or civil actions; levels of intoxication; mandatory charging.

A. The results of a test performed pursuant to the Implied Consent Act [66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978] may be introduced into evidence in any civil action or criminal action arising out of the acts alleged to have been committed by the person tested for driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

B. If the blood of the person tested contains:

(1) five one-hundredths of one percent or less by weight of alcohol, it shall be presumed that the person was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor; or

(2) more than five one-hundredths of one percent but less than one-tenth of one percent by weight of alcohol, no presumption shall be made that the person either was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor. However, the amount of alcohol in the person's blood may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether or not the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

C. If the blood of the person tested contains one-tenth of one percent or more by weight of alcohol, the arresting officer shall charge him with a violation of Section 66-8-102 NMSA 1978.

D. The percent by weight of alcohol shall be based on the grams of alcohol in one hundred cubic centimeters of blood.

E. The presumptions in Subsection B of this section do not limit the introduction of other competent evidence concerning whether the person was under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

F. If a person is convicted of driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor, the trial judge shall be required to inquire into the past driving record of the person before sentence is entered in the matter.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-110, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 518; 1979, ch. 71, § 9; 1982, ch. 102, § 3; 1983, ch. 76, § 3; 1984, ch. 72, § 5.

State must make provisions for preservation of blood sample. - If the state is going to use as evidence the results of a blood alcohol test, it must make provisions for preservation of the blood sample so that if a timely request is made for retesting by the

defendant, the sample taken is available. State v. Lovato, 94 N.M. 780, 617 P.2d 169 (Ct. App. 1980).

Blood alcohol percentage material to state's conviction for vehicular homicide. - Where the state's conviction for vehicular homicide is based primarily upon defendant's driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor, his blood alcohol percentage is clearly material to his guilt or innocence. State v. Lovato, 94 N.M. 780, 617 P.2d 169 (Ct. App. 1980).

Coroners' reports not released on demand. - This section does not require the state highway department to release copies of coroners' reports on blood-alcohol tests upon demand notwithstanding the provisions of 24-11-6 NMSA 1978. 1971 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 71-42.

Law reviews. - For comment, "Implied Consent in New Mexico," see 10 Nat. Resources J. 378 (1970).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Construction and application of statutes creating presumption or other inference of intoxication from specific percentages of alcohol present in system, 16 A.L.R.3d 748.

Necessity and sufficiency of proof that tests of blood alcohol concentration were conducted in conformance with prescribed methods, 96 A.L.R.3d 745.

Evidence of automobile passenger's blood-alcohol level as admissible in support of defense that passenger was contributorily negligent or assumed risk of automobile accident, 5 A.L.R.4th 1194.

Destruction of ampoule used in alcohol breath test as warranting suppression of result of test, 19 A.L.R.4th 509.

Validity, construction, and application of statutes directly proscribing driving with blood-alcohol level in excess of established percentage, 54 A.L.R.4th 149.

§ 66-8-111. Refusal to submit to chemical test; testing; grounds for revocation of license or privilege to drive.

A. If a person under arrest for violation of an offense enumerated in the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] refuses upon request of a law enforcement officer to submit to chemical tests designated by the law enforcement agency as provided in Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978, none shall be administered except when a municipal judge, magistrate or district judge issues a search warrant authorizing chemical tests as provided in Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978 upon his finding in a law enforcement officer's written affidavit that there is probable cause to believe that the person has driven a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance, thereby causing the death or great bodily injury of another person, or there is probable cause to believe that the person has committed a felony while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance and that chemical tests as provided in Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978 will produce material evidence in a felony prosecution.

B. The director, upon receipt of a statement signed under penalty of perjury from a law enforcement officer stating that he had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug and that, upon his request, the person refused to submit to a chemical test after being advised that failure to submit could result in revocation of his privilege to drive, shall revoke the person's New Mexico driver's license or any nonresident operating privilege for a period of one year.

C. The director, upon receipt of a statement signed under penalty of perjury from a law enforcement officer stating that he had reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and that the person submitted to chemical testing pursuant to Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978 and the test results indicated one-tenth of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood if the person is eighteen years of age or older or five one-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood if the person is less than eighteen years of age, shall revoke the person's license or permit to drive or his nonresident operating privilege for a period of:

(1) ninety days if the person is eighteen years of age or older;

(2) six months if the person is less than eighteen years of age and has not previously had his license revoked pursuant to the provisions of this section, notwithstanding any provision of the Children's Code; or

(3) one year if the person is less than eighteen years of age and has previously had his license revoked pursuant to the provisions of this section, notwithstanding any provision of the Children's Code.

D. If the person subject to the revocation provisions of this section is a resident or will become a resident within one year and is without a license to operate a motor vehicle in this state, the director shall deny the issuance of a license to him for the appropriate period of time as provided in Subsections B and C of this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-111, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 519; 1979, ch. 71, § 10; 1979, ch. 73, § 1; 1984, ch. 72, § 6; 1985, ch. 178, § 4; 1985, ch. 187, § 2.

Cross-references. - As to mandatory revocation of driver's license, see 66-5-29 NMSA 1978.

Children's Code. - See 32-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Provision not limited to public highways. - Section 64-22-2.11, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), as amended in 1971, was not limited in application to public highways, streets and thoroughfares. *Commissioner of Motor Vehicles v. McCain*, 84 N.M. 657, 506 P.2d 1204 (1973).

Sections read in conjunction. - The implied consent given by 64-22-2.6, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-107 NMSA 1978), must be read in conjunction with 64-22-2.11 A, 1953 Comp. (similar to Subsection A of this section). *State v. Wilson*, 92 N.M. 54, 582 P.2d 826 (Ct. App. 1978) (decided under former law).

Blood sample taken in violation of statutory right must be suppressed. *State v. Wilson*, 92 N.M. 54, 582 P.2d 826 (Ct. App. 1978) (decided under former law).

No constitutional right to refuse test. - Because there is no constitutional right to refuse to take a chemical test, the introduction of and comment on a refusal to take such a test does not violate the United States constitution. *McKay v. Davis*, 99 N.M. 29, 653 P.2d 860 (1982).

Right is merely not to be forcibly tested. - The right granted by the legislature in Subsection A is merely the right not to be forcibly tested after manifesting refusal. *McKay v. Davis*, 99 N.M. 29, 653 P.2d 860 (1982).

Implied Consent Act does not limit the number of permissible tests to one, or any other number. *State v. Copeland*, 105 N.M. 27, 727 P.2d 1342 (Ct. App. 1986).

Chemical test administrable over driver's objections. - Under the former law, a driver charged with vehicular homicide could refuse to submit to a blood test to determine the alcohol content, even though a valid search warrant had been issued for that purpose, and no test could then be administered; however, this section has been modified in 1979 to permit a chemical test, over the driver's objections, pursuant to a search warrant or where there is "probable cause to believe that the driver has committed a felony while under the influence of alcohol or a controlled substance." *State v. Steele*, 93 N.M. 470, 601 P.2d 440 (Ct. App. 1979).

Evidence of a defendant's refusal to take a breath-alcohol test is admissible under the Implied Consent Act. *McKay v. Davis*, 99 N.M. 29, 653 P.2d 860 (1982).

Officer need only have reasonable grounds to believe driver intoxicated. - Section 64-22-2.11, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), requires only that an officer have reasonable grounds to believe the arrested person had been driving or was in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within the state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor and arresting officer had reasonable grounds to believe that defendant was driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor where he smelled liquor on her person, she was not walking correctly, and she drove her car into a pump on an open driveway of a service station. *Commissioner of Motor Vehicles v. McCain*, 84 N.M. 657, 506 P.2d 1204 (1973).

Necessity of notarization of statement. - The department was divested of jurisdiction to revoke a license by the failure of the arresting officer to have his statement either notarized or signed under penalty of perjury. *State, Transp. Dep't v. Herman*, 106 N.M. 138, 740 P.2d 132 (Ct. App. 1987).

Where the arresting officer's affidavit was not notarized but he testified under oath at the administrative hearing, it was held that the statutory requirement in Subsection C of a sworn statement is mandatory and jurisdictional, that holding that an officer's later testimony may replace the statement required by Subsection C would, in effect, amend the statute to delete "signed under penalty of perjury", and that therefore the motor vehicle department lacked jurisdiction to institute revocation proceedings. *Stephens v. State, Transp. Dep't*, 106 N.M. 198, 740 P.2d 1182 (Ct. App. 1987).

Acquittal of criminal charge does not affect provision's operation. - Defendant's acquittal of the crime of driving while intoxicated in no way affected the proceeding to revoke her driver's license for refusing to submit to a test for determining alcohol content of her blood as such proceeding was entirely separate and distinct from the proceeding to determine her guilt or innocence as to the crime for which she was arrested. *Commissioner of Motor Vehicles v. McCain*, 84 N.M. 657, 506 P.2d 1204 (1973).

Instruction of right of refusal not required. - There is nothing in N.M. Const., art. II, §§ 14 and 15, or in the law or decisions which gives an accused the legal right to an instruction that he has a right to refuse to take a blood alcohol test administered by private individuals prior to arrest. *State v. Fields*, 74 N.M. 560, 395 P.2d 908 (1964).

Revocation periods overlap and are not truly consecutive or concurrent. - In most cases suspension or revocation periods for conviction of driving while under influence and for refusing to submit to a chemical test will at least partially overlap. But the one-year period of revocation in each instance begins to run from the date of a certain event. Thus, the suspension periods are not consecutive in the usual sense; they are not to be added together to make a total of two years. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-1.

Evidence of refusal may be excluded in prosecution for driving while intoxicated. - In a prosecution for driving while intoxicated contrary to 66-8-102 NMSA 1978, a driver's refusal to take a blood alcohol test is no more a relevant circumstance to establish consciousness of guilt than the arresting officer's refraining from obtaining a search warrant indicates a belief that the driver is not intoxicated. Thus a trial court may exclude evidence of the refusal as irrelevant. *State v. Chavez*, 96 N.M. 313, 629 P.2d 1242 (Ct. App. 1981).

Record supported hearing officer's conclusion that a driver refused to submit to a breath test, despite his claim of being unable, because of a painful injury to his foot, to blow up the balloon sufficiently to enable the arresting officer to complete the test. *State, Dep't of Transp. v. Romero*, 106 N.M. 657, 748 P.2d 30 (Ct. App. 1987).

Law reviews. - For comment, "Implied Consent in New Mexico," see 10 *Nat. Resources J.* 378 (1970).

For article, "Survey of New Mexico Law, 1979-80: Criminal Law and Procedure," see 11 *N.M.L. Rev.* 85 (1981).

For article, "Survey of New Mexico Law, 1982-83: Evidence," see 14 N.M.L. Rev. 161 (1984).

For note, "Constitutional Law - Criminal Law - Evidence - Admissibility of a Motorist's Refusal to Take a Breath-Alcohol Test: McKay v. Davis," see 14 N.M.L. Rev. 257 (1984).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 122 to 124, 131.

Request before submitting to chemical sobriety test to communicate with counsel as refusal to take test, 97 A.L.R.3d 852.

Request for prior administration of additional test as constituting refusal to submit to chemical sobriety test under implied consent law, 98 A.L.R.3d 572.

Admissibility in criminal case of blood alcohol test where blood was taken despite defendant's objection or refusal to submit to test, 14 A.L.R.4th 690.

Sufficiency of showing of physical inability to take tests for driving while intoxicated to justify refusal, 68 A.L.R.4th 776.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.16.

§ 66-8-111.1. Law enforcement officer agent for division; written notice of revocation and right to hearing.

On behalf of the director, a law enforcement officer requesting a chemical test or directing the administration of a chemical test pursuant to Section 66-8-107 NMSA 1978 shall serve immediate written notice of revocation and of right to a hearing on a person who refuses to permit chemical testing or on a person who submits to a chemical test the results of which indicate one-tenth of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood if the person is eighteen years of age or older or five one-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood if the person is less than eighteen years of age. Upon serving notice of revocation, the law enforcement officer shall take the license or permit of the driver, if any, and issue a temporary license valid for thirty days, provided that no temporary license shall be issued to a driver without a valid license or permit. The law enforcement officer shall send the person's driver's license to the director along with the signed statement required pursuant to Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-111.1, enacted by Laws 1984, ch. 72, § 7; 1985, ch. 178, § 5; 1985, ch. 187, § 3.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Sufficiency of notice and hearing before revocation or suspension of motor vehicle driver's license, 60 A.L.R.3d 427.

60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.9.

§ 66-8-112. Revocation of license or privilege to drive; notice; effective date; hearing; review.

A. The effective date of revocation pursuant to Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978 is thirty days after notice of revocation. The date of notice of revocation is:

(1) the date the law enforcement officer serves written notice of revocation and of right to a hearing pursuant to Section 66-8-111.1 NMSA 1978; or

(2) in the event the results of a chemical test cannot be obtained immediately, the date notice of revocation is served by mail by the division. This notice of revocation and of right to a hearing shall be sent by certified mail and shall be deemed to have been served on the date borne by the return receipt showing delivery, refusal of the addressee to accept delivery or attempted delivery of the notice at the address obtained by the arresting law enforcement officer or on file with the division.

B. Within ten days after receipt of notice of revocation pursuant to Subsection A of this section, a person whose license or privilege to drive is revoked or denied or his agent may request a hearing. Failure to request a hearing within ten days shall result in forfeiture of the person's right to a hearing. Any person less than eighteen years of age who fails to request a hearing within ten days shall have notice of revocation sent to his parent, guardian or custodian by the division. A date for the hearing shall be set by the director, if practical, within thirty days after receipt of notice of revocation. The hearing shall be held in the county in which the offense for which the person was arrested took place.

C. The director may postpone or continue any hearing on his own motion or upon application from the person and for good cause shown for a period not to exceed ninety days from the date of notice of revocation and provided that the director extends the validity of the temporary license for the period of the postponement or continuation.

D. At the hearing, the director or his agent may administer oaths and may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books and papers.

E. The hearing shall be limited to the issues:

(1) whether the law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe that the person had been driving a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor;

(2) whether the person was arrested;

(3) whether this hearing is held no later than ninety days after notice of revocation; and either

(4)(a) whether the person refused to submit to a test upon request of the law enforcement officer; and

(b) whether the law enforcement officer advised that the failure to submit to a test could result in revocation of his privilege to drive; or

(5)(a) whether the chemical tests were administered pursuant to the provisions of the Implied Consent Act [66-8-105 to 66-8-112 NMSA 1978]; and

(b) the test results indicated a blood alcohol content of one-tenth of one percent or more by weight if the person is eighteen years of age or older or a blood alcohol content of five one-hundredths of one percent or more by weight if the person is less than eighteen years of age.

F. The director or his designee shall enter an order either rescinding or sustaining the revocation or denial of the person's license or privilege to drive if he finds that the law enforcement officer had reasonable grounds to believe the driver was driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drug, that the person was arrested, that this hearing is held no later than ninety days after notice of revocation and that the person either refused to submit to the test upon request of the law enforcement officer after the law enforcement officer advised him that his failure to submit to the test could result in the revocation of his privilege to drive or that a chemical test was administered pursuant to the provisions of the Implied Consent Act and the test results indicated a blood alcohol content of one-tenth of one percent or more by weight if the person is eighteen years of age or older or a blood alcohol content of five one-hundredths of one percent or more by weight if the person is less than eighteen years of age. If one or more of the above are not found by the director, the person's license shall not be revoked.

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

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

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-112, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 520; 1979, ch. 71, § 11; 1984, ch. 72, § 8; 1985, ch. 178, § 6; 1985, ch. 187, § 4.

Cross-references. - As to notice by the division generally, see 66-2-11 NMSA 1978. As to subpoenas generally, see Rule 1-045.

Applicability of Miranda requirements. - In general, Miranda requirements are inapplicable to driver's license forfeiture proceedings, since such a proceeding is civil in nature, but this only applies to noncustodial interrogation and does not imply that statements made in custodial situations, in violation of constitutionally protected rights, are admissible in civil proceedings. Fifth amendment rights are retained in civil forfeiture proceeding. *Armijo v. State ex rel. Transportation Dep't*, 105 N.M. 771, 737 P.2d 552 (Ct. App. 1987).

A motorist's statements and other evidence obtained by the police following a traffic stop are admissible at an administrative hearing regarding revocation of his driver's license although the motorist was not given Miranda warnings, since on the scene questioning does not require advisement of Miranda rights; a field sobriety test, in and of itself, does not violate the privilege against self incrimination; and inculpatory statements made to police during a traffic stop, prior to formal arrest, are not the product of "custodial interrogation." *Armijo v. State ex rel. Transportation Dep't*, 105 N.M. 771, 737 P.2d 552 (Ct. App. 1987).

The term "reasonable grounds" refers to portions of 64-22-2.11 and 64-22-2.12, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-111 NMSA 1978 and this section, respectively), of the act, in which four grounds for revocation are enumerated: (1) the law enforcement officer must have had reasonable grounds to believe that the person was driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within this state while under the influence of intoxicating liquor; (2) the person must have been under arrest; (3) the person must have refused to submit to a chemical test upon request of the law enforcement officer; and (4) the law enforcement officer must have advised that the failure to submit to a test could result in revocation of his privilege to drive. *State, Dep't of Motor Vehicles v. Gober*, 85 N.M. 457, 513 P.2d 391 (1973).

Where the arresting officer's affidavit was not notarized but he testified under oath at the administrative hearing, it was held that the statutory requirement in § 66-8-111C of a sworn statement is mandatory and jurisdictional, that holding that an officer's later testimony may replace the statement required by § 66-8-111C would, in effect, amend the statute to delete "signed under penalty of perjury", and that therefore the motor vehicle department lacked jurisdiction to institute revocation proceedings. *Stephens v. State, Transp. Dep't*, 106 N.M. 198, 740 P.2d 1182 (Ct. App. 1987).

In license revocation proceedings a preponderance of the evidence is sufficient to prove existence of reasonable grounds. *State, Dep't of Motor Vehicles v. Gober*, 85 N.M. 457, 513 P.2d 391 (1973).

A tape recording is an acceptable method of preserving record of administrative proceedings. *State, Dep't of Motor Vehicles v. Gober*, 85 N.M. 457, 513 P.2d 391 (1973).

Judicial hearing confined to administrative hearing's record. - Absent a specific statutory provision, the court is confined to the record made in an administrative proceeding and

as 64-22-2.12, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), does not expressly grant a trial de novo the hearing is to be confined to the record of the administrative proceedings. State, Dep't of Motor Vehicles v. Gober, 85 N.M. 457, 513 P.2d 391 (1973).

Law reviews. - For comment, "Implied Consent in New Mexico," see 10 Nat. Resources J. 378 (1970).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 107 to 113, 115, 117 to 120, 122 to 124, 131, 133 to 139, 143 to 145. Request before submitting to chemical sobriety test to communicate with counsel as refusal to take test, 97 A.L.R.3d 852.

Cross-references. - As to subpoenas generally, see Rule 1-045.

§ 66-8-113. Reckless driving.

A. Any person who drives any vehicle carelessly and heedlessly in willful or wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others and without due caution and circumspection and at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger or be likely to endanger any person or property is guilty of reckless driving.

B. Every person convicted of reckless driving shall be punished, notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1978, upon a first conviction by imprisonment for not less than five days nor more than ninety days, or by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), or both and on a second or subsequent conviction by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both.

C. Upon conviction of violation of this section, the director may suspend the license or permit to drive and any nonresident operating privilege for not to exceed ninety days.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-113, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 521; 1987, ch. 97, § 4.

- I. General Consideration.
- II. Evidence.
 - A. In General.
 - B. Homicide by Vehicle.
 - C. Illustrations.

I. General Consideration.

Cross-references. - As to homicide by vehicles, see 66-8-101 NMSA 1978. As to driving while intoxicated, see 66-8-102 NMSA 1978. As to immediate appearance before magistrate for violation, see 66-8-122 NMSA 1978. For snowmobile operations, see 66-9-8 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective April 7, 1987, in Subsection B inserted "notwithstanding the provisions of Section 31-18-13 NMSA 1978" following "shall be punished" near the beginning.

Violation of reckless driving provision is negligence per se. *Bell v. Carter Tobacco Co.*, 41 N.M. 513, 71 P.2d 683 (1937).

Only killings involving violation of 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 or this section are declared felonies, with punishment under 66-8-9 NMSA 1978; other killings, not declared to be felonies, are misdemeanors with punishment under 66-8-7B NMSA 1978. *State v. Barela*, 95 N.M. 349, 622 P.2d 254 (Ct. App. 1980).

Death caused by mere negligence no basis for criminal prosecution. - A death caused by mere negligence, not amounting to a reckless, willful and wanton disregard of consequences to others, lays no foundation for criminal prosecution. *State v. Myers*, 88 N.M. 16, 536 P.2d 280 (Ct. App. 1975).

"Reckless" is state of mind of utter irresponsibility. - The factor which distinguishes negligence from heedlessness or reckless disregard is a particular state of mind. To be heedless or reckless, evidence must show that this particular state of mind is one of utter irresponsibility or conscious abandonment of any consideration for the safety of guest passengers. If the plaintiff cannot from the evidence, create at least an inference of this state of mind, negligence will remain negligence, and the guest statute (64-24-1, 1953 Comp., declared unconstitutional), will be an effective bar against a claim of damages. Here, the plea of guilty to reckless driving permits an inference to be drawn that defendant's state of mind was sufficient for liability under the guest statute and motivated his conduct in operating the vehicle. *Valencia v. Dixon*, 83 N.M. 70, 488 P.2d 120 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 57, 488 P.2d 107 (1971).

Reckless driving is distinguished from drunken driving so that a conviction for one does not preclude prosecution for the other. *Rea v. MIC*, 48 N.M. 9, 144 P.2d 676 (1944); *State v. Sisneros*, 42 N.M. 500, 82 P.2d 274 (1938).

Passing within no-passing zone not lesser included offense. - Section 64-18-14, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-7-315 NMSA 1978, no-passing zones), is not a lesser included offense of 64-22-1 or 66-22-3, 1953 Comp. (similar to 66-8-101 NMSA 1978 and this section, respectively), hence, conviction pursuant to 64-18-14, 1953 Comp., is impliedly an acquittal of homicide by vehicle. *State v. Villa*, 85 N.M. 537, 514 P.2d 56 (Ct. App. 1973).

Offense not necessarily lesser included offense in vehicular homicide. - A conviction or acquittal of a lesser offense necessarily included in a greater offense bars a subsequent prosecution for the greater offense. However, where the indictment against defendant was phrased in the alternative charging him with homicide by vehicle while violating either 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 or 64-22-3, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), the prosecution was not barred by a conviction in municipal court for driving under the influence since the lesser offense of driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor is not necessarily included in the greater offense of homicide by vehicle. *State v. Tanton*, 88 N.M. 333, 540 P.2d 813 (1975).

A conviction of reckless driving is not necessarily included in a conviction of vehicular homicide while driving under the influence. *State v. Wiberg*, 107 N.M. 152, 754 P.2d 529 (Ct. App. 1988).

No double jeopardy when facts fail "same evidence" test. - Where the facts offered in municipal court to support a conviction for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquors would not necessarily sustain a conviction for homicide by vehicle in district court, under the "same evidence" test there was no double jeopardy when the state sought to prosecute the defendant for homicide by vehicle. *State v. Tanton*, 88 N.M. 333, 540 P.2d 813 (1975).

Collateral estoppel inapplicable when defendant has no acquittal to raise. - The principle of collateral estoppel bars relitigation between the same parties of issues actually determined at a previous trial; in a criminal trial context collateral estoppel is a constitutional defense raised by the defendant in a second trial after an acquittal in the first trial on the same issue. Where the defendant was convicted in municipal court of violation of certain traffic ordinances, he had no acquittal to raise in his defense in district court on charges of homicide by vehicle, and application of the principle of collateral estoppel was therefore inappropriate. *State v. Tanton*, 88 N.M. 333, 540 P.2d 813 (1975).

A plea of guilty to reckless driving creates issue of fact for the jury within the meaning of the guest statute (64-24-1, 1953 Comp. since declared unconstitutional). *Valencia v. Dixon*, 83 N.M. 70, 488 P.2d 120 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 57, 488 P.2d 107 (1971).

Defendant's plea of guilty to reckless driving is not conclusive evidence of heedlessness or reckless disregard in a civil action under the guest statute (64-24-1, 1953 Comp., since declared unconstitutional). It is an admission, subject to explanation and contradiction, and is to be weighed and considered by the jury in connection with all other evidence in the case to determine whether defendant comes within the "unless" clause of the guest statute. *Valencia v. Dixon*, 83 N.M. 70, 488 P.2d 120 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 57, 488 P.2d 107 (1971).

But it does provide substantial evidence of state of mind. - A plea of guilty to reckless driving, together with all of the other facts and circumstances, creates an issue of fact for

the jury to determine whether the accident was caused by defendant's heedlessness or his reckless disregard of the rights of plaintiff. The reason is that it provides substantial evidence of defendant's state of mind. His plea of guilty admits that he drove his vehicle "heedlessly in willful or wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others" which falls within the "unless" clause of the guest statute (64-24-1, 1953 Comp., since declared unconstitutional). Valencia v. Dixon, 83 N.M. 70, 488 P.2d 120 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 83 N.M. 57, 488 P.2d 107 (1971).

Driver's utter irresponsibility required under "guest statute". - Absent claim of intentional injury there must be some substantial evidence of a state of mind upon the part of the defendant driver of an utter irresponsibility on the part of defendant or of a conscious abandonment of any consideration for the safety of passengers to convict under a "guest" statute (64-24-1, 1953 Comp., since declared unconstitutional). Carpenter v. Yates, 58 N.M. 513, 273 P.2d 373 (1954).

Improper use of spotlight is factual question. - In an action by guest plaintiff against host driver for injuries from an automobile accident, whether a spotlight was improperly used was a factual question for determination by a jury ("guest statute," 64-24-1, 1953 Comp., was declared unconstitutional). Carpenter v. Yates, 58 N.M. 513, 273 P.2d 373 (1954).

Law reviews. - For comment, "Two-Tiered Test for Double Jeopardy Analysis in New Mexico," see 10 N.M.L. Rev. 195 (1979-80).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 133, 312 to 320, 381, 383.

When automobile is under control, 28 A.L.R. 952.

Excuse for exceeding speed limit for automobiles, 29 A.L.R. 883.

Validity of statute or ordinance forbidding running of automobile so as to inflict damage or injury, 47 A.L.R. 255.

What amounts to reckless driving within statute making reckless driving of automobile a criminal offense, 86 A.L.R. 1273; 52 A.L.R.2d 1337.

Homicide or assault in connection with operation of automobile at unlawful speed, 99 A.L.R. 756.

Protest by guest against driver's manner of operation of motor vehicle as terminating host-guest relationship, 25 A.L.R.2d 1448.

Automobile operator's inexperience or lack of skill as affecting his liability to passenger, 43 A.L.R.2d 1155.

Admissibility in action involving motor vehicle accident, of evidence as to manner in which participant was driving before reaching scene of accident, 46 A.L.R.2d 9.

"Residence district," "business district," "school area," and the like, in statutes and ordinances regulating speed of motor vehicles, 50 A.L.R.2d 343.

Speed alone or in connection with other circumstances, as gross negligence, wantonness, recklessness, or the like, under automobile guest statute, 6 A.L.R.3d 769.

Gross negligence, recklessness, or the like, within "guest" statute, predicated upon conduct in passing cars ahead or position of car on wrong side of the road, 6 A.L.R.3d

832.

Reckless driving as lesser included offense of driving while intoxicated or similar charge, 10 A.L.R.4th 1252.

Motor vehicle operator's liability for accident occurring while driving with vision obscured by smoke or steam, 32 A.L.R.4th 933.

Statute prohibiting reckless driving: definiteness and certainty, 52 A.L.R.4th 1161.
60 C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 164.5; 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles §§ 609-624.

II. Evidence.

A. In General.

Evidence of driving conduct occurring before mishap admissible. - In a prosecution for homicide by vehicle by driving recklessly, evidence of driving conduct that occurred immediately before the mishap was admissible under Rule 404(b), N.M.R. Evid. (now Rule 11-404), both to show defendant's mental state and also lack of accident. *State v. Sandoval*, 88 N.M. 267, 539 P.2d 1029 (Ct. App. 1975).

Evidence of intoxication does not necessarily prove reckless driving. - While evidence of intoxication might bear upon question of whether defendant was guilty of reckless driving, it does not necessarily prove it; it is a circumstance to be considered by the jury in deciding the issue. *State v. Sisneros*, 42 N.M. 500, 82 P.2d 274 (1938).

Evidence of intoxication need not be sufficient to support a conviction for driving while under the influence pursuant to 66-8-102 NMSA 1978 in order to be admissible in a prosecution for violation of 64-22-3, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), any evidence of drinking is relevant as a circumstance for the jury to consider on the issue of reckless driving. *State v. Sandoval*, 88 N.M. 267, 539 P.2d 1029 (Ct. App. 1975).

Intoxication evidence but one circumstance to consider in reckless driving. - In New Mexico, evidence of intoxication is but one circumstance to be considered by the jury in deciding the issue of reckless driving. Likewise, evidence of drinking has a tendency to make the existence of carelessness or lack of due caution more probable than it would be without the evidence and is thus relevant and but one circumstance to consider when the prosecution is for reckless driving. *State v. Sandoval*, 88 N.M. 267, 539 P.2d 1029 (Ct. App. 1975).

"Appearing" intoxicated evidence admissible even though acquitted on influence charge. - Even though defendant had been tried and acquitted for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquors on the same facts under which he was charged with reckless driving, testimony by arresting officer that defendant appeared intoxicated was competent, as bearing on the issue of reckless driving, to prove all of the circumstances at the time of the alleged criminal act, including defendant's condition, movements and conduct. *State v. Platter*, 66 N.M. 273, 347 P.2d 166 (1959).

B. Homicide by Vehicle.

Quantum of proof required for conviction of homicide by vehicle while driving recklessly would be similar to that required for a conviction of involuntary manslaughter under prior law. *State v. Sandoval*, 88 N.M. 267, 539 P.2d 1029 (Ct. App. 1975).

One who drives recklessly may be guilty of involuntary manslaughter. - One who operates his automobile in wanton disregard of the rights and safety of others may be guilty of involuntary manslaughter. *State v. Turney*, 41 N.M. 150, 65 P.2d 869 (1937).

But state must prove criminal negligence. - Evidence was insufficient to sustain conviction of involuntary manslaughter where state failed to sustain burden of proving criminal negligence on part of accused who was charged with driving his automobile in a reckless manner at the time of the accident. *State v. Sisneros*, 42 N.M. 500, 82 P.2d 274 (1938).

And negligence must be direct and proximate cause of death. - In order that a person may be guilty of a criminal homicide arising from the negligent operation of an automobile or its use for an unlawful purpose or in violation of law, it is uniformly held that it must be shown that such negligent operation, or use for an unlawful purpose or in violation of law, was the direct and proximate cause of the death; that is, that there was present a causal connection between the act and the death. *State v. Sisneros*, 42 N.M. 500, 82 P.2d 274 (1938).

C. Illustrations.

Going up incline on wrong side of road is reckless. - Inadvertently allowing an automobile to encroach upon the wrong side of the road while going up an incline so steep cars beyond its crest may not be seen constitutes a reckless, willful and wanton disregard of consequences to others, and will support conviction for manslaughter if one be killed as a result thereof. *State v. Rice*, 58 N.M. 205, 269 P.2d 751 (1954).

As is excessive speed in residential neighborhood in wrong lane. - Where the evidence was undisputed that defendant drove 70 m.p.h. in a residential neighborhood, in a 25 to 35 m.p.h. zone, and on the wrong side of the highway, and smashed into decedent's car and killed him, a jury would have a right to believe that the collision was not accidental, and that the defendant was driving in a careless manner and in wanton disregard of the rights or safety of others, or at a speed or in a manner so as to endanger any person, and the evidence was sufficient to submit to the jury homicide by vehicle while operating in a reckless manner. *State v. Richerson*, 87 N.M. 437, 535 P.2d 644 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 87 N.M. 450, 535 P.2d 657 (1975).

As is "showing off" at high speeds on heavily traveled street. - Evidence that at the precise time of the accident defendant was traveling at 45 m.p.h. in a 30 m.p.h. zone on a heavily traveled main street, that the decedent's vehicle drove out onto the main street after stopping at a stop sign, and that defendant revved up his engine, slammed on his brakes, left 74 feet of skid marks and hit the decedent's vehicle broadside, along with abundant evidence from many witnesses that during the hours and minutes immediately preceding the accident, defendant was engaged in showing off a "hot-rod" type vehicle (driving up and down the street at high speeds, switching in and out of lanes, straddling lanes, turning corners very rapidly and making illegal U-turns, in addition to alternately revving up and slowing down the engine and attempting to "leave rubber" when he passed young members of the opposite sex walking along the street, and drinking) showed, without doubt, that defendant was operating his vehicle carelessly and heedlessly in willful and wanton disregard of the rights and safety of others, and without due caution and circumspection and in a manner so as to be likely to endanger persons and property, and was sufficient to sustain the conviction for homicide by vehicle while driving recklessly. *State v. Sandoval*, 88 N.M. 267, 539 P.2d 1029 (Ct. App. 1975).

Intoxication and mere running of red light may be reckless. - This court reviews evidence in a conviction for homicide by vehicle in the light most favorable to the verdict; thus, while the mere running of a red light would not, alone, constitute reckless driving, the circumstances of intoxication attending this act might reasonably lead a jury to a finding of recklessness. *State v. Myers*, 88 N.M. 16, 536 P.2d 280 (Ct. App. 1975).

Weaving back and forth across highway which customarily carries heavy traffic while traveling at a moderate rate of speed through a series of curves constituted substantial evidence of reckless driving. *State v. Platter*, 66 N.M. 273, 347 P.2d 166 (1959).

It is not negligence to drive through fog if ordinary care under the circumstances is exercised; but the degree of care varies with the denseness of the fog and the danger to be avoided. *Silva v. Waldie*, 42 N.M. 514, 82 P.2d 282 (1938).

§ 66-8-114. Careless driving.

A. Any person operating a vehicle on the highway shall give his full time and entire attention to the operation of the vehicle.

B. Any person who operates a vehicle in a careless, inattentive or imprudent manner, without due regard for the width, grade, curves, corners, traffic, weather and road conditions and all other attendant circumstances is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-22-3.1, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 169, § 12; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-114, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 522.

Cross-references. - As to the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

Section not vague. - This section prohibits driving while not paying enough attention under the existing circumstances; the fact that one cannot predict what the circumstances might be does not make the section vague. *State v. Baldonado*, 92 N.M. 272, 587 P.2d 50 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 260, 586 P.2d 1089 (1978).

Words of section are clear and definite, and give fair warning of the proscribed activity. *State v. Baldonado*, 92 N.M. 272, 587 P.2d 50 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 260, 586 P.2d 1089 (1978).

Ordinary meaning of section's words apply. - Since no statutory definitions of "careless," "inattentive" or "imprudent" are given in this section, their ordinary meanings apply. *State v. Baldonado*, 92 N.M. 272, 587 P.2d 50 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 92 N.M. 260, 586 P.2d 1089 (1978).

Definition of "careless driving" encompasses driving straight through an intersection with one's turn signal on. *State v. Benjamin C.*, N.M. , 781 P.2d 795 (Ct. App. 1989).

Magistrate could try offenses under section. - Prior to the 1973 amendment to 35-3-4 NMSA 1978 the magistrate court had jurisdiction to try misdemeanors in the Motor Vehicle Code including the careless driving statute, this section, unless the penalty for the offense specifically imposes a maximum fine of more than \$100 and/or six months imprisonment. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-133.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 321 to 323.

Physical defect, illness, drowsiness, or falling asleep of motor vehicle operator as affecting liability for injury, 28 A.L.R.2d 12; 93 A.L.R.3d 326; 1 A.L.R.4th 556.

Liability for injury occurring when clothing of one outside motor vehicle is caught as vehicle is put in motion, 43 A.L.R.2d 1282.

Overcrowding motor vehicle or riding in unusual position thereon as affecting liability for injury or damage, 44 A.L.R.2d 238.

Gross negligence, recklessness, or the like, within "guest" statute, predicated upon conduct in passing cars ahead or position of car on wrong side of the road, 6 A.L.R.3d 832.

Admissibility of evidence of habit, customary behavior, or reputation as to care of motor vehicle driver or occupant, on question of his care at time of occurrence giving rise to his injury or death, 29 A.L.R.3d 791.

Motor vehicle operator's liability for accident occurring while driving with vision obscured by smoke or steam, 32 A.L.R.4th 933.

§ 66-8-115. Racing on highways; exception.

A. Unless written permission setting out pertinent conditions is obtained from the chief

of the New Mexico state police, and then only in accordance with such conditions, no person shall drive a vehicle on a highway in any race, speed competition or contest, drag race or acceleration contest, test of physical endurance, exhibition of speed or acceleration or for the purpose of making a speed record, whether or not the speed is in excess of the maximum speed prescribed by law, and no person shall in any manner participate in any such race, drag race, competition, contest, test or exhibition.

B. As used in this section:

(1) "drag race" means the operation of two or more vehicles from a point side by side at accelerating speeds in a competitive attempt to outdistance each other, or the operation of one or more vehicles over a common selected course from the same point to the same point for the purpose of comparing the relative speeds or power of acceleration of the vehicle or vehicles within a certain distance or time limit; and

(2) "race" means the use of one or more vehicles in a manner to outgain or outdistance another vehicle, prevent another vehicle from passing, arrive at a given destination ahead of another vehicle or test the physical stamina or endurance of drivers over long-distance routes.

C. No official or agency of the state of New Mexico shall be held liable in any civil action in connection with the permission which is authorized in this section.

D. Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-22-3.2, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 169, § 13; 1973, ch. 172, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-115, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 523.

Cross-references. - As to the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability of participant in unauthorized highway race for injury to third person directly caused by other racer, 13 A.L.R.3d 431. Validity, construction, and application of criminal statutes specifically directed against racing of automobiles on public streets or highways (drag racing), 24 A.L.R.3d 1286.

§ 66-8-116. Penalty assessment misdemeanors; definition; schedule of assessments.

A. As used in the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978], "penalty assessment misdemeanor" means violation of any of the following listed sections of the NMSA 1978 for which the listed penalty assessment is established:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

COMMON NAME OF OFFENSE SECTION VIOLATED PENALTY ASSESSMENT

Permitting unlicensed 66-5-40 \$ 10.00
minor to drive

Failure to obey sign 66-7-104 10.00

Failure to obey signal 66-7-105 10.00

Speeding 66-7-301 and 66-7-302
(1) up to and including 15.00
ten miles an hour over
speed limit

(2) from eleven up to 30.00
and including fifteen
miles an hour over speed
limit

(3) from sixteen up to 65.00
and including twenty
miles an hour over speed
limit

(4) from twenty-one up 100.00
to and including
twenty-five miles an
hour over speed limit

Unfastened safety belt 66-7-372 25.00

Minimum speed 66-7-305 10.00

Speeding 66-7-306 15.00

Improper starting 66-7-324 10.00

Improper backing 66-7-354 10.00

Improper lane 66-7-308 10.00

Improper lane 66-7-313 10.00

Improper lane 66-7-316 10.00

Improper lane 66-7-317 10.00

Improper lane 66-7-319 10.00

Improper passing 66-7-309 through 66-7-312 10.00

Improper passing 66-7-315 10.00

Controlled access 66-7-320 10.00
violation

Controlled access 66-7-321 10.00
violation

Improper turning 66-7-322 10.00

Improper turning 66-7-323 10.00

Improper turning 66-7-325 10.00

Following too closely 66-7-318 10.00

Failure to yield 66-7-328 through 66-7-332 10.00

Failure to yield 66-7-332.1 25.00

Pedestrian violation 66-7-333 10.00

Pedestrian violation 66-7-340 10.00

Failure to stop 66-7-341 through 66-7-346 10.00
Passing school bus 66-7-347 100.00
Failure to signal 66-7-325 through 66-7-327 10.00
Improper equipment 66-3-801 10.00
Improper equipment 66-3-901 20.00
Improper emergency 66-3-853 through 66-3-857 10.00
signal
Operation interference 66-7-357 5.00
Litterbugging 30-8-4 50.00
Litterbugging 30-8-10 100.00
Litterbugging 66-7-364 100.00
Improper parking 66-7-349 through 66-7-353 5.00
Improper parking 66-3-852 5.00
Failure to dim lights 66-3-831 10.00
Riding in or towing 66-7-366 5.00
occupied house trailer
Improper opening of doors 66-7-367 5.00
No slow-moving vehicle 66-3-887 5.00.
emblem or flashing amber
light

B. The term "penalty assessment misdemeanor" does not include any violation:

- (1) of speeding in excess of twenty-five miles an hour in excess of the speed limit; or
- (2) which has caused or contributed to the cause of an accident resulting in injury or death to any person.

C. When an alleged violator of a penalty assessment misdemeanor elects to accept a notice to appear in lieu of a notice of penalty assessment, no fine imposed upon later conviction shall exceed the penalty assessment established for the particular penalty assessment misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-116, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 524; 1981, ch. 360, § 8; 1983, ch. 134, § 7; 1985, ch. 131, § 5; 1987, ch. 332, § 2; 1988, ch. 121, § 5; 1989, ch. 316, § 1; 1989, ch. 317, § 3; 1989, ch. 318, § 34; 1989, ch. 319, § 11; 1989, ch. 320, § 4.

Cross-references. - As to the punishment of children for traffic violations, see 32-1-48 NMSA 1978. As to local governments correction fund, see 33-3-25 NMSA 1978. As to court automation fund, see 34-9-10 NMSA 1978. As to court automation fee, see also 35-6-1 NMSA 1978 and 66-8-119 NMSA 1978. As to the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in the table, in the fourth entry in the middle column substituted "Section 66-7-372" for "Section 3 of the Safety Belt Use Act"

and added the twenty-third line to the table which provides the penalty assessment for failure to yield under 66-7-332.1 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendment, effective March 8, 1988, substituted "ten dollars (\$10.00)" for "five dollars (\$5.00)" in Subsection D and added Subsection E.

The 1989 amendments. - Laws 1989, ch. 316, § 1, effective June 16, 1989, in Subsection A adding the offense of possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages in open containers while driving a motor vehicle at the end of the table; and in Subsection B making minor stylistic changes in the introductory paragraph and in Paragraphs (1) and (2), and adding Paragraph (3), was approved on April 7, 1989. Laws 1989, ch. 317, § 3, also effective June 16, 1989, inserting the offense of child not in restraint device or safety belt in the table in Subsection A, was also approved on April 7, 1989. Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 34, effective July 1, 1989, deleting Subsections D and E, was also approved on April 7, 1989. Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 11, also effective July 1, 1989, in Subsection A, for the listed offense of speeding, deleting "and 66-7-302" from the Section Violated column, adding entries for the offenses of failure to secure load and operation without oversize, overweight permit, and, for the offense of improper equipment, for the Penalty Assessment column substituting "50.00" for "10.00"; and deleting Subsections D and E, was also approved on April 7, 1989. However, Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 4, also effective July 1, 1989, adding the entry for failure to obey sign; under the entries for speeding, in Item (1), substituting "up to and including ten miles an hour" for "up to fifteen miles an hour", in Item (2), substituting "from eleven up to and including fifteen miles an hour" for "from fifteen to twenty-five miles an hour", while in the Penalty column therefor substituting "30.00" for "25.00", and adding Items (3) and (4) and the Penalty Assessments therefor; in the entry for passing school bus, in the Penalty column, substituting "100.00" for "25.00"; in the entry for improper equipment, in the Penalty column, substituting "200.00" for "100.00"; and deleting former Subsections D and E, relating to a penalty assessment of \$10.00 to help defray local government corrections and also an assessment of a court automation fee of \$3.00, was approved later on April 7, 1989. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 4. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Compiler's notes. - Section 66-7-302, referred to in Subsection A, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 37 and Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 15. For present comparable provisions, see 66-7-302.1.

System of penalty assessment procedures is entirely statutory in origin. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-88.

Violator cannot reconsider acceptance of assessment. - Neither by textual implication nor by practical operation can 64-22-4 through 64-22-4.2, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section, 66-8-117, and former 66-8-118 NMSA 1978), be interpreted as providing for a violator's reconsideration of his acceptance of penalty assessment. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-88.

Juvenile has option of assessment or appearing in juvenile court. - The state police may give a juvenile the option of accepting a penalty assessment on a traffic violation or appearing in juvenile court. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-12.

Violator deals with courts' administrative office in Santa Fe. - Sections 64-22-4 to 64-22-12, 1953 Comp. (similar to, or the same as, this section and 66-8-117 to 66-8-133 NMSA 1978), which establish a method whereby certain noncontested traffic violations may be satisfied without a court appearance by the violator, contemplate that the violator who chooses to accept the penalty assessment will deal directly with the administrative office of the courts in Santa Fe, and not with an individual magistrate. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-88.

Prosecution of complaint filed by person not law enforcement officer. - If an offense defined as a "penalty assessment misdemeanor" is committed and the offender is not arrested by a police officer, then a person other than a law enforcement officer may file a criminal complaint in accordance with the procedure established for all misdemeanors, and the prosecution of such a complaint would be undertaken at the discretion of the district attorney. 1981 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 81-18.

§ 66-8-116.1. Penalty assessment misdemeanors; oversize load.

As used in the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] and the Motor Carrier Act, "penalty assessment misdemeanor" means, in addition to the definition of that term in Section 66-8-116 NMSA 1978, violation of the following listed sections of the NMSA 1978 for which the listed penalty is established:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

COMMON NAME OF OFFENSE	SECTION VIOLATED	PENALTY ASSESSMENT
Oversize load 1,000 to 3,000 pounds	66-7-411	\$ 25.00
Oversize load 3,001 to 4,000 pounds	66-7-411	40.00
Oversize load 4,001 to 5,000 pounds	66-7-411	75.00
Oversize load 5,001 to 6,000 pounds	66-7-411	125.00
Oversize load 6,001 to 7,000 pounds	66-7-411	200.00
Oversize load 7,001 to 8,000 pounds	66-7-411	275.00
Oversize load 8,001 to 9,000 pounds	66-7-411	350.00
Oversize load 9,001 to 10,000 pounds	66-7-411	425.00

10,000 pounds
Oversize load over 10,000 66-7-411 500.00.
pounds

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-116.1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 12.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 16 makes the act effective on July 1, 1989.

Motor Carrier Act. - See 65-2-80 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-8-116.2. Penalty assessment misdemeanors; Motor Carrier Act.

As used in the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] and the Motor Carrier Act, "penalty assessment misdemeanor" means, in addition to the definitions of that term in Sections 66-8-116 and 66-8-116.1 NMSA 1978, violation of the following listed sections of the NMSA 1978 for which the listed penalty is established:

USE THE ZOOM COMMAND TO VIEW THE FOLLOWING TABLE:

COMMON NAME OF OFFENSE SECTION VIOLATED PENALTY ASSESSMENT

Failure to pay motor carrier fees	65-1-9	\$ 75.00
Failure to register motor carrier	65-1-12	100.00
Failure to carry identification card	65-1-26	50.00
Failure to comply with state corporation commission rules and regulations	65-2-83	50.00
Failure to register interstate motor carrier with state corporation commission	65-2-115	50.00
Failure to stop at designated registrationplace	65-5-1	100.00
Failure to obtain proper clearance certificates	65-5-3	100.00.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-116.2, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 13.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 16 makes the act effective on July 1, 1989.

Motor Carrier Act. - See 65-2-80 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-8-116.3. Penalty assessment misdemeanors; additional fee.

In addition to the penalty assessment established for each penalty assessment misdemeanor, there shall be assessed a penalty assessment fee of:

- A. ten dollars (\$10.00) to help defray the costs of local government corrections; and
- B. a court automation fee of three dollars (\$3.00).

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-116.3, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 5.

Effective dates. - Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 8 makes the act effective on July 1, 1989.

Compiler's notes. - Identical versions of this section were enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 318, § 35, Laws 1989, ch. 319, § 14, and Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 5. The section is treated as enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 5.

§ 66-8-117. Penalty assessment misdemeanors; option; effect.

A. Unless a warning notice is given, at the time of making an arrest for any penalty assessment misdemeanor the arresting officer shall offer the alleged violator the option of accepting a penalty assessment. The violator's signature on the penalty assessment notice constitutes an acknowledgment of guilt of the offense stated in the notice.

B. Payment of any penalty assessment must be made by mail to the motor vehicle division, Santa Fe, within thirty days from the date of arrest. Payments of penalty assessments are timely if postmarked within thirty days from the date of arrest. The motor vehicle division may issue a receipt when a penalty assessment is paid by currency, but checks tendered by the violator upon which payment is received are sufficient receipt.

C. No record of any penalty assessment payment is admissible as evidence in any court in any civil action.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-117, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 525; 1981, ch. 360, § 9.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "convicted" and "conviction" applicable to this section, see 66-5-28 NMSA 1978.

Motorist enters into legal obligation with state upon acceptance. - When a motorist charged with the violation of one of the enumerated traffic regulations accepts penalty

assessment, he enters into a legal obligation with the state. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-88.

And is bound by unambiguous terms concerning discharge. - Once the election in favor of penalty assessment is made, an obligation is incurred which is bound by unambiguous terms concerning time, place and form of discharge. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-88.

And cannot reconsider. - Neither by textual implication nor by practical operation can 64-22-4 through 64-22-4.2, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section, 66-8-116 and former 66-8-118 NMSA 1978), be interpreted as providing for a violator's reconsideration of his acceptance of penalty assessment. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-88.

No official court proceedings are begun by allowing a motorist to accept a penalty assessment. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-12.

§ 66-8-118. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1981, ch. 360, § 21, repeals 66-8-118 NMSA 1978, relating to failure to pay penalty assessment, effective January 1, 1982. For present provisions, see 66-5-25, 66-5-26 and 66-5-30 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-8-119. Penalty assessment revenue; disposition.

The division shall remit all penalty assessment receipts, except receipts collected pursuant to Subsections D and E [sic] of Section 66-8-116 NMSA 1978, to the state treasurer for credit to the state general fund. The division shall remit all penalty assessment fee receipts collected pursuant to Subsection D [sic] of Section 66-8-116 NMSA 1978 to the state treasurer for credit to the local government corrections fund and the court automation fee collected pursuant to Subsection E [sic] of Section 66-8-116 NMSA 1978 to the state treasurer for credit to the court automation fund.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-22-4.3, enacted by Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 159; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-119, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 527; 1981, ch. 360, § 10; 1983, ch. 134, § 8; 1988, ch. 121, § 6.

Cross-references. - As to general fund, see 6-4-2 NMSA 1978. As to creation, administration and distribution of the local government corrections fund, see 33-3-25 NMSA 1978. As to local governments correction fund, see 33-3-25 NMSA 1978. As to court automation fund, see 34-9-10 NMSA 1978. As to court automation fee, see also 35-6-1 NMSA 1978 and 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. For definition of "division" see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendment, effective March 8, 1988, substituted "Subsections D and E" for "Subsection D" in the first sentence, and added all of the language of the second sentence following the first instance of "corrections fund".

Compiler's notes. - Subsections D and E of Section 66-8-116 NMSA 1978, referred to in this section, were deleted by Laws 1989, ch. 320, § 4. Those subsections provided for local government corrections and court automation fees. See 66-8-116.3 NMSA 1978 for comparable provisions.

§ 66-8-120. Parties to a crime.

Every person who commits, attempts to commit, conspires to commit or aids or abets in the commission of any act declared herein to be a crime, whether individually or in connection with one or more other persons or as a principal, agent or accessory, shall be guilty of such offense, and every person who falsely, fraudulently, forcibly or willfully induces, causes, coerces, requires, permits or directs another to violate any provision of the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978] or any other law of this state pertaining to motor vehicles is likewise guilty of such offense.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-120, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 528.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 590.

§ 66-8-121. Offenses by persons owning or controlling vehicles.

It is unlawful for the owner, or any other person, employing or otherwise directing the driver of any vehicle to require or to permit the operation of such vehicle upon a highway in any manner contrary to law.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2603, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 184; 1953 Comp., § 64-22-6; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-121, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 529.

Cross-references. - As to permitting unauthorized persons to drive, see 66-5-40, 66-5-41 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-8-122. Immediate appearance before magistrate.

Whenever any person is arrested for any violation of the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] or other law relating to motor vehicles punishable as a misdemeanor, he shall be immediately taken before an available magistrate who has jurisdiction of the offense when the:

A. person requests immediate appearance;

B. person is charged with driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs;

C. person is charged with failure to stop in the event of an accident causing death, personal injuries or damage to property;

D. person is charged with reckless driving;

E. arresting officer has good cause to believe the person arrested has committed a felony;

F. person refuses to give his written promise to appear in court or acknowledge receipt of a warning notice; or

G. person is charged with driving when his privilege to do so was suspended or revoked pursuant to Section 66-8-111 NMSA 1978 or pursuant to a conviction for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2604, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 185; 1953 Comp., § 64-22-7; Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 160; 1977, ch. 376, § 2; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-122, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 530; 1978, ch. 162, § 1; 1978, ch. 212, § 1; 1985, ch. 186, § 3.

Cross-references. - For the definition of "nonresident," see 66-1-4B(40) NMSA 1978. As to failure to stop for an accident, see 66-7-201 to 66-7-205 NMSA 1978. As to driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or narcotic drugs, see 66-8-102 NMSA 1978. As to reckless driving, see 66-8-113 NMSA 1978.

No right to counsel when under custodial arrest following testing. - A person issued a citation and placed under custodial arrest for driving while under the influence of intoxicating liquor does not have a constitutional right to counsel immediately following a breath alcohol test since it did not amount to initiation of judicial criminal proceedings or prosecutorial commitment, nor was the period following administration of the test a critical stage. *State v. Sandoval*, 101 N.M. 399, 683 P.2d 516 (Ct. App. 1984).

The word "immediate" does not mean "instantaneously," without any delay or any time intervening, but means within a reasonable time, without unreasonable or unnecessary delay, having due regard to the nature and circumstances of a particular case. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-34.

Peace officers can make warrantless arrest when probable cause offense committed in presence. - Peace officers in this state can make arrests without warrants for other than trivial misdemeanors when they have probable cause to believe an offense is being committed in their presence. Such probable cause exists when there is a reasonable

foundation for the judgment of the officer that a misdemeanor is being committed. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-117.

Or for commission of a felony. - In situations involving violations of the Motor Vehicle Code (66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978) other than those enumerated in this section, a police officer may make a physical arrest without a warrant rather than issuing a uniform traffic citation so long as the arrest is made for the commission of a felony or for the commission of a misdemeanor committed in his presence. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-117.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Right of motorist stopped by police officers to be informed at that time of his federal constitutional rights under *Miranda v. Arizona*, 25 A.L.R.3d 1076.
61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 593(1).

§ 66-8-123. Conduct of arresting officer; notices by citation.

A. Except as provided in Section 66-8-122 NMSA 1978, unless a penalty assessment or warning notice is given, whenever a person is arrested for any violation of the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] or other law relating to motor vehicles punishable as a misdemeanor, the arresting officer, using the uniform traffic citation, shall complete the information section and prepare a notice to appear in court, specifying the time and place to appear, have the arrested person sign the agreement to appear as specified, give a copy of the citation to the arrested person and release him from custody.

B. Whenever a person is arrested for violation of a penalty assessment misdemeanor and elects to pay the penalty assessment, the arresting officer, using the uniform traffic citation, shall complete the information section and prepare the penalty assessment notice indicating the amount of the penalty assessment, have the arrested person sign the agreement to pay the amount prescribed, give a copy of the citation along with a business reply envelope addressed to the motor vehicle division, Santa Fe to the arrested person and release him from custody. No officer shall accept custody or payment of any penalty assessment. If the arrested person declines to accept a penalty assessment notice, the officer shall issue a notice to appear.

C. The arresting officer may issue a warning notice but shall fill in the information section of the uniform traffic citation and give a copy to the arrested person after requiring his signature on the warning notice as an acknowledgment of receipt. No warning notice issued under this section shall be used as evidence of conviction for purposes of suspension or revocation of license under Section 66-5-30 NMSA 1978.

D. In order to secure his release, the arrested person must give his written promise to appear in court or to pay the penalty assessment prescribed or acknowledge receipt of a warning notice.

E. Any officer violating this section is guilty of a misconduct in office and is subject to removal.

F. A law enforcement officer who arrests a person without a warrant for a misdemeanor violation of the Motor Carrier Act, the Criminal Code, the Liquor Control Act or other New Mexico law may use the uniform traffic citation, issued pursuant to procedures outlined in Section 31-1-6 NMSA 1978, Subsections B through E, in lieu of taking him to jail.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-123, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 531; 1981, ch. 360, § 11; 1989, ch. 320, § 6.

Cross-references. - As to penalty assessments, see 66-8-116 to 66-8-119 NMSA 1978.

The 1989 amendment, effective July 1, 1989, added Subsection F.

Criminal Code. - See 30-1-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Liquor Control Act. - See 60-3A-1 NMSA 1978.

Motor Carrier Act. - See 65-2-80 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Investigative detention by police officer. - Despite this section's use of the words "arrest" and "custody," when a New Mexico police officer stops a car merely to issue a traffic summons for a minor speeding infraction, that stop is more in the nature of an investigative detention than a traditional arrest. *United States v. Gonzalez*, 763 F.2d 1127 (10th Cir. 1985).

Arresting officer designates court and offender submits to its jurisdiction. - Whenever the procedure outlined in 64-22-8, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is followed, the arresting officer has the authority to designate the court before whom the offender shall appear. When the arrested person, in order to secure his immediate release, gives his written promise to appear before the court designated in the citation, he voluntarily submits to the jurisdiction of the court, which is retained by the said court to the exclusion of all others until voluntarily and legally relinquished, or until disqualified. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-122.

So long as court within county where offense occurred. - The arresting officer may designate which court the arresting person must appear in, so long as the court is within the county where the offense charged is alleged to have occurred, and the person cited is bound by the arresting officer's designation. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-199.

Magistrate designated on citation thereby acquires and retains jurisdiction. - Assuming that the arresting officer complies with Subsection B of 64-22-8, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), the magistrate designated thereon acquires jurisdiction over the subject

matter of the cause. It is fundamental that the court first acquiring jurisdiction of a cause retains it to the exclusion of all others, so long as it does not voluntarily and legally abandon it. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-122.

Therefore offender may not disregard designation. - Where a police officer issues a traffic citation to an offender listing thereon the justice of the peace (now magistrate) before whom the offender is to appear, the offender may not disregard this and appear before a justice of the peace of his own choosing. 1957-58 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 58-122.

Municipal policeman cannot require offender's appearance in court outside city. - A city or town policeman, when issuing a traffic citation to an adult for the violation of a municipal ordinance, cannot require the offender to appear before a magistrate court located in a precinct outside the limits of the municipality. Of course, if the governing body of the municipality has designated one particular court within the municipality to hear all cases of violations of municipal ordinances, then all traffic citations should be directed to that court. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-199.

Unless violation is of state traffic law. - A city or town policeman could issue a traffic citation to an adult for an alleged violation of a state traffic law, and require the person arrested to appear in a court located in a precinct outside the municipality, so long as the court designated is within the county. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-199.

Officer may detain accused when no court open. - When a police officer arrests a person for driving while under the influence of alcohol and because of the hour of the night is unable to find a court open, the police officer may detain the accused under arrest until it is possible to take him before a magistrate. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-34.

§ 66-8-124. Arresting officer to be in uniform.

A. No person shall be arrested for violating the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] or other law relating to motor vehicles punishable as a misdemeanor except by a commissioned, salaried peace officer who, at the time of arrest, is wearing a uniform clearly indicating his official status.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, a municipality may provide by ordinance that uniformed private security guards may be commissioned by the local police agency to issue parking citations for violations of clearly and properly marked fire zones and handicapped zones. Prior to the commissioning of any security guard the employer of the security guard shall agree in writing with the local police agency to said commissioning of the employer's security guard. The employer of any security guard commissioned under the provisions of this section shall be liable for the actions of that security guard in carrying out his duties pursuant to that commission. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Tort Claims Act [41-4-1 to 41-4-27 NMSA 1978],

private security guards commissioned under this section shall not be deemed public employees under that act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-22-8.1, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 213, § 3; 1968, ch. 62, § 162; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-124, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 532; 1989, ch. 127, § 1.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, designated the formerly undesignated provisions as Subsection A, while substituting "commissioned" for "full-time" therein, and added Subsection B.

"Uniform" for purposes of this section means commission of office and a prominently displayed badge. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-92.

Provision not applicable to arrests for violations of liquor laws. - This section does not prevent officers from carrying out their duty to investigate possible criminal behavior even if the officers are not in uniform. The provision may prevent an arrest if the arrest is to be for violations covered by the provision and the officer is not in uniform. In those circumstances the plain-clothes officer would have to wait for the arrival of the uniformed officer. However, the section was not applicable to the investigation of vehicle carried out by plain-clothes officers where arrests were for violations of liquor and narcotics laws. *State v. Ray*, 91 N.M. 67, 570 P.2d 605 (Ct. App.), cert. denied, 91 N.M. 4, 569 P.2d 414 (1977).

Limitation on arresting power of nonuniformed officer. - Officer who observes crime while out of uniform cannot effect valid warrantless misdemeanor arrest by calling uniformed officer, who had not observed the crime, to the scene to make the arrest. *State v. Warren*, 103 N.M. 472, 709 P.2d 194 (Ct. App. 1985).

§ 66-8-125. Arrest without warrant.

A. Members of the New Mexico state police, sheriffs and their salaried deputies and members of any municipal police force, may arrest without warrant any person:

- (1) present at the scene of a motor vehicle accident;
- (2) on a highway when charged with theft of a motor vehicle; or
- (3) charged with crime in another jurisdiction, upon receipt of a message giving the name or a reasonably accurate description of the person wanted, the crime alleged and a statement he is likely to flee the jurisdiction of the state.

B. To arrest without warrant, the arresting officer must have reasonable grounds, based on personal investigation which may include information from eyewitnesses, to believe the person arrested has committed a crime.

C. Members of the New Mexico state police, sheriffs, and their salaried deputies and members of any municipal police force may not make arrest for traffic violations if not in uniform; however, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the arrest, without warrant, by a peace officer of any person when probable cause exists to believe that a felony crime has been committed or in nontraffic cases.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-125, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 533.

Legislative intent was adoption of a method designed to foreclose the tourist from evading a traffic citation by the simple expediency of leaving the confines of this state. It would be a rare case indeed when a New Mexico resident would flee the jurisdiction of this state to avoid payment of a fine for a traffic violation. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-117.

Alternate basis for arrest. - This section provides an alternate basis for an arrest to the usual rules governing warrantless misdemeanor arrests. *State v. Eden*, 108 N.M. 737, 779 P.2d 114 (Ct. App. 1989).

State police officer may arrest any person without a warrant if, based on personal investigation which may include information from eyewitnesses, he has reasonable grounds to believe the person arrested has committed a crime. *Stone v. United States*, 385 F.2d 713 (10th Cir. 1967), cert. denied, 391 U.S. 966, 88 S. Ct. 2038, 20 L. Ed. 2d 880 (1968).

Municipal police officer enforcing outside city limits. - Absent a statutory exception, such as fresh pursuit or the issuance of credentials by the Motor Vehicle Division, a municipal police officer's authority to enforce the Motor Vehicle Code is limited to the city limits of the municipality where he is employed. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-77.

When and where warrantless arrest may be made. - If the requirements of Subsection B of 64-22-8.2, 1953 Comp. (now repealed, but similar to this section) are met, a valid warrantless arrest may be made of a person present at the scene of the accident if the arrest is made either at the scene or at a place other than the accident scene if the arrest is made with reasonable promptness. *State v. Calanche*, 91 N.M. 390, 574 P.2d 1018 (Ct. App. 1978).

Tribal police officer has the authority to stop and issue a tribal citation, and arrest a non-Indian, so long as the Indian authorities promptly deliver up the non-Indian offender, rather than try and punish him themselves. *State v. Ryder*, 98 N.M. 453, 649 P.2d 756 (Ct. App.), aff'd, 98 N.M. 316, 648 P.2d 774 (1982).

Bureau of Indian affairs officer. - A noncross-commissioned bureau of Indian affairs officer is empowered to stop a vehicle within the borders of an Indian reservation for a traffic law offense and, upon determining that the offender is a non-Indian, to require

him to wait until a cross-commissioned BIA officer arrives. *State v. Ryder*, 98 N.M. 453, 649 P.2d 756 (Ct. App.), *aff'd*, 98 N.M. 316, 648 P.2d 774 (1982).

Provision not applicable to arrests for violations of liquor laws. - See same catchline in notes to 66-8-124 NMSA 1978.

Volunteer deputy cannot make arrests pursuant to provision. - An exception to rule that a peace officer may make an arrest, without warrant and out of uniform, where he has reasonable cause to believe suspect committed a felony, is when the suspected felon is arrested on the highway and charged with theft of a motor vehicle or a crime in another jurisdiction. In such case an unsalaried, volunteer, deputy has no authority to make an arrest. In order to have authority without a warrant to arrest one for the commission of any other felony occurring under the motor vehicle laws, the arresting officer must base his reasonable grounds, in part, on a personal investigation. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-92.

Mistaken belief was not basis for invalidating arrest. - Arresting officer's reasonable but mistaken belief that defendant's snowmobile was a motor vehicle was not a sufficient basis for invalidating an otherwise valid arrest of defendant for driving the snowmobile while intoxicated. *State v. Eden*, 108 N.M. 737, 779 P.2d 114 (Ct. App. 1989).

Law reviews. - For annual survey of New Mexico law relating to criminal procedure, see 12 N.M.L. Rev. 271 (1982).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity of routine roadblocks by state or local police for purpose of discovery of vehicular or driving violations, 37 A.L.R.4th 10. 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 593(1).

§ 66-8-126. Failure to obey notice to appear.

A. It is a misdemeanor for any person to violate his written promise to appear in court, given to an officer upon issuance of a uniform traffic citation, regardless of the disposition of the charge for which the citation was issued.

B. A written promise to appear in court may be complied with by appearance of counsel.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-126, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 534.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

Violation of promise is offense in addition to original offense. - When a person to whom a uniform traffic citation has been issued violates his written promise to appear in court, he has committed a violation in addition to that for which he was originally cited. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-117.

§ 66-8-127. Procedure not exclusive.

Sections 66-8-122 through 66-8-125 NMSA 1978 govern all police officers in making arrests without warrant for violations of the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978] and other laws relating to motor vehicles, but the procedure prescribed is not exclusive of any other method prescribed by law for the arrest and prosecution of a person violating these laws.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-127, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 535.

Physical arrest for vehicle code misdemeanor is method "prescribed by law". - Since, under the common-law rule in effect in this jurisdiction, peace officers may make an arrest without a warrant for a misdemeanor committed in their presence, a physical arrest for violating the Motor Vehicle Code is a method "prescribed by law." 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-117.

Warrantless misdemeanor arrests proper when probable cause offense being committed. - Peace officers in this state can make arrests without warrants for other than trivial misdemeanors when they have probable cause to believe an offense is being committed in their presence. Such probable cause exists when there is a reasonable foundation for the judgment of the officer that a misdemeanor is being committed. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-117.

§ 66-8-128. Uniform traffic citation; face.

The director shall prepare a uniform traffic citation containing at least the following information on its face:

A. an information section, serially numbered and containing spaces for the name, address, city and state of the person charged, his physical description, age and sex; the registration number, year and state of the vehicle involved and its make and type; the state and number of his driver's license; the specific section number and common name of the offense charged under the NMSA 1978, or of local law; the date and time of arrest; the arresting officer's signature and identification number; and the conditions existing at the time of the violation. The director shall prescribe a list of particular conditions and provide spaces to be checked by officers filling in the citation;

B. a notice to appear, consisting of a separate box containing spaces for the time and place where the person arrested is to appear in court and a place for the person to sign an agreement to appear;

C. a penalty assessment notice, consisting of a separate box containing notice to the violator that a penalty assessment does not require a court appearance; spaces where the amount of penalty assessment can be entered by the arresting officer; and a place

for the signature of the violator agreeing to pay the penalty assessment prescribed; and

D. a warning notice, consisting of a separate box containing a memorandum by the arresting officer that a violation of law has been committed and warning the violator that subsequent violations may cause suspension or revocation of his driver's license; and a place for the violator's signature acknowledging receipt of the warning notice.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-128, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 536; 1981, ch. 360, § 12.

Cross-references. - As to penalty assessments, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to warning notices, see 66-8-123 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 61A C.J.S. Motor Vehicles § 388.

§ 66-8-129. Uniform traffic citation; back.

The director shall prescribe the form on the back of each copy of the uniform traffic citation as follows:

A. violator's copy, containing at least the following alternative directions to the violator:

(1) if issued as a notice to appear, signing the citation is a promise to appear in court and not an admission of guilt; failure to appear is a misdemeanor subjecting the violator to another prosecution in addition to that for the offense alleged on the citation;

(2) if issued as a penalty assessment notice, the citation and payment must be mailed within thirty days to the motor vehicle division, Santa Fe; and

(3) if issued as a warning notice, the citation does not require a court appearance, but a copy will be forwarded to the motor vehicle division of his state;

B. officer's first copy, containing a form for abstract of trial record and penalty assessment payment and directions for the officer to forward it immediately:

(1) if issued as a notice to appear, to the court with additional directions to the court to complete the abstract record of trial immediately following trial and forward the form to the motor vehicle division, Santa Fe;

(2) if issued as a penalty assessment notice, to the motor vehicle division, Santa Fe; and

(3) if issued as a warning notice, to the motor vehicle division, Santa Fe;

C. officer's second copy, containing instructions to the officer to forward immediately in

every case to the motor vehicle division, Santa Fe;

D. officer's third copy, containing spaces for the officer's notes and instructions to forward immediately to his department headquarters; and

E. court copy, containing instructions to the officer to forward in the same manner as the officer's first copy.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-129, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 537; 1981, ch. 360, § 13.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. As to penalty assessments, see 66-8-116 NMSA 1978. As to warning notices, see 66-8-123 NMSA 1978.

Violation of promise is offense in addition to original offense. - When a person to whom a uniform traffic citation has been issued violates his written promise to appear in court, he has committed a violation in addition to that for which he was originally cited. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-117.

§ 66-8-130. All traffic citations to conform; municipalities may pass ordinance to establish similar program.

The uniform traffic citation containing five copies shall be used by all state and local agencies enforcing laws and ordinances relating to motor vehicles. Any municipality may, by passage of an ordinance, establish a municipal penalty assessment program similar to that established in Sections 66-8-116 and 66-8-117 NMSA 1978 for violations of provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8, Chapter 66 NMSA 1978]. Every municipality which has adopted an ordinance to establish a penalty assessment program shall assess on all penalty assessment misdemeanors after January 1, 1984, in addition to the penalty assessment, a penalty assessment fee of ten dollars (\$10.00) to be deposited in a special fund in the municipal treasury for use by the municipality only for municipal jailer training, the construction planning, construction, operation and maintenance of the municipal jail, for paying the costs of housing that municipality's prisoners in other detention facilities in the state or complying with match or contribution requirements for the receipt of federal funds relating to jails. Such a municipal program shall be limited to violations of municipal traffic ordinances. All penalty assessments shall be processed by the municipal court, and all fines and fees collected shall be deposited in the treasury of the municipality. Each agency shall provide itself with copies conforming exactly in size and color with the uniform traffic citation prescribed by the director, and any alterations in language to conform with local conditions must be approved by the director.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-130, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 538; 1979, ch. 322, § 1; 1983, ch. 134, § 9; 1987, ch. 251, § 4.

Cross-references. - For definition of "director" see 66-1-4 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in the third sentence, increased the fee from five to ten dollars, substituted "municipal jailer training, the construction planning, construction, operation and maintenance of the municipal jail" for "constructing, maintaining or operating the municipal jail or", and added all of the language following "state".

A village marshal can issue a uniform traffic citation for a violation of a village traffic ordinance. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-3.

Agency authorized to issue citations if required to acquire them. - If a traffic enforcement agency is required to provide itself with uniform traffic citations, then that traffic enforcement agency is authorized to issue the citations. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-3.

Village marshals and deputies within term "traffic enforcement agency". - Since village marshals and their deputies are given power to enforce all village ordinances, and to arrest for violations of state laws, then such officers are within the term "traffic enforcement agency" and may issue uniform traffic citations for violations of state motor vehicle laws. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-3.

§ 66-8-131. Uniform traffic citation is complaint.

The uniform traffic citation used as a notice to appear is a valid complaint, though not verified, in the event the person receiving it voluntarily appears in court.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-22-11.3, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 213, § 10; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-131, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 539.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1972, ch. 71, § 19, relating to criminal procedure, provides that the act not be construed as repealing 64-22-10 to 64-22-12, 1953 Comp., which includes this section.

Uniform traffic citation does not serve as complaint where officer who issued the citation is unable to reach the justice of the peace (now magistrate) prior to the violator being stopped for failure to appear as promised. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-84.

§ 66-8-132. Records of citations issued.

The chief administrative officer of every state and local traffic-enforcement agency shall issue, keep a record and require a receipt for each serially numbered citation issued to individual officers.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-22-11.4, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 213, § 11; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-132, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 540.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1972, ch. 71, § 19, relating to criminal procedure, provides that the act not be construed as repealing 64-22-10 to 64-22-12, 1953 Comp., which includes this section.

§ 66-8-133. Disposition of citations.

A. Every state and local traffic-enforcement officer issuing a uniform traffic citation to an alleged violator of the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978] or other law or ordinance relating to motor vehicles shall dispose of the citation as indicated on the back of each copy.

B. Citations spoiled or issued in error shall be marked "void" in large letters on the face, signed by the officer, and the copies disposed of as a valid warning notice.

C. It is a misdemeanor and official misconduct for any officer or other public official or employee to dispose of a uniform traffic citation except as provided in this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-22-12, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 213, § 12; 1965, ch. 103, § 1; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-133, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 541.

Cross-references. - As to the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. As to disposition of valid warning notice, see 66-8-129 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1961, ch. 213, § 12, repealed former 64-22-12, 1953 Comp., relating to disposition and records of traffic offenses, and enacted a new 64-22-12, 1953 Comp.

Compiler's notes. - Laws 1972, ch. 71, § 19, relating to criminal procedure, provides that the act not be construed as repealing 64-22-10 to 64-22-12, 1953 Comp., which includes this section.

Section contemplates issuance for violation of village ordinances. - This section contemplates the issuance of uniform traffic citations for the violation of any traffic law or ordinance, including village traffic ordinances, which villages have the power to adopt. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-3.

§ 66-8-134. Illegal cancellation; audit of citation records.

A. Any person who cancels or solicits the cancellation of any uniform traffic citation

other than as provided in the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978] is guilty of a misdemeanor.

B. Every record of uniform traffic citations required in the Motor Vehicle Code shall be audited monthly by the appropriate fiscal officer of the governmental agency to which the traffic-enforcement agency is responsible.

C. Each fiscal officer shall publish an annual summary of all traffic violation notices issued by the traffic-enforcement agency.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2610, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 190.3; 1953 Comp., § 64-22-13; Laws 1961, ch. 213, § 13; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-134, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 542.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-8-135. Record of traffic cases.

A. Every trial court judge shall keep a record of every traffic complaint, uniform traffic citation and other form of traffic charge filed in his court or its traffic violations bureau and every official action and disposition of the charge by his court.

B. Within ten days after disposition of every charge of violating the Motor Vehicle Code [Articles 1 to 8 of Chapter 66 NMSA 1978] or other law or ordinance relating to motor vehicles, every trial court judge, including juvenile court judges, or the clerk of the court in which disposition was made shall prepare and forward to the division a record of the record containing:

- (1) the name and address of the defendant;
- (2) the specific section number and common name of the provision of the NMSA 1978 or local law, ordinance or regulation under which the defendant was tried;
- (3) the plea, finding of the court and disposition of the charge, including fine or jail sentence or both, forfeiture of bail or dismissal of the charge;
- (4) an itemization of costs assessed to the defendant;
- (5) the date of the hearing;
- (6) the court's name and address;
- (7) whether the defendant was a first or subsequent offender; and
- (8) whether the defendant was represented by counsel or waived his right to counsel

and, if represented, the name and address of counsel.

C. The record prepared and forwarded under Subsection B of this section shall be certified as correct by the person required to prepare it. Report need not be made of any disposition of a charge of illegal parking or standing of a vehicle except when the uniform traffic citation is used.

D. When the uniform traffic citation is used, the form of the record on the back of the officer's first copy containing the information required in Subsection B of this section shall be used by the court.

E. Every court of record shall also forward a like report to the division upon conviction of any person of any felony if a motor vehicle was used in the commission.

F. The failure or refusal of any judicial officer to comply with this section is misconduct in office and ground for removal.

G. The division shall keep records received on motorists licensed in this state at its main office. Records showing a record of conviction by a court of law shall be open to public inspection during business hours for three years from the date of their receipt, after which they shall be destroyed by the division except for records of convictions under Sections 66-8-101 through 66-8-112 NMSA 1978. Any record received on a motorist licensed in another state or country shall be forwarded to the licensing authority of that state or country.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-135, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 543; 1979, ch. 71, § 12; 1984, ch. 72, § 9; 1988, ch. 56, § 9.

Cross-references. - As to records to be kept by the division, see 66-2-7, 66-5-23 NMSA 1978. As to reporting convictions of nonresidents, see 66-5-25 NMSA 1978. As to court forwarding license to division, see 66-5-28 NMSA 1978. As to the driver's license compact, see 66-5-49 NMSA 1978.

The 1988 amendment, effective July 1, 1988, added the Subsection B(1) to B(5) designations and added Subsections B(6) to B(8); designated part of Subsection B as present Subsection C, substituting therein "record prepared and forwarded under Subsection B of this section shall be" for "record must be", and redesignated former Subsections C to F as present Subsections D to G.

Violations of city ordinances reported by police magistrate. - In view of 64-22-15, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), the reports of traffic violations handled by a police magistrate, which would be violations of city ordinances, are to be made to the motor vehicle department (now motor vehicle division), except for the conviction for illegal parking or standing of a vehicle. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6030.

§ 66-8-136. Violation of confidentiality; penalties.

A. Any employee of the division who willfully violates the confidentiality provisions of Subsection F of Section 66-8-135 NMSA 1978 by permitting an unauthorized person access to closed abstracts is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

B. Any person granted access to the nonconfidential records of the division under the provisions of Subsection F of Section 66-8-135 NMSA 1978, and who willfully violates the confidentiality provisions of that subsection by gaining access by whatever means to closed abstract records, is guilty of petty misdemeanor. In addition to the criminal penalty provided in this subsection a person convicted of its violation shall forfeit the right to abstract any records maintained by the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-136, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 544.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a Motor Vehicle Code misdemeanor, see 66-8-7 NMSA 1978. For the penalty for petty misdemeanor, see 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-8-137. Compensation of judges and officers; defenses to prosecution.

A. No municipality or other political subdivision of this state shall employ any municipal judge, officer, agent or other person whose compensation in any way depends upon the apprehension, arrest or conviction of any person for violating the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978] or other state or local law, ordinance or regulation.

B. If any person is arrested or brought to trial for violation of the Motor Vehicle Code or other law, ordinance or regulation relating to motor vehicles punishable as a misdemeanor by any officer, agent or employee of any political subdivision, or before any municipal judge, whose compensation depends in any way upon the arrest or conviction of persons violating these laws, ordinances or regulations, the fact of such compensation or that the person making the arrest was not in uniform at the time is a defense to the charge.

History: 1941 Comp., § 68-2613, enacted by Laws 1953, ch. 139, § 191.1; 1953 Comp., § 64-22-16; Laws 1968, ch. 62, § 167; recompiled as 1953 Comp., § 64-8-137, by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 545.

Cross-references. - As to magistrate courts generally, see 35-1-1 NMSA 1978.

This section provides that a municipal magistrate's salary cannot depend upon arrests and convictions for violations under the Motor Vehicle Code. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-129.

§ 66-8-137.1. Nonresident Violator Compact; form.

The "Nonresident Violator Compact" is enacted into law and entered into with all other jurisdictions legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:

NONRESIDENT VIOLATOR COMPACT

ARTICLE I. FINDINGS, DECLARATION OF POLICY AND PURPOSE.

A. The party jurisdictions find that:

(1) In most instances, a motorist who is cited for a traffic violation in a jurisdiction other than his home jurisdiction:

(a) must post collateral or bond to secure appearance for trial at a later date; or

(b) if unable to post collateral or bond, is taken into custody until the collateral or bond is posted; or

(c) is taken directly to court for his trial to be held.

(2) In some instances, the motorist's driver's license is deposited as collateral to be returned after he has complied with the terms of the citation.

(3) The purpose of the practices described in Paragraphs (1) and (2) above is to ensure compliance with the terms of a traffic citation by the motorist who, if permitted to continue on his way after receiving the traffic citation, could return to his home jurisdiction and disregard his duty under the terms of the traffic citation.

(4) A motorist receiving a traffic citation in his home jurisdiction is permitted, except for certain violations, to accept the citation from the officer at the scene of the violation and to immediately continue on his way after promising or being instructed to comply with the terms of the citation.

(5) The practice described in Paragraph (1) above causes unnecessary inconvenience and, at times, a hardship for the motorist who is unable at the time to post collateral, furnish a bond, stand trial or pay the fine and thus is compelled to remain in custody until some arrangement can be made.

(6) The deposit of a driver's license as a bail bond, as described in Paragraph (2) above, is viewed with disfavor.

(7) The practices described herein consume an undue amount of law enforcement time.

B. It is the policy of the party jurisdictions to:

(1) Seek compliance with the laws, ordinances and administrative rules and regulations relating to the operation of motor vehicles in each of the jurisdictions.

(2) Allow motorists to accept a traffic citation for certain violations and proceed on their way without delay whether or not the motorist is a resident of the jurisdiction in which the citation was issued.

(3) Extend cooperation to its fullest extent among the jurisdictions, each as to the other, for obtaining compliance with the terms of a traffic citation issued in one jurisdiction to a resident of another jurisdiction.

(4) Maximize effective utilization of law enforcement personnel and assist court systems in the efficient disposition of traffic violations.

C. The purpose of this compact is to:

(1) Provide a means through which jurisdictions may participate in a reciprocal program to effectuate the policies enumerated in Paragraph B above, in a uniform and orderly manner.

(2) Provide for the fair and impartial treatment of traffic violators operating within party jurisdiction in recognition of the motorist's right of due process and the sovereign status of a party jurisdiction.

ARTICLE II. DEFINITIONS.

In the Nonresident Violator Compact, the following words have the meaning indicated.

(1) "Citation" means any summons, ticket or other official document issued by a police officer for a traffic violation containing an order which requires the motorist to respond.

(2) "Collateral" means any cash or other security deposited to secure an appearance for trial, following the issuance by a police officer of a citation for a traffic violation.

(3) "Court" means a court of law or traffic tribunal.

(4) "Driver's license" means any license or privilege to operate a motor vehicle issued under the laws of the home jurisdiction.

(5) "Home jurisdiction" means the jurisdiction that issued the driver's license of the traffic violator.

(6) "Issuing jurisdiction" means the jurisdiction in which the traffic citation was issued to the motorist.

(7) "Jurisdiction" means a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or the commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

(8) "Motorist" means a driver of a motor vehicle operating in a party jurisdiction other than the home jurisdiction.

(9) "Personal recognizance" means an agreement by a motorist made at the time of issuance of the traffic citation that he will comply with the terms of that traffic citation.

(10) "Police officer" means any individual authorized by the party jurisdiction to issue a citation for a traffic violation.

(11) "Terms of the citation" means those options expressly stated upon the citation.

ARTICLE III. PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING JURISDICTION.

A. When issuing a citation for a traffic violation, a police officer shall issue the citation to a motorist who possesses a driver's license issued by a party jurisdiction and shall not, subject to the exceptions noted in Paragraph B of this article, require the motorist to post collateral to secure appearance, if the officer receives the motorist's signed personal recognizance that he will comply with the terms of the citation.

B. Personal recognizance is acceptable only if not prohibited by law. If mandatory appearance is required, it must take place immediately following issuance of the citation.

C. Upon failure of a motorist to comply with the terms of a traffic citation, the appropriate official shall report the failure to comply to the licensing authority of the jurisdiction in which the traffic citation was issued. The report shall be made in accordance with procedures specified by the issuing jurisdiction and shall contain information as specified in the compact manual as minimum requirements for effective processing by the recipient jurisdiction.

D. Upon receipt of the report, the licensing authority of the issuing jurisdiction shall transmit to the licensing authority in the home jurisdiction of the motorist the information in a form and content as contained in the compact manual.

E. The licensing authority of the issuing jurisdiction may not suspend the privilege of a motorist for whom a report has been transmitted.

F. The licensing authority of the issuing jurisdiction shall not transmit a report on any violation if the date of transmission is more than six months after the date on which the traffic citation was issued.

G. The licensing authority of the issuing jurisdiction shall not transmit a report on any

violation where the date of issuance of the citation predates the most recent of the effective dates of entry for the two jurisdictions affected.

ARTICLE IV. PROCEDURE FOR HOME JURISDICTION.

A. Upon receipt of a report of a failure to comply from the licensing authority of the issuing jurisdiction, the licensing authority of the home jurisdiction shall notify the motorist and initiate a suspension action, in accordance with the home jurisdiction's procedures, to suspend the motorist's driver's license until satisfactory evidence of compliance with the terms of the traffic citation has been furnished to the home jurisdiction licensing authority. Due process safeguards will be afforded.

B. The licensing authority of the home jurisdiction shall maintain a record of actions taken and make reports to issuing jurisdictions as provided in the compact manual.

ARTICLE V. APPLICABILITY OF OTHER LAWS.

Except as expressly required by provisions of this compact, nothing contained herein shall be construed to affect the right of any party jurisdiction to apply any of its other laws relating to licenses to drive to any person or circumstance, or to invalidate or prevent any driver license agreement or other cooperative arrangement between a party jurisdiction and a nonparty jurisdiction.

ARTICLE VI. COMPACT ADMINISTRATOR PROCEDURES.

A. For the purpose of administering the provisions of this compact and to serve as a governing body for the resolution of all matters relating to the operation of this compact, a board of compact administrators is created. The board shall be composed of one representative from each party jurisdiction to be known as the compact administrator. The compact administrator shall be appointed by the jurisdiction executive and will serve and be subject to removal in accordance with the laws of the jurisdiction he represents. A compact administrator may provide for the discharge of his duties and the performance of his functions as a board member by an alternate. An alternate may not be entitled to serve unless written notification of his identity has been given to the board.

B. Compact administrators shall be entitled to one vote each on the board of directors. No action of the board shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a majority of the total number of votes on the board are cast in favor. Action by the board shall be only at a meeting at which a majority of the party jurisdictions are represented.

C. The board shall elect annually, from its membership, a chairman and a vice chairman.

D. The board shall adopt bylaws, not inconsistent with the provisions of this compact or the laws of a party jurisdiction, for the conduct of its business and shall have the power to amend and rescind its bylaws.

E. The board may accept for any of its purposes and functions under this compact any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, conditional or otherwise, from any jurisdiction, the United States or any other governmental agency and may receive, utilize and dispose of the same.

F. The board may contract with, or accept services or personnel from, any government or intergovernmental agency, person, firm or corporation, or any private nonprofit organization or institution.

G. The board shall formulate all necessary procedures and develop uniform forms and documents for administering the provisions of this compact. All procedures and forms adopted pursuant to board action shall be contained in the compact manual.

ARTICLE VII. ENTRY INTO COMPACT AND WITHDRAWAL.

A. This compact shall become effective when it has been adopted by at least two jurisdictions.

B.(1) Entry into the compact shall be made by a resolution of ratification executed by the authorized officials of the applying jurisdiction and submitted to the chairman of the board.

(2) The resolution shall be in a form and content as provided in the compact manual and shall include statements that in substance are as follows:

(a) A citation of the authority by which the jurisdiction is empowered to become a party to this compact.

(b) Agreement to comply with the terms and provisions of the compact.

(c) That compact entry is with all jurisdictions then party to the compact and with any jurisdiction that legally becomes a party to the compact.

(3) The effective date of entry shall be specified by the applying jurisdiction, but it shall not be less than sixty days after notice has been given by the chairman of the board of compact administrators or by the secretariat of the board to each party jurisdiction that the resolution from the applying jurisdiction has been received.

C. A party jurisdiction may withdraw from this compact by official written notice to the other party jurisdictions, but a withdrawal shall not take effect until ninety days after notice of withdrawal is given. The notice shall be directed to the compact administrator

of each member jurisdiction. No withdrawal shall affect the validity of this compact as to the remaining party jurisdictions.

ARTICLE VIII. EXCEPTIONS.

The provisions of this compact shall not apply to parking or standing violations, highway weight and size limitations and violations of law governing the transportation of hazardous materials.

ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS TO THE COMPACT.

A. This compact may be amended from time to time. Amendments shall be presented in resolution form to the chairman of the board of compact administrators and may be initiated by one or more party jurisdictions.

B. Adoption of an amendment shall require endorsement of all party jurisdictions and shall become effective thirty days after the date of the last endorsement.

C. Failure of a party jurisdiction to respond to the compact chairman within one hundred twenty days after receipt of the proposed amendment shall constitute endorsement.

ARTICLE X. CONSTRUCTION AND SEVERABILITY.

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes stated herein. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any party jurisdiction or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance, the compact shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any jurisdiction party thereto, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining jurisdictions and in full force and effect as to the jurisdiction affected as to all severable matters.

ARTICLE XI.

This compact shall be known as the "Nonresident Violator Compact."

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-137.1, enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 360, § 14.

§ 66-8-137.2. Nonresident Violator Compact; definitions.

As used in the Nonresident Violator Compact [66-8-137.1 NMSA 1978]:

A. "jurisdiction executive" means the governor; and

B. "licensing authority" means the director. The director shall furnish to the appropriate authorities of any other party state any information or documents reasonably necessary to facilitate the administration of the Nonresident Violator Compact.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-137.2, enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 360, § 15; 1987, ch. 268, § 32.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, in Subsection B deleted "of the motor vehicle division of the transportation department" from the end of the first sentence.

§ 66-8-137.3. Compact administrator; compensation.

The compact administrator for New Mexico, appointed by the governor, is not entitled to any compensation for his duties as administrator, but he may be reimbursed in accordance with the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-137.3, enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 360, § 16.

§ 66-8-137.4. Bilateral agreements; noncompact jurisdictions; authority.

A. In addition to the Nonresident Violator Compact [66-8-137.1 NMSA 1978], it is the intent of the legislature that bilateral agreements be made with noncompact states; in particular, with those neighboring states which provide much of the traffic on New Mexico's highways and have not yet joined with the compact states. The purpose of such bilateral agreement is to accomplish the same reciprocal services and procedures that are provided in the Nonresident Violator Compact. If, in the judgment of the secretary of taxation and revenue of New Mexico, a bilateral agreement is in the best interest of the citizens of New Mexico, is fair and equitable and provides comparable benefits, privileges and exemptions to each state, the secretary is authorized to pledge New Mexico to the bilateral agreement and is signatory for this state.

B. It is the intent of the legislature that bilateral agreements be made with Indian tribes and pueblos. The purpose of such bilateral agreements is to provide for the administrative adjudication of motor vehicle offenses committed by Indians on Indian land.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-137.4, enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 360, § 17; 1987, ch. 268, § 33.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, in Subsection A, in the third sentence, substituted "secretary of taxation and revenue" for "secretary of transportation" and made minor changes in language and punctuation throughout the section.

§ 66-8-138. Consumption or possession of alcoholic beverages in open containers in a motor vehicle prohibited; exceptions.

A. No person shall knowingly drink any alcoholic beverage while in a motor vehicle upon any public highway within this state.

B. No person shall knowingly have in his possession on his person, while in a motor vehicle upon any public highway within this state, any bottle, can or other receptacle containing any alcoholic beverage which has been opened or had its seal broken or the contents of which have been partially removed.

C. It is unlawful for the registered owner of any motor vehicle, to knowingly keep or allow to be kept in a motor vehicle, when the vehicle is upon any public highway within this state, any bottle, can or other receptacle containing any alcoholic beverage which has been opened or had its seal broken or the contents of which have been partially removed, unless the container is kept in:

- (1) the trunk of the vehicle or in some other area of the vehicle not normally occupied by the driver or passengers if the vehicle is not equipped with a trunk;
- (2) the living quarters of a motor home or recreational vehicle;
- (3) a truck camper; or
- (4) the bed of a pick-up truck when the bed is occupied by passengers.

A utility or glove compartment shall be deemed to be within the area occupied by the driver and passengers. This section does not apply to the driver or owner of or any passenger in a bus, taxicab or limousine for hire licensed to transport passengers pursuant to the Motor Carrier Act or proper legal authority.

D. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

- (1) any person who, upon the recommendation of a doctor, carries alcoholic beverages in that person's motor vehicle for medicinal purposes;
- (2) any clergyman or his agent who carries alcoholic beverages for religious purposes in the clergyman's or agent's motor vehicle; or
- (3) any person who is employed by a person licensed by the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, while discharging his duties as an employee.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-138, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 316, § 2.

Cross-references. - As to driving while intoxicated, see 66-8-102 NMSA 1978. As to punishment of children for traffic violations, see 32-1-48 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1989, ch. 316, § 2 repeals 66-8-138 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 546, relating to operation of motor vehicle by person under twenty-one while possessing alcoholic liquor, and enacts the above section, effective June 16, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1987 Replacement Pamphlet.

Motor Carrier Act. - See 65-2-80 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Alcoholic Beverage Control Act. - There is no Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, referred to in Subsection D(3). The apparent intended reference is to the Liquor Control Act (Articles 3A, 4B, 4C, 5A, 6A, 6B, 6C, 7A, 7B and 8A of Chapter 60 NMSA 1978).

Violation of 64-22-17, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is a misdemeanor. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-22.

Minor under 18 cannot be tried by magistrate. - If the minor violating 64-22-17, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section), is under the age of 18 a magistrate would not have jurisdiction to try him. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-22.

Violators charged in children's court division. - Since 64-22-17 to 64-22-20, 1953 Comp. (similar to this section, 66-8-139 and 66-8-140 NMSA 1978), are clearly applicable only to children, violators must be charged as "children in need of supervision" in the children's court division of the district court, pursuant to 32-1-3 NMSA 1978, and not in any other court. 1972 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 72-64.

§ 66-8-139. Penalties.

A. Whoever is guilty of a second or subsequent violation of any provision of Section 66-8-138 NMSA 1978 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as follows:

(1) if guilty of a second violation, by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more than one hundred dollars (\$100); and

(2) if guilty of a third or subsequent violation, a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) or more than three hundred dollars (\$300) or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.

B. In addition to any other penalty or disposition ordered pursuant to law, upon conviction for a second or subsequent violation of the provisions of Section 66-8-138 NMSA 1978, the convicted person shall have his driver's license revoked for a period of

three months upon a second violation and for one year upon a third or subsequent violation.

C. This section does not affect the authority of a municipality under a proper ordinance to prescribe penalties for possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages while driving a motor vehicle. A violation under a municipal ordinance prescribing penalties for possession or consumption of alcoholic beverages while driving a motor vehicle shall be deemed to be a violation under this section for purposes of determining second, third and subsequent violations of this section.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-8-139, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 316, § 3.

Repeals and reenactments. - Laws 1989, ch. 316, § 3, repeals 66-8-139 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 547, relating to penalty for violation, and enacts the above section, effective June 16, 1989. For provisions of former section, see 1987 Replacement Pamphlet.

§ 66-8-140. "Alcoholic beverages" defined.

As used in Sections 66-8-138 through 66-8-140 NMSA 1978, "alcoholic beverages" means distilled or rectified spirits, potable alcohol, brandy, whisky, rum, gin, aromatic bitters bearing the federal internal revenue strip stamps or any similar alcoholic beverage, including all blended or fermented beverages, dilutions or mixtures of one or more of the foregoing containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol but excluding medicinal bitters.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-8-140, enacted by Laws 1978, ch. 35, § 548; 1989, ch. 316, § 4.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted " 'beverages' " for " 'liquor' " in the catchline and near the beginning of the section and "Sections 66-8-138 through 66-8-140 NMSA 1978" for "Sections 64-8-138 through 64-8-140 NMSA 1953" near the beginning of the section, and deleted "any and all" following "means" near the middle of the section.

Article 9

Snowmobiles

§ 66-9-1. Short title.

This act may be cited as the "Snowmobile Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-36-1, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 177, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to restrictions on vehicle use damaging to wildlife reproduction, management or habitat, see 17-6-3 to 17-6-6 NMSA 1978.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act" refers to Laws 1971, ch. 177, the provisions of which are presently compiled as 66-9-1, 66-9-2, 66-9-8, 66-9-9, and 66-9-11 to 66-9-13 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Liability for injury or death allegedly caused by defect in snowmobile or other recreational-purpose vehicle, 81 A.L.R.3d 394.

§ 66-9-2. Definitions.

As used in the Snowmobile Act:

A. "snowmobile" means any motorized vehicle designed for operation on snow or ice, principally for recreational purposes, which uses sled-type runners or skis and an endless-belt tract, or a similar means of contact with the surface upon which it is operated, but does not include any farm implement or any military or law enforcement vehicle;

B. "owner" means any person, other than a lienholder, having title by a bill of sale or other proof of ownership of a snowmobile;

C. "operator" means any person who operates or is in actual physical control of a snowmobile; and

D. "department" means the department of game and fish.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-36-2, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 177, § 2.

Snowmobile Act. - See 66-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-9-3. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 40, § 1 repeals 66-9-3 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1975, ch. 42, § 1, relating to snowmobile registration, effective June 14, 1985.

§ 66-9-4. Rules and regulations.

The department shall adopt and file, in accordance with the State Rules Act [14-3-24,

14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978], rules and regulations necessary to carry out and enforce the provisions of the Snowmobile Act, including regulations setting out procedures for notice and public hearings.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-36-3.1, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 86, § 1.

Snowmobile Act. - See 66-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§§ 66-9-5 to 66-9-7. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 40, § 1 repeals 66-9-5 to 66-9-7 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1971, ch. 177, §§ 4 to 6 and amended by Laws 1975, ch. 42, § 2, relating to registration, exemption from registration, and dealer demonstration certificates for snowmobiles, effective June 14, 1985.

§ 66-9-8. Equipment and operation; general provisions.

A. Operators of snowmobiles shall not be required to be licensed.

B. No person shall operate a snowmobile:

(1) in a careless, reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the person or property of another, including a guest or passenger;

(2) while under the influence of intoxicating beverages, narcotic or other drugs to a degree that renders him incapable of reasonable operation;

(3) when conditions limit visibility to five hundred feet or less, unless such snowmobile is equipped with one or more headlights of sufficient candlepower to light objects at a distance of one hundred fifty feet and at least one taillight of sufficient intensity to exhibit a red or amber light at a distance of two hundred feet under normal atmospheric conditions;

(4) so that the exhaust of the motor makes an excessive or unusual noise, except while participating in a sanctioned racing event;

(5) in pursuit of any specie of animal or bird protected by law; or

(6) having any firearm in his possession unless it has no round in the chamber, with the action closed; or with any bow in his possession unless it is unstrung.

C. No snowmobile may be sold in this state after July 1, 1972 unless it is equipped with a muffler capable of reducing engine noise to eighty-six decibels on the "A" scale at a distance of fifty feet.

D. No snowmobile manufactured after July 1, 1973, may be sold or offered for sale in this state unless it is equipped in such a way as to limit noise produced by the snowmobile to not more than eighty-two decibels as measured on the "A" scale at a distance of fifty feet.

E. No snowmobile manufactured after July 1, 1975, may be sold or offered for sale in this state unless it is equipped in such a way as to limit noise produced by the snowmobile to not more than seventy-eight decibels as measured on the "A" scale at a distance of fifty feet.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-36-7, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 177, § 7; 1973, ch. 198, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to protected wildlife, see 17-2-2 to 17-2-4 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Snowmobile operation as DWI or DUI, 56 A.L.R.4th 1092.

§ 66-9-9. Operation on streets or highways.

A. No person shall operate a snowmobile on any limited access highway or freeway at any time.

B. Snowmobiles may cross streets or highways if the crossings are made after coming to a complete stop prior to entering the roadway. Snowmobiles shall yield the right of way to oncoming traffic and shall begin a crossing only when it can be executed safely and then cross in the most direct manner as close to a perpendicular angle as possible.

C. No person shall operate a snowmobile unless:

(1) a lighted headlamp and a red or amber taillight, as defined in Subsection B of Section 66-9-8 NMSA 1978, is displayed while operating the snowmobile on or along any roadway during the hours of darkness; and

(2) where conditions permit, the snowmobile is operated on the righthand side of any roadway, parallel, but not closer than ten feet, to the inside of the plow bank.

D. Snowmobiles may be operated on public roads, streets or highways only when:

(1) the public roads, streets or highways are closed to automotive traffic or are not regularly plowed or maintained;

(2) the operation is authorized during periods of emergency by the county sheriff, the New Mexico state police, the governor or the office of civil and defense mobilization, provided travel by conventional vehicles is not permitted or adequate precautions to

protect such traffic are taken;

(3) special events of limited duration are conducted according to a prearranged schedule approved by the governing body having jurisdiction over the streets or roads and traffic control assistance is provided; or

(4) permitted by local ordinance or resolution adopted by the governing body of a municipality or county, which ordinance or resolution regulates streets and highways under its jurisdiction.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-36-8, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 177, § 8; 1983, ch. 271, § 2.

Snowmobiles may not generally use highway right-of-way between the edge of the roadway and the adjacent fence line or right-of-way boundary when the highway is open as usual to vehicular traffic. 1971 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 71-108.

§ 66-9-10. Repealed.

Repeals. - Laws 1985, ch. 40, § 1, repeals 66-9-10 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 177, § 9, relating to liability and the prohibition of local registration of snowmobiles, effective June 14, 1985.

§ 66-9-11. Accidents and accident reports.

Any operator of a snowmobile involved in an accident resulting in injuries to, or the death of, any person or resulting in damage to public or private property to the extent of fifty dollars (\$50.00) or more, shall immediately notify a law enforcement officer or a law enforcement agency of the accident and the facts relating to the accident.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-36-10, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 177, § 10.

§ 66-9-12. Enforcement.

Every wildlife conservation officer, state policeman or peace officer of the state or any of its political subdivisions, displaying his badge of office, has the authority to enforce the provisions of the Snowmobile Act, and may require the operator of any snowmobile to produce the certificate of registration and the personal identification of the operator, and may issue citations for violations of the provisions of the Snowmobile Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-36-11, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 177, § 11.

Cross-references. - As to uniform motor vehicle citations, see 66-8-128 to 66-8-134 NMSA 1978.

Snowmobile Act. - See 66-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

§ 66-9-13. Penalties.

Any person who violates the provisions of the Snowmobile Act is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-36-12, enacted by Laws 1971, ch. 177, § 12.

Cross-references. - For the penalty for a petty misdemeanor, see 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

Snowmobile Act. - See 66-9-1 NMSA 1978 and notes thereto.

Article 10

Driver Training Schools

§ 66-10-1. Short title.

This act [66-10-1 to 66-10-8 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Driving School Licensing Act."

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-35-1, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 185, § 1.

Cross-references. - As to instruction permits for student drivers, see 66-5-8 NMSA 1978. As to vehicles on loan from dealers and used in approved driver training programs not being registered, see 66-6-15 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 7A Am. Jur. 2d Automobiles and Highway Traffic §§ 50, 111.

§ 66-10-2. Driver training schools; driver training instructors; license required.

No person, firm, association or corporation shall operate a driver training school, or engage in the business of giving instruction for hire in the driving of motor vehicles or in the preparation of an applicant for examination for an operator's or chauffeur's license, unless a license therefor has been secured from the state department of education.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-35-2, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 185, § 2.

§ 66-10-3. Qualifications of driver training schools.

Every applicant in order to qualify to operate a driver training school shall meet the following requirements:

- A. maintain bodily injury and public damage liability insurance on all motor vehicles used in driving instruction in the amounts and form as prescribed by law;
- B. have the equipment necessary to the giving of proper instruction in the operation of motor vehicles; and
- C. pay to the state department of education an annual license fee of fifty dollars (\$50.00).

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-35-3, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 185, § 3.

§ 66-10-4. Qualifications of driver training instructors.

Every person in order to qualify as an instructor for a driver training school shall meet the following requirements:

- A. possess qualifications as prescribed by the department of education;
- B. be physically able to operate safely a motor vehicle and to train others in the operation of motor vehicles;
- C. hold a valid New Mexico operator's or chauffeur's license; and
- D. pay to the state department of education an annual license fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-35-4, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 185, § 4.

Cross-references. - As to operator's and chauffeur's licenses generally, see 66-5-1 to 66-5-51 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-10-5. Issuance of licenses to driver training schools and to driver training instructors.

- A. The appropriate division of the state department of education, as determined by the state superintendent of public instruction, shall issue a license certificate to each

applicant to conduct a driver training school, or to each driver training instructor, when it is satisfied that such person has met the qualifications required under the Driving School Licensing Act [66-10-1 to 66-10-8 NMSA 1978] and if a school, complies with the minimum driver training program standards established by the department.

B. The state department of education shall prescribe minimum driver training program standards. Such standards shall be at least equivalent to those of regular programs of driver training conducted by the public high schools in this state, except when the trainee has reached the minimum age required for obtaining a provisional operator's license.

C. All licenses issued pursuant to the provisions of the Driving School Licensing Act shall expire on June 30 of each year, unless sooner cancelled, suspended or revoked. Licenses shall be renewed subject to application and payment of the required fee.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-35-5, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 185, § 5.

Cross-references. - As to approved driver education courses in high schools, see 22-13-12 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-10-6. Powers of department.

The state department of education may:

A. prescribe the forms and procedures necessary for the making of applications and the licensing of driver training schools and driver training instructors pursuant to the provisions of the Driving School Licensing Act [66-10-1 to 66-10-8 NMSA 1978];

B. require periodic and annual reports from the licensed schools on the number and types of pupils enrolled, trained, and such other matters as it deems necessary;

C. require the licensed schools to keep and maintain certain records; and

D. suspend or revoke, subject to the procedures prescribed in the Uniform Licensing Act [61-1-1 to 61-1-31 NMSA 1978], any license issued to a driver training school or to a driver training instructor when it is found that the licensee has failed to maintain any of the qualifications or standards required by the Driving School Licensing Act for the issuance of the initial license.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-35-6, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 185, § 6.

§ 66-10-7. Disposition of fees.

All fees received by the state department of education for licenses issued pursuant to

the Driving School Licensing Act [66-10-1 to 66-10-8 NMSA 1978] shall be deposited with the state treasurer and placed in the general fund.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-35-7, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 185, § 7.

§ 66-10-8. Application.

The provisions of the Driving School Licensing Act [66-10-1 to 66-10-8 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to authorized driver training programs conducted by any public, parochial, or other schools providing the curriculum and grade sequence that allows a student to secure a high school education. Other exemptions include state and federal agencies, or local political subdivisions, and the provisions shall not apply to any person giving driver instruction to another person without charge.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-35-8, enacted by Laws 1967, ch. 185, § 8.

§ 66-10-9. Motorcycle driver training programs.

A. Any driver training school licensed under the Driver School Licensing Act [66-10-1 to 66-10-8 NMSA 1978] may offer a motorcycle driver training program in accordance with regulations promulgated by the state department of education.

B. The state department of education shall prescribe minimum motorcycle driver training program standards. Such standards shall be at least equivalent to those of regular programs of motorcycle driver training conducted by the public high schools in New Mexico, except for the age at which the trainee reaches the minimum age required for obtaining a restricted instruction permit or license.

C. The Driver School Licensing Act applies to any program offered under this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-35-9, enacted by Laws 1973, ch. 381, § 3.

Cross-references. - For exceptions to motorcycle driver education requirements, see 66-5-3 NMSA 1978. As to motorcycle driver training programs in high schools, see 22-13-12 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-10-10. Motorcycle training fund created; purpose.

A. There is created in the state treasury the "motorcycle training fund". The fund shall be invested in accordance with the provisions of Section 6-10-10 NMSA 1978, and all income earned on the fund shall be credited to the fund.

B. The motorcycle training fund shall be used to institute and provide a statewide

system of motorcycle training and driver awareness and education in the dangers of driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs for first-time license applicants and to provide for the purchase of necessary equipment and provide for such support services as are necessary for the establishment and maintenance of the system.

C. First-time applicants for a motorcycle license or an endorsement on their New Mexico driver's license may be required to complete a motorcycle training program as prescribed by the rules and regulations of the state highway and transportation department.

D. The state highway and transportation department shall adopt rules and regulations as prescribed in the State Rules Act [14-3-24, 14-3-25, 14-4-1 to 14-4-9 NMSA 1978] for the administration of a statewide motorcycle training program to be administered through the field offices of the motor vehicle division. The program shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) helmet use and effectiveness;
- (2) motorcycle accident and fatality statistics;
- (3) drug and alcohol abuse information, laws and statistics;
- (4) street and highway safe driving habits; and
- (5) defensive driving.

E. The state highway and transportation department shall cooperate with the department of education to help reduce or eliminate duplication of services and programs and to distribute information through the public school systems.

F. All money in the motorcycle training fund is appropriated to the state highway and transportation department for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Subsection B of this section; provided that at the end of the seventy-second fiscal year and all subsequent fiscal years, all money in the motorcycle training fund in excess of the amount budgeted for the purposes delineated in Subsection B of this section shall revert to the state road fund.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 266, § 1; 1989, ch. 164, § 3.

The 1989 amendment, effective June 16, 1989, substituted "state highway and transportation department" for "transportation department" throughout the section and "state road fund" for "general fund" at the end of Subsection F.

Article 11

Vehicles of Historic and Special Significance

§ 66-11-1. Purpose.

Recognizing the importance of constructive leisure pursuits by New Mexico citizens, this act [66-11-1 to 66-11-5 NMSA 1978] is intended to encourage responsible participation in the hobby of collecting, preserving, restoring and maintaining motor vehicles of historic and special interest. Further, New Mexico, recognizing that the current pattern of resource recycling leads to an ever-shortening period of existence for vehicles of historic or special interest establishes this act to ensure the preservation of our American heritage as it relates to the motor vehicle manufacturing industry. Further, this act recognizes that a vehicle representative of this heritage, being held by a hobbyist, finds significance as an historic or special interest vehicle through a personal relevance to the life of the collector holding it and through a general relevance as an example-artifact of the transportation history of New Mexico.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-41-1, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 35, § 1.

Cross-references. - For special "horseless carriage" plates, see 66-3-27 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-11-2. Definitions.

For the purposes of this act [66-11-1 to 66-11-5 NMSA 1978]:

A. "collector" means the owner of one or more vehicles of historic or special interest who collects, purchases, acquires, trades or disposes of these vehicles or parts thereof for his own use in order to preserve, restore and maintain a vehicle for hobby purposes;

B. "parts car" means a motor vehicle generally in nonoperable condition which is owned by a collector to furnish parts that are usually nonobtainable from normal sources, thus enabling a collector to preserve, restore and maintain a motor vehicle of historic or special interest; and

C. "historic or special interest vehicle" means a vehicle of any age which, because of its significance, is being collected, preserved, restored or maintained by a hobbyist as a leisure pursuit.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-41-2, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 35, § 2.

§ 66-11-3. Storage provisions.

A collector may store motor vehicles or parts thereof on his private property provided such vehicles and parts cars, and the outdoor storage areas, are maintained in such a manner that they do not constitute a health, safety or fire hazard and are effectively screened from ordinary public view by means of a solid fence, trees, shrubbery or other

appropriate means. Such storage areas shall be kept free of weeds, trash and other objectional [objectionable] items.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-41-3, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 35, § 3.

§ 66-11-4. Special equipment.

A. Unless the presence of equipment named by the Motor Vehicle Code [66-1-1 to 66-8-140 NMSA 1978] was a prior condition for legal sale within New Mexico at the time the historic or special interest vehicle was manufactured for first use, the presence of such equipment shall not be required as a condition for current legal use.

B. Any motor vehicle of historic or special interest, manufactured prior to the date when any emission controls were standard equipment on that particular make or model of vehicle is exempted from the laws requiring any inspection and use of such controls.

C. Any safety equipment that was manufactured as a part of the vehicle's original equipment must be in proper operating condition when the vehicle is operated for highway purposes.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-41-4, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 35, § 4.

Cross-references. - As to the equipment provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code, see 66-3-801 to 66-3-887 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-11-5. Sale or trade.

The sale or trade and subsequent legal transfer of a motor vehicle or parts car of historic or special interest shall not be contingent upon any condition that would require the vehicle or parts car to be in operating condition at the time of sale or transfer of ownership.

History: 1953 Comp., § 64-41-5, enacted by Laws 1975, ch. 35, § 5.

Article 12

Boating

§ 66-12-1. Short title.

Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Boat Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-1, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 1; 1987, ch. 247, § 4.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, substituted "Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978" for "this act".

Act does not affect charging of lake use fee. - The state park commission (now state park and recreation division) may continue to charge a lake use fee on a state park lake under 16-2-7 NMSA 1978 in addition to any requirements set up in the Boat Act (66-12-1 to 66-12-5, 66-12-7 to 66-12-22 NMSA 1978). 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-78.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Boats and Boating §§ 1, 4 to 22.

Liability of owner or operator of motorboat for injury or damage, 63 A.L.R.2d 343; 71 A.L.R.3d 1018.

Public rights of recreational boating, fishing, wading, or the like in the inland stream the bed of which is privately owned, 6 A.L.R.4th 1030.

§ 66-12-2. Purpose of act.

The purpose of the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978] is to promote safety for persons and property in and connected with the use, operation and equipment of vessels and to promote the uniformity of laws relating thereto.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-2, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 2.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Validity of prohibition or regulation of bathing, swimming, boating, fishing, or the like, to protect public water supply, 56 A.L.R.2d 790.

Rights of fishing, boating, bathing, or the like in inland lakes, 57 A.L.R.2d 569.

"Vehicle" or "land vehicle" within meaning of insurance policy provisions defining risks covered or excepted, 65 A.L.R.3d 824.

Coverage under all risks yacht policy, 75 A.L.R.3d 410.

§ 66-12-3. Definitions.

As used in the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978]:

A. "vessel" means every description of watercraft, other than a seaplane on the water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water;

B. "motorboat" means any vessel propelled by machinery, whether or not machinery is the principal source of propulsion, but does not include a vessel which has a valid marine document issued by the bureau of customs of the United States government or

any federal agency successor thereto; motorboat includes any vessel propelled or designed to be propelled by sail and which does not have a valid document issued by a federal agency, but does not include a sailboard or windsurf board;

C. "owner" means a person, other than a lienholder, having the property in or title to a motorboat; owner includes a person entitled to the use or possession of a motorboat subject to an interest in another person, reserved or created by agreement and securing payment or performance of an obligation, but excludes a lessee under a lease not intended as security;

D. "waters of this state" means any waters within the territorial limits of this state;

E. "person" means an individual, partnership, firm, corporation, association or other entity;

F. "operate" means to navigate or otherwise use a motorboat or a vessel;

G. "state agency" means any department, institution, board, bureau, commission, district or committee of the government of this state and means every office or officer of any state agency;

H. "subdivision of the state" means every county, county institution, board, bureau or commission, incorporated city, town or village, drainage, conservancy, irrigation or other district and every office or officer of any subdivision of this state;

I. "division" means the state park and recreation division of the natural resources department;

J. "boat" means a motorboat which is ten feet in length or longer;

K. "dealer" means any person who engages in whole or in part in the business of buying, selling or exchanging new and unused motorboats or used motorboats, or both, either outright or on conditional sale, bailment, lease, chattel mortgage or otherwise and who has an established place of business for sale, trade and display of motorboats; dealer includes a yacht broker;

L. "lien" means every chattel mortgage, conditional sales contract, lease, purchase lease, sales lease, contract, security interest under the Uniform Commercial Code or other instrument in writing having the effect of a mortgage or lien or encumbrance upon, or intended to hold the title to any boat in the former owner, possessor or grantor; and

M. "manufacturer" means any person engaged in the business of manufacturing or importing new and unused motorboats for the purpose of sale or trade.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-3, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 3; 1965, ch. 16, § 1; 1977, ch. 254, § 96; 1985, ch. 117, § 1; 1987, ch. 234, § 43; 1987, ch. 245, § 1; 1987, ch. 247, § 5.

The 1987 amendments. - Laws 1987, ch. 234, § 43, effective July 1, 1987, substituting "energy, minerals and natural resources department" for "natural resources department" in Subsection I, was approved April 9, 1987. Laws 1987, ch. 245, § 1 purported to amend this section but made no change and was approved April 3. However, Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 5, effective July 1, 1987, also amending this section by adding Subsections J through M, was approved later April 9, 1987. The section is set out as amended by Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 5. See 12-1-8 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 78 Am. Jur. 2d Waters § 2.

§ 66-12-4. Operation of unnumbered motorboats prohibited.

A. Every motorboat which is propelled by sail or machinery operating on the waters of this state shall be numbered. No person shall operate or give permission for the operation of any motorboat on the waters of this state unless the motorboat is numbered in accordance with the Boat Act or in accordance with applicable federal law or in accordance with a federally approved numbering system of another state and unless the certificate of number awarded to the motorboat is in force and the identifying number set forth in the certificate of number is displayed on each side of the bow of the motorboat.

B. Every boat operating on the waters of this state and owned by a person who is domiciled in this state shall be titled. No person shall operate or give permission for the operation of any boat on the waters of this state unless the boat is titled as provided in the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-4, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 4; 1963, ch. 45, § 1; 1965, ch. 16, § 2; 1987, ch. 247, § 6.

Cross-references. - As to exemptions from numbering provisions of the act, see 66-12-8 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, designated the existing provisions as Subsection A, while making a minor stylistic change in the second sentence thereof, and added Subsection B.

§ 66-12-5. Identification number.

A. The owner of each motorboat requiring numbering and inspection by this state shall file an application for number with the division on forms approved by it. The application

shall be signed by the owner of the motorboat and shall be accompanied by a three year registration fee as required in Section 66-12-5.1 NMSA 1978. Upon receipt of the application in approved form, the division shall file it and issue to the applicant a certificate of number stating the number awarded to the motorboat and the name and address of the owner. The owner shall paint on or attach to each side of the bow of the motorboat the identification number in the manner prescribed by regulations of the division in order that it is clearly visible but in no case less than three inches in height and of a contrasting color to the boat color. The number shall be maintained in legible condition. The certificate of number shall be pocket size and shall be available at all times for inspection on the motorboat for which it is issued whenever the motorboat is in operation.

B. Should the ownership of a motorboat change, prior to operating it on the waters of this state the new owner shall file with the division an application for a new certificate of number in the same manner required for the award of a number under Subsection A of this section.

C. If an agency of the United States has in force an overall system of identification numbering for motorboats within the United States, the numbering system employed by the division pursuant to the Boat Act shall be in conformity with that system.

D. The division may award any certificate of number directly or may authorize any person to act as agent for the awarding. If a person accepts such authorization, he may be assigned a block of numbers and certificates which, upon award in conformity with the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978] and with any regulations of the division, are valid as if awarded directly by the division.

E. Every certificate of number awarded pursuant to the Boat Act shall continue in force through December 31 of the third calendar year of registration unless sooner terminated in accordance with the provisions of the Boat Act. A certificate of number may be renewed in the same manner provided for in the initial securing of the certificate and upon payment of the three year registration fee. Each application for renewal of a certificate of number shall be made by the owner on an application form which must be received by the division within sixty days after the expiration date of the certificate.

F. The owner shall notify the division of transfer, destruction or abandonment of the motorboat within fifteen days thereof. The transfer, destruction or abandonment terminates the certificate of number for the motorboat except in the case of a transfer of a part interest which does not affect the owner's right to operate the motorboat. Whenever the certificate of number is terminated, the owner shall return it to the division within fifteen days and state the reason for termination.

G. If there is a change of address, the holder of a certificate of number shall provide to the division the new address, existing certificate of number and a reasonable administrative fee. Upon receipt, the division will issue a new certificate of number.

H. Only the assigned registration number shall be painted, attached or otherwise displayed on either side of the bow of a motorboat.

I. The registration number assigned to the motorboat shall remain the assigned number for the life of the boat, except when a boat is transferred out of state, destroyed or abandoned.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-5, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 5; 1963, ch. 45, § 2; 1969, ch. 44, § 1; 1977, ch. 254, § 97; 1983, ch. 41, § 1; 1987, ch. 245, § 2.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, in Subsection A, substituted "shall be accompanied by a three year registration fee" for "shall be accompanied by an annual registration fee"; deleted former Subsection B, relating to motorboats already covered by numbers awarded pursuant to federal law or a federally approved numbering system of another state, and redesignated subsequent subsections accordingly; deleted former Subsection F, which read "All records of the division made or kept pursuant to this section are public records" and redesignated subsequent subsections accordingly; in Subsection E, substituted "three year registration fee" for "annual registration and inspection fee" and deleted "and any application not so received shall be treated as an original application for a certificate of number" from the end of the subsection; in Subsection F, deleted "of all or any part of his interest, other than the creation of a security interest, in a motorboat numbered in this state or of the" following "notify the division of transfer" near the beginning and deleted "the transfer does not terminate the certificate of number" from the end of the second sentence, and made minor stylistic changes; deleted former Subsections I and J, relating to notification of the division of address changes and a prohibition of the painting of numbers above the number awarded to the motorboat; and added Subsections G, H, and I.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Boats and Boating §§ 4, 9, 13, 19, 22.

§ 66-12-5.1. Fees.

The division shall establish and impose reasonable registration fees for the purposes of the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-12-5.1, enacted by Laws 1983, ch. 41, § 2; 1987, ch. 245, § 3.

The 1987 amendment, effective June 19, 1987, substituted the present provisions for the former provisions which specified fees based on boat size and whether or not the boat was registered in its state of principal use.

§ 66-12-5.2. Owner's certificate of title; fees; duplicates.

A. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, every owner of a boat subject to titling under the provisions of the Boat Act shall apply to the division for issuance of a certificate of title for the boat within thirty days after acquisition. The application shall be on forms the division prescribes and accompanied by the required fee. The application shall be signed and sworn to before a notary public or other person who administers oaths, or a certification signed in writing containing substantially the representation that statements made are true and correct to the best of the applicant's knowledge, information and belief, under penalty of perjury. The application shall contain the date of sale and gross price of the boat or the fair market value if no sale immediately preceded the transfer and any additional information the division requires. If the application is made for a boat last previously registered or titled in another state or foreign country, it shall contain this information and any other information the division requires.

B. The division shall not issue or renew a certificate of number to any boat required to be registered and numbered in the state unless the division has issued a certificate of title to the owner, if the boat is required to be titled.

C. Any person who, on July 1, 1987, is the owner of a boat with a valid certificate of number issued by the state is not required to file an application for a certificate of title for the boat until he transfers any part of his interest in the boat or he renews the certificate of number for the boat.

D. If a dealer buys or acquires a used boat for resale, he shall report the acquisition to the division on forms the division provides, or he may apply for and obtain a certificate of title as provided in this section. If a dealer buys or acquires a used unnumbered boat, he shall apply for a certificate of title in his name within thirty days. If a dealer buys or acquires a new boat for resale, he may apply for a certificate of title in his name.

E. Every dealer transferring a boat requiring titling under this section shall assign the title to the new owner or, in the case of a new boat, assign the certificate of origin. Within thirty days, the dealer or purchaser, as applicable, shall file with the division the necessary application and fee required under this section.

F. The division shall maintain a record of any certificate of title it issues.

G. No person shall sell, assign or transfer a boat titled by the state without delivering to the purchaser or transferee a certificate of title with an assignment on it showing title in the purchaser or transferee and with a statement of all liens upon the title. No person may purchase or otherwise acquire a boat required to be titled by the state without obtaining a certificate of title for it in his name.

H. The division shall charge a ten dollar (\$10.00) fee to issue a certificate of title, a transfer of title, a duplicate or corrected certificate of title.

I. If a certificate of title is lost, stolen, mutilated, destroyed or becomes illegible, the first

lienholder or, if there is none, the owner named in the certificate, as shown by the division's records, shall within thirty days obtain a duplicate by applying to the division. The applicant shall furnish information concerning the original certificate and the circumstances of its loss, mutilation or destruction as the division requires. Mutilated or illegible certificates shall be returned to the division with the application for a duplicate. Issuance of a duplicate certificate of title is not subject to the excise tax imposed under Section 66-12-6.1 NMSA 1978.

J. The duplicate certificate of title shall be plainly marked "duplicate" across its face and mailed or delivered to the applicant.

K. If a lost or stolen original certificate of title for which a duplicate has been issued is recovered, the original shall be surrendered promptly to the division for cancellation.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-12-5.2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 7.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 13 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

§ 66-12-5.3. Prohibited acts.

A. It is unlawful for any person to take, receive or transfer a vessel without the consent of the owner.

B. It is unlawful for any person to damage, tamper with, alter or change hull identification numbers or serial numbers.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-12-5.3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 245, § 4.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 245 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, is effective on June 19, 1987.

Compiler's notes. - This section was enacted as 66-12-5.2, but was renumbered as 66-12-5.3 because of the enactment of another 66-12-5.2 by Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 7.

§ 66-12-6. Dealers' and manufacturers' identification numbers; fee; facsimiles; certificates of origin; records.

A. Every person, business, association or corporation engaged in the business of selling or manufacturing motorboats and demonstrating motorboats on the public waters of this state shall file an application for a dealer's or manufacturer's number; this number shall be in lieu of a certificate of number for each motorboat intended or offered for sale. Application for a dealer's or manufacturer's number shall be in the form prescribed by the division, shall state that the applicant is a bona fide dealer or manufacturer of motorboats demonstrating his product on the public waters of New Mexico and shall be

verified before an officer of this state authorized to administer an oath. The fee for a dealer's or manufacturer's number is ten dollars (\$10.00) annually as prescribed by the division. The dealer's or manufacturer's number shall be displayed by any motorboat of the dealer or manufacturer at all times during which it is afloat upon the public waters of this state.

B. Every dealer or manufacturer holding a dealer's or manufacturer's number may issue two reasonable facsimile numbers, making a total of three numbers which may be possessed or used by him. Dealer's or manufacturer's numbers and facsimile numbers shall be in the form and displayed in the manner prescribed by the division.

C. A manufacturer or dealer shall not transfer ownership of a new boat without supplying the transferee with the manufacturer's certificate of origin signed by the manufacturer's authorized agent. The certificate shall contain information the division requires.

D. Every dealer shall maintain for three years a record of any boat he bought, sold, exchanged or received for sale or exchange. This record shall be open to inspection by division representatives during reasonable business hours.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-5.1, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 48, § 1; 1977, ch. 254, § 98; 1987, ch. 247, § 8.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, made minor stylistic changes in Subsections A and B, and added Subsections C and D.

§ 66-12-6.1. Excise tax on issuance of certificates of title; appropriation.

A. An excise tax is imposed upon the sale of every boat required to be registered in the state. To prevent evasion of the excise tax imposed by this section and the duty to collect it, it is presumed that the issuance of every original and subsequent certificate of title, other than a duplicate, for boats of a type required to be registered under the provisions of the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978] constitutes a sale for tax purposes unless specifically exempted by this section or unless there is shown satisfactory proof that the boat for which the certificate of title is sought came into the possession of the applicant as a voluntary transfer without consideration or as a transfer by operation of law. The division shall collect the tax at the time application is made for issuance of a certificate of title at the rate of five percent of the sale price of the boat. If the sale price does not represent the value of the boat in the condition that existed at the time it was acquired, the excise tax shall then be imposed at the rate of five percent of the reasonable value of the boat in such condition at such time. However, allowances granted for trade-ins may be deducted from the sale price or the reasonable value of the boat purchased. The tax shall be paid by the applicant, and the division may require all information which it deems necessary to establish the amount of the tax.

B. A penalty of fifty percent of the tax due on the issuance of a certificate of title is imposed on any person who, domiciled in this state and accepting transfer in this state, fails to apply for a certificate within ninety days of the date on which ownership was transferred to him or who is domiciled in this state but accepts transfer outside this state and who fails to apply for a certificate within ninety days of the date on which the boat is brought into this state.

C. If a boat has been acquired through an out-of-state transaction upon which a gross receipts, sales, compensating or similar tax was levied by another state or political subdivision thereof, the amount of the tax paid may be credited against the excise tax due this state on the same boat.

D. Persons domiciled outside this state and on active duty in the military service of the United States or on active duty as officers of the public health service detailed for duty with any branch of the military service are exempt from the tax imposed by this section.

E. Persons who acquire a boat out of state thirty or more days before establishing a domicile in this state are exempt from the tax imposed by this section if the boat was acquired for personal use.

F. Persons applying for a certificate of title for a boat registered in another state are exempt from the tax imposed by this section if they have previously registered and titled the boat in New Mexico and have owned the boat continuously since that time.

G. Certificates of title for all boats owned by this state or any political subdivision are exempt from the tax imposed by this section.

H. All taxes collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the state treasurer for credit to the "boat suspense fund", hereby created. At the end of each month, the state treasurer shall transfer fifty percent of the excise tax collections in the boat suspense fund to the division, and the balance to the general fund. The amounts transferred to the division are appropriated for use by the division for improvements and maintenance of lakes and boating facilities owned or leased by the state and for administration and enforcement of the Boat Act.

I. The director shall prescribe forms he deems necessary to account properly for the taxes collected under this section.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-12-6.1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 9.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 13 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

§ 66-12-6.2. Security interest in boats; filing; perfection.

A. A security interest in a boat required to be titled and registered in New Mexico is not valid against attaching creditors, subsequent transferees or lienholders unless perfected as provided by this section. This provision does not apply to liens dependent upon possession.

B. All title applications shall be accompanied by the certificate of title last issued for the boat and shall contain the name and address of any lienholder, the date the security agreement was executed and the maturity date of the agreement.

C. Upon receipt of a title application, the division shall enter upon the application the date it was received. When satisfied as to the genuineness of the application, the division shall file it and issue a new certificate of title showing the owner's name and all liens existing against the boat.

D. No security interest filed in any state which does not show all liens on the certificate of title shall be valid against any person in this state other than the parties to the security agreement or those persons who take with actual notice of the agreement.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-12-6.2, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 10.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 13 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

§ 66-12-6.3. Security interest in boats; filing effective to give notice.

A. The filing of an application with the division and the issuance of a new certificate of title by the division as provided in Section 66-12-5.2 NMSA 1978 constitutes constructive notice of all security interests in the boat described in the application. If the application is received by the division within ten days after the date the security agreement was executed, constructive notice dates from the time of the execution of the security agreement. Otherwise, constructive notice dates from the time of receipt noted on the title application.

B. The method provided in this article for perfecting a security interest shall be exclusive except as to liens dependent upon possession.

C. The constructive notice provided for in this section terminates twelve months after the maturity date of the debt. Unless refiled in a manner prescribed by the division within twelve months after the maturity date, the division may ignore the security interest in the issuance of all subsequent certificates of title.

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-12-6.3, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 11.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 13 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

§ 66-12-6.4. Forms; investigations.

A. The division shall prescribe and provide suitable forms of applications, certificate of title and all other forms necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

B. The division may make necessary investigations to procure information required to carry out the provisions of the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 66-12-6.4, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 12.

Effective dates. - Laws 1987, ch. 247, § 13 makes the act effective on July 1, 1987.

Meaning of "this act". - The term "this act," referred to in this section, strictly construed means Laws 1987, Chapter 247, which appears as 7-9-22.1, 7-9-23.1, 55-9-302, 66-12-1, 66-12-3, 66-12-4, 66-12-5.2, and 66-12-6 to 66-12-6.4. The term more likely refers to the Boat Act, which appears as Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978.

§ 66-12-7. Equipment.

A. Every vessel shall have aboard:

(1) one life preserver, buoyant vest, ring buoy or buoyant cushion bearing the mark of approval of the United States coast guard and in serviceable condition for each person on board;

(2) one oar or paddle;

(3) one bailing bucket with a capacity of at least one gallon, or hand-operated bilge pump; and

(4) a length of stout rope at least equal to the length of the vessel.

B. Every motorboat, during the hours of darkness, shall carry:

(1) a bright white light aft to show around the horizon; and

(2) a combined light on the fore part of the vessel and lower than the white light and showing green to the starboard and red to the port, and so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on their respective sides. No other light shall be shown except as specifically prescribed by the United States coast guard for the particular class of boats.

C. If carrying or using any inflammable or toxic fluid in any enclosure for any purpose, and if not entirely open, every vessel shall have an efficient natural or mechanical

ventilation system capable of removing resulting gases prior to, and during, the time the vessel is occupied by any person.

D. No privately owned vessel shall carry a siren unless specifically authorized in writing by the director of the division.

E. No person shall operate or give permission for the operation of a vessel which is not equipped as required by this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-6, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 6; 1963, ch. 45, § 3; 1977, ch. 254, § 99.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Boats and Boating §§ 10 to 13.

Validity of regulation of smoke or other air pollution by ships, 78 A.L.R.2d 1313.

Liability under unseaworthiness doctrine for failure to furnish individual safety equipment or to require its use, 91 A.L.R.2d 829.

§ 66-12-8. Exemptions from numbering provisions of the Boat Act.

A motorboat shall not be required to be numbered under the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978] if it is:

A. already covered by a number in force which has been awarded to it pursuant to federal law or a federally approved numbering system of another state; provided that the boat shall not have been within this state for a period in excess of ninety consecutive days;

B. a motorboat from a country other than the United States temporarily using the waters of this state;

C. a motorboat whose owner is the United States, a state or a subdivision thereof;

D. a ship's lifeboat; or

E. a motorboat belonging to a class of boats which has been exempted from numbering by the division after it has found that the numbering of motorboats of that class will not materially aid in their identification; and, if an agency of the federal government has a numbering system applicable to the class of motorboats to which the motorboat in question belongs, after the division has further found that the motorboat would also be exempt from numbering if it were subject to the federal law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-7, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 7; 1977, ch. 254, § 100.

§ 66-12-9. Boat liveries.

A. The owner of a boat livery shall cause to be kept a record of the name and address of the person or persons hiring any vessel which is designed or permitted by him to be operated as a motorboat, the identification number thereof, and the departure date and time, and the expected time of return. The record shall be preserved for at least six months.

B. Neither the owner of a boat livery, nor his agent or employee shall permit any motorboat or any vessel designed or permitted by him to be operated as a motorboat to depart from his premises unless it shall have been provided with the equipment required pursuant to Section 66-12-7 NMSA 1978, and any rules and regulations made pursuant thereto by the division.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-8, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 8; 1977, ch. 254, § 101.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Boats and Boating §§ 27, 81, 82, 86, 88.

§ 66-12-10. Muffling devices.

The exhaust of every internal combustion engine used on any motorboat shall be effectively muffled by equipment so constructed and used as to muffle the noise of the exhaust in a reasonable manner. The use of cut-outs is prohibited, except for motorboats competing in a regatta or boat race approved as provided in Section 14 [66-12-15 NMSA 1978] of the Boat Act, and for such motorboats while on trial runs, during a period not to exceed forty-eight hours immediately preceding the regatta or race and for such motorboats while competing in official trials for speed records during a period not to exceed forty-eight hours immediately following the regatta or race.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-9, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 9.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Boats and Boating § 12. Public regulation requiring mufflers or similar noise preventing devices on motor vehicles, aircrafts or boats, 49 A.L.R.2d 1202.

§ 66-12-11. Prohibited operation.

A. No person shall operate any motorboat or vessel or manipulate any water skis, surfboard or similar device in a reckless or negligent manner so as to endanger the life or property of any person.

B. No person shall operate any motorboat or vessel or manipulate any water skis, surfboard or similar device while intoxicated or under the influence of any narcotic drug, barbiturate or marijuana.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-10, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 10; 1987, ch. 245, § 5.

Cross-references. - As to driving under the influence of intoxicating drugs or liquor, see 66-8-102 NMSA 1978. As to reckless driving, see 66-8-113 NMSA 1978. As to hunting or boating while intoxicated or under the influence of narcotic drugs, see 17-2-29 NMSA 1978.

The 1987 amendment purported to amend this section but made no change.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Boats and Boating §§ 2, 15 to 17, 19, 33, 37, 39 to 41, 43 to 47, 49, 64, 66, 72, 75, 78, 80.

Liabilities for injuries to or death of water skiers, 8 A.L.R.3d 675.

Liability of owner of powerboat for injury or death allegedly caused by one permitted to operate boat by owner, 71 A.L.R.3d 1018.

Liability of owner or operator of powered pleasure boat for injuries to swimmer or bather struck by boat, 98 A.L.R.3d 1127.

Criminal liability for injury or death caused by operation of pleasure boat, 8 A.L.R.4th 886.

§ 66-12-12. Collisions; assistance and reports.

A. The operator of a vessel involved in a collision, accident or other casualty, so far as he can do so without serious danger to his own vessel, crew and passengers, shall:

(1) render to other persons affected by the collision, accident or other casualty such assistance as practicable and necessary in order to save them from, or minimize, any danger caused by the collision, accident or other casualty; and

(2) give his name, address and identification of his vessel in writing to any person injured and to the owner of any property damaged in the collision, accident or other casualty.

B. In case of collision, accident or other casualty involving a vessel, and resulting in death or injury to a person or damage to property in excess of one hundred dollars (\$100), the operator of the vessel or his legal representative shall, within forty-eight hours, file with the division a full description of the collision, accident or other casualty, including all information that the division may require by regulation.

C. All collision, accident or other casualty reports filed as required by this section shall be without prejudice to the individual making the report, and are solely for the

confidential use of the division except that the division may disclose the identity of a person involved in an accident when the identity is not otherwise known or when the person denies his presence at the accident. The report is inadmissible as evidence in any trial, civil or criminal, arising out of an accident, except that the division may furnish, upon request, a certificate showing that a specified accident report has or has not been made as required by this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-11, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 11; 1963, ch. 45, § 4; 1977, ch. 254, § 102.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Criminal liability for injury or death caused by operation of pleasure boat, 8 A.L.R.4th 886.

§ 66-12-13. Transmittal of information.

In accordance with any request duly made by an authorized official or agency of the United States, any information compiled or otherwise available to the division pursuant to Section 66-12-12B NMSA 1978 shall be transmitted to the official or agency of the United States.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-12, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 12; 1977, ch. 254, § 103.

§ 66-12-14. Water skis and surfboards.

A. No person shall operate a vessel on any waters of this state for towing a person on water skis, a surfboard or similar device unless there is in the vessel a person in addition to the operator or a device capable of letting the operator [operator] have an unobstructed view of the person or object being towed. All skiers must wear ski belts or jackets.

B. No person shall operate a vessel on any waters of this state, towing a person on water skis, a surfboard or similar device, nor shall any person engage in water skiing, surfboarding or similar activity, at any time between the hours from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise.

C. The provisions of Subsections A and B of this section do not apply to a performer engaged in a professional exhibition or to a person engaged in an activity authorized under Section 66-12-15 NMSA 1978.

D. No person shall negligently operate or manipulate any vessel, tow rope or other device by which the direction or location of water skis, a surfboard or similar device may be affected or controlled, in such a way as to cause the water skis, surfboard or similar device, or any person thereon, to strike any object or person.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-13, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 13; 1963, ch. 45, § 5.

§ 66-12-15. Regattas; races; marine parades; tournaments or exhibitions.

A. The division may authorize the holding of regattas, motorboat or other boat races, marine parades, tournaments or exhibitions on any waters of this state. It shall adopt and may, from time to time, amend regulations concerning the safety of motorboats and other vessels and persons thereon, either observers or participants. Whenever a regatta, motorboat or other boat race, marine parade, tournament or exhibition is proposed to be held, the person in charge thereof shall, at least thirty days prior thereto, file an application with the division to hold the regatta, motorboat or other boat race, marine parade, tournament or exhibition. The application shall set forth the date, time and location where it is proposed to hold the regatta, motorboat or other boat race, marine parade, tournament or exhibition, and it shall not be conducted without authorization of the division in writing.

B. The provisions of this section shall not exempt any person from compliance with applicable federal law or regulation, but nothing contained herein shall be construed to require the securing of a state permit pursuant to this section if a permit therefor has been obtained from an authorized agency of the United States.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-14, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 14; 1977, ch. 254, § 104.

Cross-references. - As to motorboats competing in regattas or races being exempt from muffling device requirements, see 66-12-10 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Boats and Boating §§ 11, 30, 31, 66.

Water sports, amusements, or exhibitions as nuisance, 80 A.L.R.2d 1124.

Liability for injury or death of nonparticipant caused by water skiing, 67 A.L.R.3d 1218.

§ 66-12-16. Local regulations; restrictions; special rules and regulations.

A. The provisions of the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978] and of other applicable laws of this state shall govern the operation, equipment, numbering and all other matters relating thereto whenever any vessel shall be operated on the waters of this state, or when any activity regulated by the Boat Act shall take place thereon, but nothing in the Boat Act shall be construed to prevent the adoption of any ordinance or local law relating to the operation and equipment of vessels where the provisions of the ordinance or local law are identical to the provisions of the Boat Act, amendments

thereto, or regulations issued thereunder; provided that the ordinance or local law shall be operative only so long as, and to the extent that, they continue to be identical to the provisions of the Boat Act, amendments thereto, or regulations issued thereunder.

B. Any subdivision of this state may, at any time, but only after public notice, make formal application to the division for special rules and regulations with reference to the operation of vessels on any waters within its territorial limits and shall set forth therein the reasons which make the special rules or regulations necessary or appropriate.

C. The division is authorized to make special rules and regulations with reference to the operation of vessels on any waters within the territorial limits of any subdivision of this state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-15, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 15; 1977, ch. 254, § 105.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - Water sports, amusements, or exhibitions as nuisance, 80 A.L.R.2d 1124.

§ 66-12-17. Owner's civil liability.

The owner of a vessel shall be liable for any injury or damage occasioned by the negligent operation of the vessel, whether the negligence consists of a violation of the provisions of the statutes of this state, or neglecting to observe the ordinary care and operation that the rules of the common law require. The owner shall not be liable unless the vessel is being used with his express or implied consent. It shall be presumed that the vessel is being operated with the knowledge and consent of the owner, if at any time of the injury or damage, it is under the control of the spouse, father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, or other immediate member of the owner's family. Nothing contained herein shall be construed to relieve any other person from any liability which he would otherwise have, but nothing contained herein shall be construed to authorize or permit any recovery in excess of injury or damage actually incurred.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-16, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 16.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Boats and Boating §§ 32 to 88.

Liability of owner or operator of motorboat for injury or damage, 63 A.L.R.2d 343; 71 A.L.R.3d 1018.

Liability of owner or operator of powered pleasure boat for injuries to swimmer or bather struck by boat, 98 A.L.R.3d 1127.

Criminal liability for injury or death caused by operation of pleasure boat, 8 A.L.R.4th 886.

Admiralty jurisdiction: maritime nature of tort - modern cases, 80 A.L.R. Fed. 105.

§ 66-12-18. Power to regulate.

The state park and recreation division may promulgate regulations to carry into effect the provisions of the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-17, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 17; 1963, ch. 45, § 6; 1977, ch. 254, § 106.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Boats and Boating §§ 4 to 22.

§ 66-12-19. Filing of regulations.

Regulations adopted by the state park and recreation division pursuant to the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978] shall be filed as provided by law.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-18, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 18; 1963, ch. 45, § 7; 1977, ch. 254, § 107.

Cross-references. - As to filing of agency rules with the records center, see 14-4-3 NMSA 1978.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. - 12 Am. Jur. 2d Boats and Boating §§ 19, 28, 68.

§ 66-12-20. Disposition of fees.

The fees collected under the provisions of the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978] shall be covered into the state park and recreation fund.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-19, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 19; 1983, ch. 41, § 3.

§ 66-12-21. Disposition of fines.

All money collected as fines for the violation of the provisions of the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978], and regulations of the state park and recreation division made pursuant thereto, shall be paid for credit to the current school fund of the state.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-20, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 20; 1965, ch. 102, § 1; 1977, ch. 254, § 108.

§ 66-12-22. Enforcement.

The director, park custodians and other employees of the division designated in writing by the director, every sheriff in his respective county and every member of the state police has [have] full authority of a peace officer to enforce the provisions of the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978] and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and in its exercise may stop and board any vessel subject to the Boat Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-21, enacted by Laws 1959, ch. 338, § 21; 1963, ch. 45, § 8; 1977, ch. 254, § 109.

§ 66-12-23. Penalties.

Any person who violates any provision of the Boat Act [Chapter 66, Article 12 NMSA 1978] or any regulation of the state park and recreation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department promulgated pursuant to that act is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days or both.

History: 1953 Comp., § 75-35-22, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 45, § 9; 1983, ch. 41, § 4; 1987, ch. 234, § 44.

The 1987 amendment, effective July 1, 1987, substituted "energy, minerals and natural resources department" for "natural resources department" in the middle of the section.