1	HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 227
2	48TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2008
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO DOMESTIC ABUSE; EXPANDING AND CLARIFYING
12	DEFINITIONS; GRANTING FREE PROCESS TO VICTIMS; PROVIDING FOR
13	MUTUAL ORDERS OF PROTECTION; PROVIDING LIMITS ON INTERNET
14	PUBLICATION; CLARIFYING PROVISIONS OF THE FAMILY VIOLENCE
15	PROTECTION ACT; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE FAMILY
16	VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT.
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18	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
19	Section 1. Section 30-1-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002,
20	Chapter 34, Section 1 and Laws 2002, Chapter 35, Section 1) is
21	amended to read:
22	"30-1-15. ALLEGED VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE, STALKING OR
23	SEXUAL ASSAULTFORBEARANCE OF COSTS
24	A. An alleged victim of an offense specified in
25	Subsection B of this section is not required to bear the cost
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1 of: 2 the prosecution of a misdemeanor or felony (1)3 domestic violence offense, including costs associated with 4 filing a criminal charge against an alleged perpetrator of the 5 offense; 6 (2) the filing, issuance or service of a 7 warrant; 8 (3) the <u>filing</u>, issuance or service of a 9 witness subpoena; or 10 (4) the filing, issuance, registration or 11 service of a protection order. 12 Β. The provisions of Subsection A of this section 13 apply to: 14 (1) alleged victims of domestic abuse as 15 defined in Section 40-13-2 NMSA 1978; [and: 16 (1)] (2) sexual offenses described in Sections 17 30-9-11 through 30-9-14 and 30-9-14.3 NMSA 1978; 18 [(2)] (3) crimes against household members 19 described in Sections 30-3-12 through 30-3-16 NMSA 1978; 20 [(3)] (4) harassment, stalking and aggravated 21 stalking described in Sections 30-3A-2 through 30-3A-3.1 NMSA 22 1978; and 23 [(4)] (5) the violation of an order of 24 protection [described in Subsection E of Section 40-13-6 NMSA 25 1978] that is issued pursuant to the Family Violence Protection .172692.2 - 2 -

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1	Act or entitled to full faith and credit."
2	Section 2. Section 40-13-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987,
3	Chapter 286, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
4	"40-13-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Family Violence
5	Protection Act:
6	A. "co-parents" means persons who have a child in
7	common, regardless of whether they have been married or have
8	lived together at any time;
9	B. "court" means the district court of the judicial
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10	district where an alleged victim of domestic abuse resides or
12	is found;
	C. "domestic abuse":
13	(1) means an incident of stalking or sexual
14	assault whether committed by a household member or not;
15	<u>(2)</u> means [any] <u>an</u> incident by a household
16	member against another household member <u>consisting of or</u>
17	resulting in:
18	[(l)] <u>(a)</u> physical harm;
19	[(2)] <u>(b)</u> severe emotional distress;
20	[(3)] <u>(c)</u> bodily injury or assault;
21	[(4)] <u>(d)</u> a threat causing imminent fear
22	of bodily injury by any household member;
23	[(5)] <u>(e)</u> criminal trespass;
24	[(6)] <u>(f)</u> criminal damage to property;
25	[(7)] <u>(g)</u> repeatedly driving by a
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1 residence or work place; 2 [(8)] (h) telephone harassment; 3 [(9) stalking; 4 (10)] (i) harassment; or 5 [(11)] (j) harm or threatened harm to 6 children as set forth in [the paragraphs of this subsection] 7 this paragraph; and 8 (3) does not mean the use of force in self-9 defense or the defense of another; 10 D. "household member" means a spouse; former 11 spouse; family member, including a relative, parent, present or 12 former stepparent, present or former in-law, child or co-parent 13 of a child; or a person with whom the petitioner has had a 14 continuing personal relationship. Cohabitation is not 15 necessary to be deemed a household member for purposes of this 16 section; [and] 17 E. "mutual order of protection" means an order of 18 protection that includes provisions that protect both parties; 19 $[\underline{E_{\cdot}}]$ F. "order of protection" means $[\underline{a}]$ an 20 injunction or a restraining or other court order granted for 21 the protection of [victims] <u>a victim</u> of domestic abuse; 22 G. "protected party" means a person protected by an 23 order of protection; and 24 H. "restrained party" means a person who is 25 restrained by an order of protection." .172692.2 - 4 -

1	Section 3. Section 40-13-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987,
2	Chapter 286, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
3	"40-13-3. PETITION FOR ORDER OF PROTECTIONCONTENTS
4	[INDIGENT PETITIONERS]STANDARD FORMS
5	A. A victim of domestic abuse may petition the
6	court under the Family Violence Protection Act for an order of
7	protection.
8	B. The petition shall be made under oath or shall
9	be accompanied by a sworn affidavit setting out specific facts
10	showing the alleged domestic abuse.
11	C. The petition shall state whether any other
12	domestic action is pending between the petitioner and the
13	respondent.
14	D. If any other domestic action is pending between
15	the petitioner and the respondent, the parties shall not be
16	compelled to mediate any aspect of the case arising from the
17	Family Violence Protection Act unless the court finds that
18	appropriate safeguards exist to protect each of the parties and
19	that both parties can fairly mediate with such safeguards.
20	E. [Any] <u>An</u> action brought under [that] <u>the Family</u>
21	Violence Protection Act is independent of any proceeding for
22	annulment, separation or divorce between the [petitioner and
23	the respondent] parties.
24	F. [Any] Remedies granted <u>pursuant to the Family</u>
25	<u>Violence Protection Act</u> are in addition to <u>and shall not limit</u>
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1 other [available] civil or criminal remedies available to the
2 parties.

3 [G. If the petition is accompanied by an affidavit 4 showing that the petitioner is unable to pay the costs of the 5 proceeding, the court may order that the petitioner be 6 permitted to proceed as an indigent without payment of court 7 costs. In determining the financial status of the petitioner 8 for the purpose of this subsection, the income of the 9 respondent shall not be considered.

H.] G. Standard simplified petition forms with instructions for completion shall be available to [petitioners not represented by counsel] all parties. Law enforcement agencies shall keep such forms and make them available upon request to <u>alleged</u> victims of domestic [violence] <u>abuse</u>."

Section 4. Section 40-13-3.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 176, Section 1) is amended to read:

"40-13-3.1. <u>FORBEARANCE OF</u> COSTS [OF CRIMINAL PROCESSES] ASSOCIATED WITH DOMESTIC ABUSE OFFENSES.--

<u>A.</u> An alleged victim of domestic abuse shall not be required to bear the cost of:

[A.] (1) the prosecution of a misdemeanor or felony offense arising out of an incident of domestic abuse, including costs associated with filing a criminal charge against [an] the alleged [abusing household member] perpetrator of the abuse;

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1	$[B_{\bullet}]$ (2) the filing, issuance or service of a		
2	warrant;		
3	$[G_{\cdot}]$ (3) the <u>filing</u> , issuance or service of a		
4	witness subpoena; [or]		
5	(4) the filing, issuance or service of a		
6	petition for an order of protection;		
7	$[\frac{D_{\bullet}}{2}]$ (5) the filing, issuance or service of		
8	[a] <u>an order of</u> protection [order]; <u>or</u>		
9	(6) obtaining law enforcement reports relating		
10	to the alleged abuse or pattern of abuse.		
11	B. A law enforcement officer shall not charge a		
12	witness fee for appearing at a hearing pursuant to the Family		
13	Violence Protection Act."		
14	Section 5. Section 40-13-3.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999,		
15	Chapter 142, Section 2) is amended to read:		
16	"40-13-3.2. EX PARTE EMERGENCY ORDERS OF PROTECTION		
17	A. The district court may issue an ex parte written		
18	emergency order of protection when a law enforcement officer		
19	states to the court in person, by telephone or via facsimile		
20	and files a sworn written statement, setting forth the need for		
21	an emergency order of protection, and the court finds		
22	reasonable grounds to believe that the [petitioner] <u>alleged</u>		
23	victim or the [petitioner's] <u>alleged victim's</u> child is in		
24	immediate danger of domestic abuse following an incident of		
25	domestic abuse [by a household member]. The written statement		
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1	shall include the location and telephone number of the
2	[respondent] alleged perpetrator, if known.
3	B. A law enforcement officer who receives an
4	emergency order of protection, whether in writing, by telephone
5	or by facsimile transmission, from the court shall:
6	(1) if necessary, pursuant to the judge's [or
7	judicial officer's] oral approval, write and sign the order on
8	an approved form;
9	(2) if possible, immediately serve a signed
10	copy of the order on the [respondent] <u>restrained party</u> and
11	complete the appropriate affidavit of service;
12	(3) immediately provide the [petitioner]
13	protected party with a signed copy of the order; and
14	(4) provide the original order to the court by
15	the close of business on the next judicial day.
16	C. The court may grant the following relief in an
17	emergency order [for] <u>of</u> protection upon a probable cause
18	finding that domestic abuse has occurred:
19	(1) enjoin the [respondent] <u>restrained party</u>
20	from threatening to commit or committing acts of domestic abuse
21	against the [petitioner] <u>protected party</u> or any designated
22	household members;
23	(2) enjoin the [respondent] <u>restrained party</u>
24	from any contact with the [petitioner] <u>protected party</u> ,
25	including harassing, telephoning, contacting or otherwise
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1 communicating with the [petitioner] protected party; and 2 (3) grant temporary custody of any minor child 3 in common with the [petitioner and the respondent to the 4 petitioner] parties to the protected party, if necessary. 5 A district judge shall be available as D. 6 determined by each judicial district to hear petitions for 7 emergency orders of protection. 8 Ε. An emergency order of protection expires 9 seventy-two hours after issuance or at the end of the next 10 judicial day, whichever time is latest. The expiration date 11 shall be clearly stated on the emergency order of protection. 12 A person may appeal the issuance of an emergency F. 13 order of protection to the court that issued the order. An 14 appeal may be heard as soon as the judicial day following the 15 issuance of the order. 16 G. Upon a proper petition, a district court may bracketed material] = delete 17 issue a temporary order of protection that is based upon the 18 same incident of domestic abuse that was alleged in an 19 emergency order of protection. 20 н. Emergency orders of protection are enforceable 21 in the same manner as other orders of protection [that are] 22 issued pursuant to the provisions of the Family Violence 23 Protection Act." 24 Section 6. Section 40-13-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, 25 Chapter 286, Section 4) is amended to read:

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1	"40-13-4. TEMPORARY ORDER OF PROTECTIONHEARING
2	DISMISSAL
3	<u>A.</u> Upon the filing of a petition for order of
4	protection, the court shall:
5	$[A_{\bullet}]$ (1) immediately grant an ex parte
6	temporary order of protection without bond if there is probable
7	cause from the specific facts shown by the affidavit or by the
8	petition to give the judge reason to believe that an act of
9	domestic abuse has occurred;
10	$[B_{\bullet}]$ (2) cause the temporary order of
11	protection together with notice of hearing to be served
12	immediately on the alleged perpetrator of the domestic abuse;
13	and
14	$[C_{\bullet}]$ (3) within ten days after the granting of
15	the temporary order of protection, hold a hearing on the
16	question of continuing the order; or
17	$[\underline{P_{\cdot}}]$ (4) if an exparte order is not granted,
18	serve notice to appear upon the parties and hold a hearing on
19	the petition for order of protection within seventy-two hours
20	after the filing of the petition; provided if notice of hearing
21	cannot be served within seventy-two hours, the temporary order
22	of protection shall be automatically extended for ten days.
23	B. If the court grants a temporary order of
24	protection, it may award custody, visitation and temporary
25	support as appropriate.
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1	C. Except for petitions alleging stalking or sexual
2	assault, if the court finds that the alleged perpetrator is not
3	<u>a household member, the court shall dismiss the petition.</u> "
4	Section 7. Section 40-13-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987,
5	Chapter 286, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
6	"40-13-5. ORDER OF PROTECTIONCONTENTSREMEDIESTITLE
7	TO PROPERTY NOT AFFECTEDMUTUAL ORDER OF PROTECTION
8	A. Upon finding that domestic abuse has occurred <u>or</u>
9	upon stipulation of the parties, the court shall enter an order
10	of protection ordering the [respondent] <u>restrained party</u> to
11	refrain from abusing the [petitioner] <u>protected party</u> or any
12	other household member. The court shall specifically describe
13	the acts the court has ordered the [respondent] <u>restrained</u>
14	party to do or refrain from doing. As a part of any order of
15	protection, the court may:
16	(1) grant sole possession of the residence or
17	household to the [petitioner] <u>protected party</u> during the period
18	the order of protection is effective or order the [respondent]
19	restrained party to provide temporary suitable alternative
20	housing for the [petitioner] <u>protected party</u> and any children
21	to whom the [respondent] <u>restrained party</u> owes a legal
22	obligation of support;
23	(2) award temporary custody of any children
24	involved when appropriate and provide for visitation rights,
25	child support and temporary support for the [petitioner]
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1 protected party on a basis that gives primary consideration to 2 the safety of the [victim] protected party and the children; 3 (3) order that the [respondent] restrained 4 <u>party</u> shall not initiate contact with the [petitioner] 5 protected party; 6 restrain [the parties] a party from (4) 7 transferring, concealing, encumbering or otherwise disposing of 8 the [petitioner's] other party's property or the joint property 9 of the parties except in the usual course of business or for 10 the necessities of life and require the parties to account to 11 the court for all such transferences, encumbrances and 12 expenditures made after the order is served or communicated to 13 the <u>restrained</u> party [restrained in court]; 14 (5) order the [respondent] restrained party to 15 reimburse the [petitioner] protected party or any other 16 household member for expenses reasonably related to the 17 occurrence of domestic abuse, including medical expenses, 18 counseling expenses, the expense of seeking temporary shelter, 19 expenses for the replacement or repair of damaged property or 20 the expense of lost wages; 21 (6) order the [respondent] restrained party to 22 participate in, at the [respondent's] restrained party's 23 expense, professional counseling programs deemed appropriate by 24 the court, including counseling programs for perpetrators of 25 domestic abuse, alcohol abuse or abuse of controlled .172692.2

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2 order other injunctive relief as the court (7) 3 deems necessary for the protection of [the petitioner] a party, 4 including orders to law enforcement agencies as provided by this section.

Β. The order of protection shall contain a notice that violation of any provision of the order constitutes 8 contempt of court and may result in a fine or imprisonment or both.

C. If the order of protection supersedes or alters prior orders of the court pertaining to domestic matters 12 between the parties, the order shall say so on its face. If an action relating to child custody or child support is pending or has concluded with entry of an order at the time the petition for an order of protection was filed, the court may enter an initial order of protection, but the portion of the order dealing with child custody or child support will then be transferred to the court that has or continues to have jurisdiction over the pending or prior custody or support action.

D. A mutual order of protection shall be issued only in cases where both parties have petitioned the court and the court makes detailed findings of fact indicating that both parties acted primarily as aggressors and that neither party acted primarily in self-defense.

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1	$[\mathbf{D}_{\bullet}]$ <u>E.</u> No order issued under the Family Violence
2	Protection Act shall affect title to any property or allow [the
3	petitioner] <u>a party</u> to transfer, conceal, encumber or otherwise
4	dispose of [the respondent's] <u>another party's</u> property or the
5	joint or community property of the parties.
6	[E.] <u>F.</u> Either party may request a review hearing
7	to amend [the] <u>an</u> order <u>of protection</u> . An order of protection
8	involving child custody or support may be modified without
9	proof of a substantial or material change of circumstances.
10	G. An order of protection shall not be issued
11	unless a petition or a counter petition has been filed."
12	Section 8. Section 40-13-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987,
13	Chapter 286, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:
14	"40-13-6. SERVICE OF ORDERDURATIONPENALTYREMEDIES
15	NOT EXCLUSIVE
16	A. An order of protection granted under the Family
17	Violence Protection Act shall be filed with the clerk of the
18	court, and a copy shall be sent by the clerk to the local law
19	enforcement agency. The order shall be personally served upon
20	the [respondent] <u>restrained party</u> , unless the [respondent]
21	<u>restrained party</u> or the [respondent's] <u>restrained party's</u>
22	attorney was present at the time the order was issued. The
23	order shall be filed and served without cost to the
24	[petitioner] <u>protected party</u> .
25	B. [The] <u>A</u> local law enforcement agency receiving
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an order of protection from the clerk of the court that was issued under the Family Violence Protection Act shall have the order entered in the national crime information center's order of protection file within seventy-two hours of receipt. This does not include temporary orders of protection [under] entered pursuant to the provisions of Section 40-13-4 NMSA 1978.

C. An order of protection granted by the court involving custody or support shall be effective for a fixed period of time not to exceed six months. The order may be extended for good cause upon motion of the [petitioner] protected party for an additional period of time not to exceed six months. Injunctive orders shall continue until modified or rescinded upon motion by either party or until the court approves a subsequent consent agreement entered into by the [petitioner and the respondent] parties.

D. A peace officer shall arrest without a warrant and take into custody a [person] restrained party whom the peace officer has probable cause to believe has violated an order [pursuant to this section] of protection that is issued pursuant to the Family Violence Protection Act or entitled to full faith and credit.

E. State courts shall give full faith and credit to tribal court orders of protection and orders of protection issued by courts of other states. A protection order issued by a state or tribal court against one who has petitioned, filed a .172692.2

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1 complaint or otherwise filed a written pleading for protection 2 against abuse by a spouse or intimate partner is not entitled 3 to full faith and credit if:

(1) no cross or counter petition, complaint or other written pleading was filed seeking such a protection order; or

(2) a cross or counter petition has been filed and the court did not make specific findings that each party was entitled to such an order.

F. A [person] restrained party convicted of violating an order of protection granted by a court under the Family Violence Protection Act is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced in accordance with Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, an offender shall be sentenced to a jail term of not less than seventy-two consecutive hours that shall not be suspended, deferred or taken under advisement.

G. In addition to any other punishment provided in the Family Violence Protection Act, the court shall order a person convicted to make full restitution to the party injured by the violation of an order of protection and <u>shall</u> order the person convicted to participate in and complete a program of professional counseling, at the person's own expense, if possible.

H. In addition to charging the person with .172692.2

violating an order of protection, a peace officer shall file all other possible criminal charges arising from an incident of domestic abuse when probable cause exists.

I. The remedies provided in the Family Violence Protection Act are in addition to any other civil or criminal remedy available to the [petitioner] protected party or the state."

Section 9. Section 40-13-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 286, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"40-13-7. LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS--EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE--LIMITED LIABILITY--PROVIDING NOTIFICATION TO VICTIMS WHEN AN [ABUSING HOUSEHOLD MEMBER] ALLEGED PERPETRATOR IS RELEASED FROM DETENTION--STATEMENT IN JUDGMENT AND SENTENCE DOCUMENT.--

A. A person who allegedly has been a victim of domestic abuse may request the assistance of a local law enforcement agency.

B. A local law enforcement officer responding to the request for assistance shall be required to take whatever steps are reasonably necessary to protect the victim from further domestic abuse, including:

(1) advising the victim of the remedies available under the Family Violence Protection Act; the right to file a written statement, [or] <u>a criminal complaint and a</u> request for an arrest warrant; and the availability of domestic .172692.2

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1	violence shelters, medical care, counseling and other services;
2	(2) upon the request of the [petitioner]
3	victim, providing or arranging for transportation of the victim
4	to a medical facility or place of shelter;
5	(3) upon the request of the [petitioner]
6	victim, accompanying the victim to the victim's residence to
7	[remove] <u>obtain</u> the victim's clothing and personal effects
8	required for immediate needs and the clothing and personal
9	effects of any children then in the care of the victim;
10	(4) upon the request of the [petitioner]
11	victim, assist in placing the [petitioner] victim in possession
12	of the dwelling or premises or otherwise assist in execution,
13	<u>enforcement</u> or service of [the] <u>an</u> order of protection;
14	(5) arresting the [abusing household member]
15	alleged perpetrator when appropriate and including a written
16	statement in the attendant police report to indicate that the
17	arrest of the [abusing household member] <u>alleged perpetrator</u>
18	was, in whole or in part, premised upon probable cause to
19	believe that the [abusing household member] alleged perpetrator
20	committed domestic abuse against the victim and, when
21	appropriate, indicate that the party arrested was the
22	predominant aggressor; and
23	(6) advising the victim when appropriate of
24	the procedure for initiating proceedings under the Family
25	Violence Protection Act or criminal proceedings and of the

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- 18 -

1 importance of preserving evidence.

C. The jail or detention center shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the arresting law enforcement agency or officer when the [abusing household member] alleged <u>perpetrator</u> is released from custody. The arresting law enforcement agency shall make a reasonable attempt to notify the victim that the [abusing household member] alleged <u>perpetrator</u> is released from custody.

D. Any law enforcement officer responding to [the] <u>a</u> request for assistance under the Family Violence Protection Act is immune from civil liability to the extent allowed by law. Any jail, detention center or law enforcement agency that makes a reasonable attempt to provide notification that an [abusing household member] alleged perpetrator is released from custody is immune from civil liability to the extent allowed by law.

E. A statement shall be included in a judgment and sentence document to indicate when a conviction results from the commission of domestic abuse."

Section 10. A new section of the Family Violence Protection Act is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] LIMITS ON INTERNET PUBLICATION.--A state agency, court or political subdivision of the state, including a magistrate or municipal court, judicial district, law enforcement agency, county, municipality or home-rule .172692.2

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		1	municipality, shall not make available publicly on the internet
		2	any information that would likely reveal the identity or
		3	location of the party protected under an order of protection.
		4	A state agency, court or political subdivision may share court-
		5	generated and law enforcement-generated information contained
		6	in secure, government registries for protection order
		7	enforcement purposes."
		8	Section 11. EFFECTIVE DATEThe effective date of the
		9	provisions of this act is July 1, 2008.
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