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HOUSE BILL 267

43RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997

INTRODUCED BY

WILLIAM E. PORTER

AN ACT

RELATING TO WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT; AMENDING SECTIONS OF THE TORT CLAIMS ACT; ENACTING THE WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT ACT; PROVIDING COMPENSATION FOR CERTAIN WRONGFUL IMPRISONMENT.

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

Section 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 1 through 8 of this act may be cited as the "Wrongful Imprisonment Act".

- Section 2. [NEW MATERIAL] WAIVER OF IMMUNITY--INITIATING
 SUIT--VENUE--RISK MANAGEMENT DIVISION RESPONSIBILITY.--
- A. The state's immunity from liability is waived with respect to certain wrongful imprisonment claims to the extent of and in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Wrongful Imprisonment Act.
 - B. A suit shall be initiated by filing a verified

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petition in the district court for Santa Fe county that alleges facts sufficient to show that the petitioner is entitled to compensation under the Wrongful Imprisonment Act.

C. Service shall be made upon the attorney general and the director of the risk management division of the general services department. The risk management division shall provide a defense and pay any compensation due through judgment or settlement.

Section 3. [NEW MATERIAL] PERSONS ELIGIBLE FOR

COMPENSATION. -- A person is eligible for compensation under the

Wrongful Imprisonment Act if the person:

- A. has served in whole or in part a sentence in prison under the laws of this state;
- B. pleaded not guilty to the charge for which he was convicted and that led to the imprisonment;
- C. is not guilty of the crime for which he was sentenced; and
- D. has received a full pardon for the crime and punishment for which he was sentenced, based on his wrongful conviction.
- Section 4. [NEW MATERIAL] INSUFFICIENT DEFENSES. -- It is not a defense to an action brought under the Wrongful Imprisonment Act that:
- A. a judgment of conviction was entered, which resulted in the claimant's imprisonment; or

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	В.	an indi	ctment,	information,	compl ai nt	or	other
formal	accusati	on was	made.				

Section 5. [NEW MATERIAL] ADMISSIBLE EVIDENCE. --

- A. In the suit, the court may admit as evidence the record of the trial at which the petitioner was convicted and the pardon or proclamation issued to him by the governor.
- B. The court may also admit all court papers, orders, docket notations or other writings of record in any court in this state as proof of the facts set forth in the writings and any other relevant evidence.

Section 6. [NEW MATERIAL] DAMAGES--LIMITATION. --

- A. If the trier of fact finds that the claimant is entitled to compensation, the trier of fact shall assess damages to compensate the claimant fairly and reasonably for:
- (1) physical and mental pain and suffering sustained by him as a proximate result of the erroneous conviction or imprisonment from the time of the conviction by the trial court; and
- (2) all reasonable and necessary medical expenses incurred by him as a proximate result of the erroneous conviction or imprisonment from the time of the conviction by the trial court.
- B. Damages assessed for physical and mental pain and suffering may not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

 Total damages assessed under this section may not exceed one

hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).

Section 7. [NEW MATERIAL] LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.--A person who claims compensation under the Wrongful Imprisonment Act must bring the action within two years after the date the person is pardoned by the governor based on his wrongful conviction. Action is barred thereafter.

Section 8. [NEW MATERIAL] REMEDY NOT EXCLUSIVE. -- The remedies provided under the Wrongful Imprisonment Act are not exclusive and do not preclude recovery under any other statute or common-law cause of action.

Section 9. Section 41-4-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1976, Chapter 58, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"41-4-4. GRANTING IMMUNITY FROM TORT LIABILITY-AUTHORIZING EXCEPTIONS. --

A. A governmental entity and any public employee while acting within the scope of duty are granted immunity from liability for any tort except as waived by Sections 41-4-5 through 41-4-12 NMSA 1978 and the Wrongful Imprisonment Act.

Waiver of [this] immunity under Sections 41-4-5 through 41-4-12 NMSA 1978 shall be limited to and governed by the provisions of Sections 41-4-13 through 41-4-25 NMSA 1978. Waiver of immunity under the Wrongful Imprisonment Act shall be limited to and governed by that act.

B. Unless an insurance carrier provides a defense, a governmental entity shall provide a defense, including costs and

attorneys' fees, for any public employee when liability is sought for:

- (1) any tort alleged to have been committed by the public employee while acting within the scope of his duty; or
- (2) any violation of property rights or any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the constitution and laws of the United States or the constitution and laws of New Mexico when alleged to have been committed by the public employee while acting within the scope of his duty.
- C. A governmental entity shall pay any award for punitive or exemplary damages awarded against a public employee under the substantive law of a jurisdiction other than New Mexico, including but not limited to other states, territories and possessions and the United States of America, if the public employee was acting within the scope of his duty.
- D. A governmental entity shall pay any settlement or any final judgment entered against a public employee for:
- (1) any tort that was committed by the public employee while acting within the scope of his duty; or
- (2) a violation of property rights or any rights, privileges or immunities secured by the constitution and laws of the United States or the constitution and laws of New Mexico that occurred while the public employee was acting within the scope of his duty.

- E. A governmental entity shall have the right to recover from a public employee the amount expended by the public entity to provide a defense and pay a settlement agreed to by the public employee or to pay a final judgment if it is shown that, while acting within the scope of his duty, the public employee acted fraudulently or with actual intentional malice causing the bodily injury, wrongful death or property damage resulting in the settlement or final judgment.
- F. Nothing in Subsections B, C and D of this section shall be construed as a waiver of the immunity from liability granted by Subsection A of this section or as a waiver of the state's immunity from suit in federal court under the eleventh amendment to the United States constitution.
- G. The duty to defend as provided in Subsection B of this section shall continue after employment with the governmental entity has been terminated if the occurrence for which damages are sought happened while the public employee was acting within the scope of duty while [the public employee was] in the employ of the governmental entity.
- II. The duty to pay any settlement or any final judgment entered against a public employee as provided in this section shall continue after employment with the governmental entity has terminated if the occurrence for which liability has been imposed happened while the public employee was acting within the scope of his duty while in the employ of the

governmental entity.

- I. A jointly operated public school, community center or athletic facility that is used or maintained pursuant to a joint powers agreement shall be deemed to be used or maintained by a single governmental entity for the purposes of and subject to the maximum liability provisions of Section 41-4-19 NMSA 1978.
- J. For purposes of this section, a "jointly operated public school, community center or athletic facility" includes a school, school yard, school ground, school building, gymnasium, athletic field, building, community center or sports complex that is owned or leased by a governmental entity and operated or used jointly or in conjunction with another governmental entity for operations, events or programs that include sports or athletic events or activities, child-care or youth programs, after-school or before-school activities or summer or vacation programs at the facility."

"Section 10. Section 41-4-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1976, Chapter 58, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

"41-4-17. EXCLUSIVENESS OF REMEDY. --

A. The Tort Claims Act shall be the exclusive remedy against a governmental entity or public employee for any tort for which immunity has been waived under the Tort Claims Act, except for claims filed under the Wrongful Imprisonment Act, and no other claim, civil action or proceeding for damages, by

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reason of the same occurrence, may be brought against a governmental entity or against the public employee or his estate whose act or omission gave rise to the suit or claim. No rights of a governmental entity to contribution, indemnity or subrogation shall be impaired by this section, except a governmental entity or any insurer of a governmental entity shall have no right to contribution, indemnity or subrogation against a public employee unless the public employee has been found to have acted fraudulently or with actual intentional malice causing the bodily injury, wrongful death, property damage or violation of rights, privileges or immunities secured by the constitution and laws of the United States or the constitution and laws of New Mexico resulting in the settlement Nothing in this section shall be construed or final judgment. to prohibit any proceedings for mandamus, prohibition, habeas corpus, certiorari, injunction or quo warranto.

- B. The settlement or judgment in an action under the Tort Claims Act shall constitute a complete bar to any action by the claimant by reason of the same occurrence against a governmental entity or the public employee whose negligence gave rise to the claim.
- C. No action brought pursuant to the provisions of the Tort Claims Act or the Wrongful Imprisonment Act shall name as a party any insurance company insuring any risk for which immunity has been waived by that act."

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Section 11. Section 41-4-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 166, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"41-4-20. COVERAGE OF RISKS--INSURANCE. --

A. It [shall be] is the duty of governmental entities to cover every risk for which immunity has been waived under the provisions of the Tort Claims Act, the Wrongful

Imprisonment Act or any liability imposed under Section 41-4-4

NMSA 1978 as follows:

- (1) local public bodies shall cover every such risk or liability as follows:
- (a) for a risk for which immunity has been waived pursuant to Sections 41-4-9, 41-4-10 and 41-4-12 NMSA 1978, the local public body shall cover the risk, and for any commercially uninsurable risk for which public liability fund coverage is made available, the local public body may insure the risk in accordance with the provisions of Section 41-4-25 NMSA 1978;
- (b) for excess liability for damages arising under and subject to the substantive law of a jurisdiction other than New Mexico, including but not limited to other states, territories and possessions and the United States [of America], the local public body shall provide coverage in accordance with the provisions of Subsection B of Section [41-4-27] 41-4-28 NMSA 1978, if coverage is available; and
 - (c) for a risk or liability not covered

pursuant to Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph, the local public body shall purchase insurance, establish reserves or provide a combination of insurance and reserves or provide insurance in any other manner authorized by law; and

- (2) for state agencies, the risk management division shall insure or otherwise cover every such risk or liability in accordance with the provisions of Section 41-4-23 NMSA 1978. Coverage shall include but is not limited to coverage for all such liability arising under and subject to the substantive law of a jurisdiction other than New Mexico, including but not limited to other states, territories and possessions and the United States [of America].
- shall not approve the budget of any governmental entity that has not budgeted an adequate amount of money to insure or otherwise cover pursuant to this section or Section 3-62-2 NMSA 1978 every risk of the governmental entity for which immunity has been waived under the provisions of the Tort Claims Act or liability imposed under Section 41-4-4 NMSA 1978. The [public school finance division of the department of finance and administration] state department of public education shall not approve the budget of any school district [which] that has failed to budget sufficient revenues to insure or otherwise cover pursuant to this section every risk for which immunity has been waived pursuant to the provisions of the Tort Claims Act or

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liability imposed under Section 41-4-4 NMSA 1978.

No liability insurance may be purchased by any governmental entity other than as authorized by the Tort Claims Act. "

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