## HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 159

49TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2009

AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIMINAL LAW; EXPANDING AND CLARIFYING THE CRIMES
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AND AGGRAVATED CRUELTY TO ANIMALS;
INCREASING PENALTY WHEN CRUELTY CAUSES DEATH OR GREAT BODILY
HARM; CLARIFYING THE APPLICATION OF THE PRACTICE OF VETERINARY
MEDICINE.

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

Section 1. Section 30-18-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999,

Chapter 107, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-18-1. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS--EXTREME CRUELTY TO ANIMALS--PENALTIES--EXCEPTIONS.--

A. As used in this section:

(1) "animal" [does not include] means all

animals, including captive reptiles, but not
reptiles];

.176769.1

1	(2) "great bodily harm" means an injury that				
2	creates a high probability of death; that causes serious				
3	disfigurement; or that results in permanent or protracted loss				
4	or impairment of the function of any member or organ of the				
5	body;				
6	(3) "lawful justification" means:				
7	(a) humanely destroying a sick or				
8	injured animal; or				
9	(b) protecting a person or animal from				
10	death or injury due to an attack by another animal;				
11	(4) "mistreating" means tormenting,				
12	torturing, mutilating, poisoning or otherwise inflicting				
13	unnecessary physical injury upon an animal;				
14	(5) "negligently" refers to criminal				
15	negligence and means that a person knew or should have known of				
16	the danger involved and acted with a reckless disregard for the				
17	safety or health of an animal; and				
18	(6) "sustenance" means food, water or shelter,				
19	provided that shelter with regard to livestock shall be in				
20	keeping with commonly accepted agricultural animal husbandry				
21	practices.				
22	B. Cruelty to animals consists of a person:				
23	(l) negligently mistreating [injuring] an				
24	animal;				
25	(2) negligently killing an animal without				
	.176769.1				

1	lawful justification [ <del>or tormenting an animal; or</del> ];
2	[ <del>(2)</del> ] <u>(3) intentionally</u> abandoning [ <del>or</del> ] <u>an</u>
3	animal under that person's custody or control;
4	(4) failing to provide necessary sustenance to
5	an animal under that person's custody or control; or
6	(5) leaving an animal unattended and confined
7	inside a motor vehicle and physical injury or death results.
8	[C. As used in Subsection B of this section,
9	"lawful justification" means:
10	(1) humanely destroying a sick or injured
11	animal; or
12	(2) protecting a person or animal from death
13	or injury due to an attack by another animal.
14	$\frac{D_{\bullet}}{C_{\bullet}}$ Whoever commits cruelty to animals is guilty
15	of a misdemeanor [and shall be sentenced pursuant to the
16	provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978] and, upon a fourth or
17	subsequent conviction [for committing cruelty to animals, the
18	offender], is guilty of a fourth degree felony [and shall be
19	sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA
20	<del>1978</del> ].
21	[E. Extreme] D. Aggravated cruelty to [animals] an
22	animal consists of a person:
23	(l) intentionally or maliciously [torturing,
24	mutilating, injuring or poisoning] mistreating an animal; [or]
25	(2) <u>intentionally or</u> maliciously killing an
	.176769.1

animal	<u>without</u>	lawful	justification;

- (3) negligently mistreating an animal that results in death or great bodily harm;
- (4) intentionally abandoning an animal under the person's custody or control that results in death or great bodily harm; or
- (5) failing to provide necessary sustenance to an animal under the person's custody or control that results in death or great bodily harm.
- [F.] E. Whoever commits [extreme] aggravated cruelty to [animals] an animal is guilty of a fourth degree felony. [and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978
- G. F. The court may order a person convicted for committing cruelty to animals to participate in an animal cruelty prevention program or an animal cruelty education program. The court may also order a person convicted for committing cruelty to animals or extreme cruelty to animals to obtain psychological counseling for treatment of a mental health disorder if, in the court's judgment, the mental health disorder contributed to the commission of the criminal offense. The offender shall bear the expense of participating in an animal cruelty prevention program, animal cruelty education program or psychological counseling ordered by the court.
- [ $H_{\bullet}$ ]  $G_{\bullet}$  If a child is adjudicated of cruelty to .176769.1

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

animals, the court shall order an assessment and any necessary psychological counseling or treatment of the child.

- $[\underbrace{\text{H.}}]$   $\underline{\text{H.}}$  The provisions of this section do not apply to:
- fishing, hunting, falconry, taking and (1) trapping, as provided in Chapter 17 NMSA 1978;
- the practice of veterinary medicine, as (2) provided in Chapter 61, Article 14 NMSA 1978, when the practice is in accordance with commonly accepted veterinary practices. In the event of a dispute, the board of veterinary medicine shall determine what is a commonly accepted veterinary practice;
- rodent or pest control, as provided in (3) Chapter 77, Article 15 NMSA 1978;
- (4) the treatment of livestock and other animals used on farms and ranches for the production of food, fiber or other agricultural products, when the treatment is in accordance with commonly accepted agricultural animal husbandry practices;
- the use of commonly accepted Mexican and American rodeo practices, unless otherwise prohibited by law;
- (6) research facilities [licensed] registered pursuant to [the provisions of] 7 U.S.C. Section 2136, except when knowingly operating outside provisions governing the treatment of animals of a research or maintenance protocol .176769.1

2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1

approved	bу	the	institutional	animal	care	and	use	committee	of
the facil	ity	7 <b>;</b> 01	c						

(7) other [similar] commonly accepted activities not otherwise prohibited by law.

[J.] I. If there is a dispute as to what constitutes commonly accepted agricultural animal husbandry practices or commonly accepted rodeo practices, the New Mexico livestock board shall hold a hearing to determine if the practice in question is a commonly accepted agricultural animal husbandry practice or commonly accepted rodeo practice."

Section 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2009.

- 6 -