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SENATE BILL 159

53RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2017

INTRODUCED BY

Candace Gould

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AN ACT

RELATING TO CRIMINAL LAW; INCREASING PENALTIES FOR CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST CHILDREN; DISTINGUISHING PENALTIES FOR NEGLIGENT VERSUS INTENTIONAL ABUSE OF A CHILD.

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

Section 30-6-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, SECTION 1. Chapter 360, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

"30-6-1. ABANDONMENT OR ABUSE OF A CHILD.--

- As used in this section:
- (1) "child" means a person who is [less] younger than eighteen years of age;
- "neglect" means that a child is without (2) proper parental care and control of subsistence, education, medical or other care or control necessary for the child's well-being because of the faults or habits of the child's

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parents, guardian or custodian or their neglect or refusal, when able to do so, to provide them; and

- "negligently" refers to criminal (3) negligence and means that a person knew or should have known of the danger involved and acted with a reckless disregard for the safety or health of the child.
- Abandonment of a child consists of the parent, guardian or custodian of a child intentionally leaving or abandoning the child under circumstances whereby the child may or does suffer neglect. A person who commits abandonment of a child is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless the abandonment results in the child's death or great bodily harm, in which case the person is guilty of a second degree felony.
- C. A parent, guardian or custodian who leaves an infant [less] younger than ninety days old in compliance with the Safe Haven for Infants Act shall not be prosecuted for abandonment of a child.
- D. Abuse of a child consists of a person knowingly, intentionally or negligently, and without justifiable cause, causing or permitting a child to be:
- (1) placed in a situation that may endanger the child's life or health;
- (2) tortured, cruelly confined or cruelly punished; or
 - exposed to the inclemency of the weather. (3)

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- E. A person who commits <u>negligent</u> abuse of a child that does not result in the child's death or great bodily harm is, for a first offense, guilty of a third degree felony and, for <u>a</u> second [and] <u>or</u> subsequent [offenses] <u>offense</u>, is guilty of a second degree felony. If the abuse results in great bodily harm to the child, the person is guilty of a first degree felony.
- F. A person who commits negligent abuse of a child that results in the death of the child is guilty of a first degree felony.
- G. A person who commits intentional abuse of a child that does not result in the child's death or great bodily harm is, for a first offense, guilty of a second degree felony and, for a second or subsequent offense, is guilty of a first degree felony. If the abuse results in great bodily harm to the child, the person is guilty of a first degree felony.
- $[G_{\bullet}]$ \underline{H}_{\bullet} A person who commits intentional abuse of a child twelve to eighteen years of age that results in the death of the child is guilty of a first degree felony.
- [H.] I. A person who commits intentional abuse of a child [less] younger than twelve years of age that results in the death of the child is guilty of a first degree felony resulting in the death of a child.
- [$\overline{\text{H-}}$] $\overline{\text{J.}}$ Evidence that demonstrates that a child has been knowingly, intentionally or negligently allowed to enter .204977.1SA

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or remain in a motor vehicle, building or any other premises that contains chemicals and equipment used or intended for use in the manufacture of a controlled substance shall be deemed prima facie evidence of abuse of the child.

[J.] K. Evidence that demonstrates that a child has been knowingly and intentionally exposed to the use of methamphetamine shall be deemed prima facie evidence of abuse of the child.

 $[K_{\bullet}]$ L. A person who leaves an infant [less] no more than ninety days old at a [hospital] safe haven site may be prosecuted for abuse of the infant for actions of the person occurring before the infant was left at the [hospital] safe haven site."

EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the SECTION 2. provisions of this act is July 1, 2017.

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